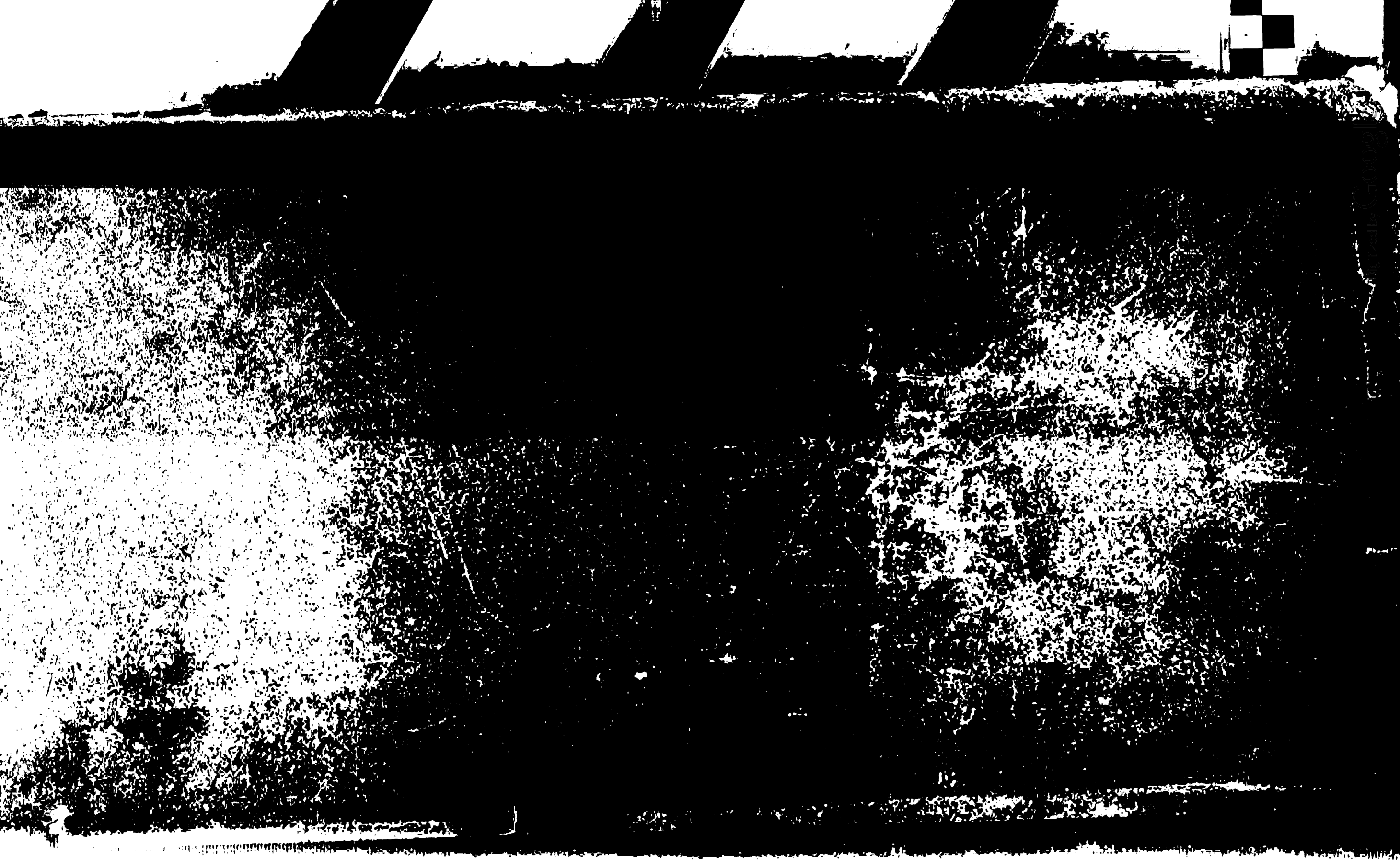
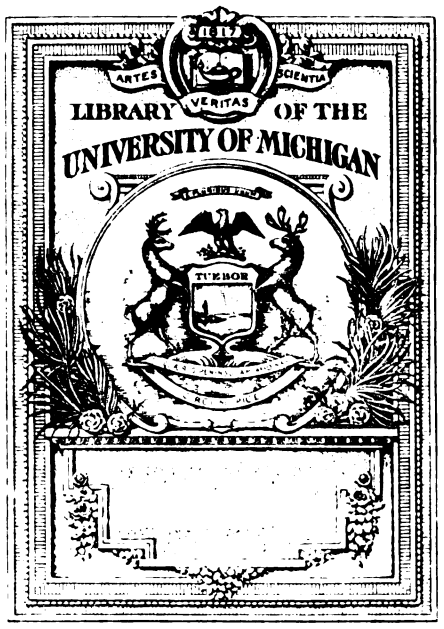




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BY

JOHN GUILLIM,

PURSUIVANT AT ARMS.

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MDCC XXIV.

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English
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Mr. Guillim's

PREFACE

TO THE

READER.

HOW difficult a thing it is to produce Form out of Things *ſhapeleſs* and *deformed*, and to preſcribe Limits to Things *confuſed*, there is none but may eaſily perceive, if he ſhall take but a ſlight View of the *Chaos-like* Contemperation of Things, not only diverſe, but repugnant in Nature, hitherto concorporated in the generous Profeſſion of *Heraldry*: As the Forms of the pure *Cœleſtial Bodies*, mix'd with groſs *Terreſtrials*; *Earthly Animals*, with *Watery*; *Savage Beaſts*, with *Tame*; *Whole-footed Beaſts*, with *Divided*; *Reptiles*, with Things *Greſſible*; *Fowls of Prey*, with *Home-bred*; theſe again, with *River-Fowls*; *Airy Inſecta*, with *Earthly*; alſo Things *Natural*, with *Artificial*; *Arts Liberal*, with *Mechanical*; *Military*, with *Ruſtical*; and *Ruſtick* with *Civil*. Which confuſed *Mixture* hath not a little diſcouraged many Perſons (otherwiſe well affected to the Study of *Armory*) and impaired the Eſtimation of the Profeſſion. For Redreſs whereof myſelf (tho' unableſt of many) have done my Beſt, in this my *Diſplay of Heraldry*, to diſſolve this deformed *Lump*, diſtributing and digeſting each Particular thereof into his peculiar *Rank*; wherein, albeit the Iſſue of my Enterprize be not anſwerable to the Height of my Deſires, yet do I aſſure my ſelf my Labour herein will not be altogether fruitleſs; foraſmuch as hereby I have broken the *Ice*, and made Way to ſome After-comers of greater Gifts and riper Judgment, that they may give a fairer Body to this my delineated rough Draught, or Shadow of a new framed Method. For if Men of greateſt Skill have failed to give abſolute Form to their Works, notwithſtanding their beſt Endeavours, with little Reaſon may ſuch Perfection be expected from me, whoſe *Talent* is ſo ſmall, as that I am forced to build wholly upon other Men's Foundations; and therefore may be thought to have undertaken an idle Task, in writing of Things formerly handled and publiſhed by Perſons of more Sufficiency and greater Judgment. Notwithſtanding, who knoweth not, that as every Man hath his proper Conceit and Invention, ſo hath he his ſeveral Drift and Purpoſe, ſo as divers Men writing of one ſelf *Argument*, do handle the ſame diverſly? Which being ſo, what letteth that every of us, writing in a diverſe kind,

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may not without Offence to other, uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to give unto this erſt unſhapely and diſproportionable Profeſſion of *Heraldry*, a true *Symmetria* and proportionable Correſpondence of each Part to other? Inaſmuch (if I be not deceived) both they and myſelf do all aim at one Mark, which is ſo to adorn and beautify this Science, as that it being purged from her wonted Deformities, may become more plauſible to many, and be favourably entertained of all; which could not be otherwiſe better effected, than by diſſolving of this *Chaos-like*, or confuſed Lump, and diſſevering of each Particular thereof from other, and diſpoſing them under their peculiar Heads, which is the full Scope of theſe my *Travails*. Now to the End I might the better acccompliſh this *Task*, after I had carefully collected the chief *Grounds*, *Principles*, *Rules*, and *Obſervations* that *Ger. Leigh*, *Boſwell*, *Ferne*, *Bara*, *Chaſſaneus*, and other beſt approved *Authors* in their ſeveral *Works* have written touching the *Rudiments* and firſt *Principles* of *Armory*; then did I ſeriouſly bethink myſelf for the orderly Diſtribution of thoſe their diſperſed *Notes* and *Obſervations* ſo by me collected, and digeſting of them into ſome Form of *Method*, or at the leaſt into ſome *Methodical Reſemblance*, wherein, I hope, I have in ſome Sort accompliſhed my Deſire, and have, for thy better Underſtanding and Apprehenſion (*Gentle Reader*) firſt diſtributed this Work into *Sections*, and thoſe into *Chapters*, briefly ſhewing their ſeveral Subſtances and orderly Connexions; and throughout the Whole I have begun with the *Genus* of each Kind, and ſevered them into their *Species*, which alſo are ſubdivided into *Individua's*, annexing particular *Rules* to each ſeveral Sort. Moreover, I have added *Definitions*, *Diviſions*, and *Etymologies* of the Artificial Terms peculiarly pertaining to this *Art*, beſtowed the chief *Grounds*, *Principles*, *Rules*, and *Obſervations* under their proper Heads, and manifeſted their Uſe by Examples of ſpecial Choice, whereby they receive not only Warrant, but alſo lively Senſe and Vigour, in Default whereof they would become deſtitute of all Force, according to that ſaying of *Aretius*, *Præcepta, quantumvis bona & concinna, mortua ſunt, niſi ipſe Auditor variis exemplis ea repræſentat.* Finally, to the end that nothing ſhould be wanting that might give thee full Contentment, I have prefix'd before every Section an *Analogical Table*, briefly comprehending the Subſtance of each ſubſequent *Section*, and that with ſuch Coherence, that each of the ſaid *Tables* anſwereth in a Relative Reſpect of the one of them to the other; ſo as all of them do *jump* together in an univerſal Coherence, as by their particular References doth manifeſtly appear; whereby I have brought to paſs (though with long and difficult Labour) that in this my *Diſplay of Heraldry*, thou mayeſt eaſily find (beſtowed according to *Order*) whatſoever thou deſireſt concerning the *Principles* of this *Profeſſion*: So that thou in ſhort Time, and with much Eaſe, mayeſt reap not only a profitable *Gleaning*, but a plentiful *Harveſt* of this my long and painful Lucubrations. Farewel.



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THE

INTRODUCTION.

. ' This Comma ſhows what was in Mr. Guillim's *own Edition.*

" Theſe ſhow what was added in the laſt Edition.

Thoſe Paragraphs without any, are peculiar to this Edition.

WHOSOEVER ſhall addreſs himſelf to write of Matters of Inſtruction, or of any other Argument of Importance, it behoveth, that before he enter thereinto, he ſhould reſolutely determine with himſelf, in what Order he will handle the ſame: So ſhall he beſt accompliſh that he hath undertaken, and inform the Underſtanding, and help the Memory of the Reader: For ſo doth *Chaſſaneus* admoniſh us; ſaying, *Priuſquam ad Scientiam perveniatur, bonum eſt, modum præſcribere docendi, & ordinem; quia per ordinem res intellectæ magis delectant animos, mentes nutriunt, Senſus magis illuminant, & Memoriam reddunt clariorem: Before you proceed to treat of any Science, it is beſt to lay down the Method and Order you intend to obſerve in it. For whatſoever is learn'd in good Order, is on that account more pleaſing to the Soul, more apt to inform the Underſtanding; the Senſes are clear'd, and the Memory ſtrengthen'd by ſuch a Method.* Such Order and Courſe of Writing doth alſo procure in the Reader a Facility of Apprehenſion, as *Eraſmus* noteth; ſaying, *Facilius diſcimus quæ congruo dicuntur ordine, quàm quæ ſparſim & confuſim: We are apter to learn Things which are taught in a pertinent Method, than Things which are confuſedly huddled together.* What Order is, St. *Auguſtine* doth inform us; ſaying, *Ordo eſt parium, diſpariumque rerum diſtributio. Order is the Ranging of Things, of the ſame, or different Kinds, under convenient Heads.* This Order is twofold; the one of Nature, the other of Diſcipline: The Order of Nature (as Doctor *Caſius* noteth) is a Progreſſion from Simples to Things compound: Contrariwiſe, the Order of Diſcipline is a Proceeding from Things compound to Simples. As touching the Order that I have prefixed to my ſelf in this Diſplay of Heraldry, you ſhall underſtand, that foraſmuch as the handling of one of thoſe alone, ſufficeth not to the effecting of my intended Method, I muſt of force make uſe of them both in ſome ſort, according to their diſtinct Kinds.

Wherein, albeit the Order of Nature in Right ſhould have the Precedence, as the more worthy, *Quia Natura regitur ab intelligentia non errante: Becauſe Nature is directed by unerring Wiſdom:* Nevertheleſs, in regard my principal Purpoſe tendeth to the preſcribing of a Form of Diſcipline, whereunto theſe Tokens which we call Arms muſt be reduced, and therein to manifeſt rather their Location than their Generation, their Uſe than their Eſſence, their Shadow than their Subſtance; I am conſtrain'd to prefer the latter (which ſerveth directly for my Purpoſe) before the former, which tendeth thereto but collaterally; whoſe Dignity notwithſtanding I purpoſe regardfully to obſerve, when I ſhall come to the Diſtribution of Things natural in their proper Places.

But before I enter on my Method, I hold it expedient (though I do ſomewhat digreſs) by way of Introduction, to the better conceiving and underſtanding of that which ſhall be herein handled, briefly to offer to the Conſideration of the judicious Reader, ſome few Things of neceſ-

 ſary

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'ſary Note, touching the Subject of this Work: 'Such are thoſe Enſigns or Marks, which we call 'Arms in *Engliſh*, and in *Latin Arma*; which 'being a Word of Equivocation or Ambiguity, 'needeth ſome Explication: *Digredi enim quan-* '*doque licet ex cauſa, non autem divagari:* For 'ſo it is very requiſite, to the end it may be cer-'tainly known in what Senſe this Word is to be 'here taken; *Quia diſcenti ponenda ſunt vera* '*& certa. A Learner muſt have nothing for his* '*Leſſon, but what is true and certain.*

'It is therefore to be obſerved, that this Word '*Arma*, in *Latin*, is ſometimes taken for very 'natural Inſtruments; and in this Senſe doth 'Doctor *Caſius* uſe the ſame, where he ſaith, '*Arma belluis natura dedit, ut Leoni Dentes, Ser-* '*penti Aculeum: Nature hath given Arms to the* '*Brute Creatures, as Teeth to Lions, and Stings* '*to Serpents.*

And ſo *Lucretius*, when he wrote, *Arma Antiqua Manus, Ungues, Denteſque fuerunt: The Ancients fought with Hands, and Teeth, and Nails.*

'Sometimes it is taken for all manner of In-'ſtruments, pertaining to mechanical Trades, as '*Arma Ruſticorum Raſtra, Ligones, & hujuſmo-* '*di: Husbandmens Implements are Rakes, Spades,* '&c. Alſo, *Arma Coquinaria, Lebes, Patella,* '*Tripus*, Olla, &c. *A Cook's Utenſils are a Ket-* '*tle, a Diſh, a Skillet, a Pot*, &c. And *Virgil* '*Æneid.* 5. ſpeaking of the Neceſſaries pertaining 'to Shipping, ſaith, *Colligere Arma jubet, vali-* '*diſq; incumbere remis: Handle your Tools, and* '*ply your ſturdy Oars.*

'Sometimes it is taken for all ſorts of Warlike 'Inſtruments; and in this Senſe doth Doctor *Ca-* '*ſius* take it, ſaying, *At hominibus Arma induſtria* '*finxit, eòque finxit, ut pro imperio rationis eis* '*uteretur: But Men are ſupplied with Arms by* '*their own Induſtry, in the Uſe of which, Rea-* '*ſon hath the Direction.* But this Word *Arma* 'here meant, is not underſtood in any of theſe Sig-'nifications, but muſt be taken in a metaphori-'cal Senſe, for that they do aſſume a borrowed 'Name (by way of Figure called *Metonymia Sub-* '*jecti*) from the Shields, Targets, Banners, mi-'litary Caſſocks, and other martial Inſtruments, 'whereupon they were engraven, emboſſed, 'embroidered, or depicted: Which kind of Fur-'niture and Habiliments, are peculiar unto mar-'tial Men and profeſſed Souldiers, to whom on-'ly it pertaineth to bear Armour: Which even 'at this Day we do uſually call by the Name of 'Arms. And of them in proceſs of Time did 'theſe Enſigns or Marks receive their Denomina-'tion; and were called *Arma*, in *Engliſh* Arms, 'or elſe alluding to Surcoats, Coat Armeurs or 'Coat Armours, as *Abra. Fra*, noteth, ſaying, *Ar-* '*ma appellantur, quòd olim ſolis Militibus data* '*fuerunt, qui Arma gerere ſolent. Nam cum iſta* '*ſit gloria Armis, ut Inſtrumentis, comparata, pla-* '*cuit ipſam quoque mercedem Arma appellare:* '*Arms are ſo called, becauſe they were formerly* '*given to none but Soldiers, who bear Arms. For* '*they being the Inſtruments whereby Glory is ob-* '*tain'd, they came in proceſs of Time to ſignifie that* '*Glory which is the Reward of them.*

Therefore * *Iſidore* derives them ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἄρεος, from *Mars* the God of War; becauſe by the Uſe of Arms in War came the Knowledge, Uſe, and Nature of theſe Tokens, which originally, as is before ſaid, were only the Figures and Pictures on Arms (*i. e.*) Shields, *&c.* and which Time and Uſe has transfer'd to the Accommodation and Glory of the Poſterities of thoſe who firſt receiv'd them. For though they have now invented other offenſive Weapons, thereby rendring ſuch Habiliments uſeleſs, which created the preſent Difference betwixt *Inſignia*, and the *Arma* whereon they were placed; the firſt being now become the Figures on Seals, Rings, Walls, Monuments, and ſuch other Concomitants of civil Society and Order; yet in Remembrance of their firſt Uſe, do they give them the ſame Names, *viz.* in *Latin Arma*, in *Engliſh* Arms. * *In Verbo Arma.*

" *Claudius Fauchet* ſaith, That Arms have " their Denomination, becauſe military Men " bare their Devices, or Inventions, depicted up-" on their Coat-Armours; and in and upon their " Shields.

The Civilians (ſaith *Mackenzie*) call theſe Arms, *Inſignia*, l. 2. *in princip.* f. *de his qui not. infam.* l. *eos*, Sect. 2. f. *de falſis.* But *Barth.* (adds he) is taxed for *Inſigniis & Inſigniorum*; whereas the true *Latin* is *Inſignibus & Inſignium.* Some (ſaith my Author) call them *Inſignia Armorum*, the *Latin* of which is alſo doubted by *Tiraquel.* Cap. Num. 19. *Science of Herald.* p. 1.

" *Aldrovandus* believes that this Name *Inſignia* " might proceed of the Barrenneſs of the *Latin* " Tongue: His Words are theſe, *Inſignium no-* " *men ex Linguæ Latinæ videtur fluxiſſe inopia,* " *& certè vix aliud vocabulum huic magis qua-* " *drat, quod hæc præcipuè virtutis, & gentilita-* " *tis ſive nota ſive ſignum ſit: The Word* Inſig-" nia *ſeems to be made choice of, becauſe the* La-" tin *Tongue would afford no better: For certain-* " *ly there is not a fitter Term in that Language* " *to expreſs the Enſigns of Nobility and Valour.*

By *Inſignia* we are to underſtand all Signs or Marks which diſtinguiſh Men one from another, as they differ in Merit or Deſert: *Nam Inſignia à ſigno derivatur; quaſi aliquo Signo ab aliis diſ-cretus & ſeparatus*, ſaith *Feſtus.* And hence (as *Waterhouſe* obſerves) it is, that we read of every more than ordinary Thing, either good or evil, expreſſed by *Inſignæ.* † *Virgil* tells us of *ſuperbum Inſigne belli*, and *Tacitus*, of *inſignire annum Cladibus*, and * *Tully* of *inſigne flagitium*, and *inſig-niter improbus*, and *Livy* of *dies inſignis duplici Clade*, and *Quintilian* of *prodigioſa corpora & Monſtris inſignia.* † 8 *Æneid.* * Lib. 6.

" Of the Number of Enſigns, are thoſe Notes, " Marks, and Shapes of Animals, that martial " Men uſed to adorn the Creſts of their Helmets " withal, to make themſelves more eminent in the " Field: And to the end there might be better " notice taken of their valorous Actions, when " they

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" they encountered their Enemies in Battel, or " ſhould draw on their Forces to fight; whereof " we ſhall have cauſe to ſpeak hereafter in place " more convenient, when we ſhall come to treat " of them particularly.

" The Uſe of theſe was yet extended farther " than the adorning of Shields and Helmets on- " ly; for Ships alſo and other navigable Veſſels, " were garniſhed and beautified in their Fore- " Decks, yea, and that in very ancient time, for " the diſtinguiſhing of one Ship from another, as " we may ſee, *Acts* 28. 11. where St. *Paul* ſaith, " he went in a Ship whoſe Badge was *Caſtor* and " *Pollux*; alſo the Fore-deck of the Ship that " carried away *Europa*, had the Form of a Bull " painted thereon, which gave occaſion to the Fa- " ble, *That a Bull had ſtoln her away.* Neither " did the Ancients only uſe this, but it hath " been a receiv'd Cuſtom in all Ages ſithence, " and yet continues with us unto this Day. " Hereof it cometh that we give the Ships the " Names of the Things that are depicted upon " them, as the Bull, Bear, Lyon, Tyger, *&c.*

* *In Verbo* Σύμβολα.

Arms are alſo call'd *Symbola*, which *Suidas* * terms by Σημεῖα, μέτρα, οἷον σημεῖον τῦ φθαρτὸν εἶναι τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἀπὸ τῦ θανάτυ, οἱ δερμάτινοι χιτῶνες, making the Sepiment of Skin which Man is bounded, with a Symbol of his Mortality. Theſe Symbols were anciently (for that the World was a long time without the uſe of Letters, all Men, if any thing acquainted with Antiquity, know) the only way of expreſſing the Nature and Meaning of Things; the *Ægyptians*, *Chaldees*, *Greeks*, and *Latines*, all us'd them and tranſmitted many brave Atchievements thereby to Poſterity for their Examples, as *Lilius Giraldus* out of * *Jamblicus*, *Plutarch*, and other Authors, hath largely obſerv'd. Therefore what *Plautus* and *Pliny* expreſs by *Teſſera* and *Syngrapha*; elder times, as *Waterhouſe* obſerves, did by *Symbola*, which in reſemblance are like Parables in Speech: For though *Symbola* is alſo apply'd as a Name or Denomination, yet it is more properly the Cypher that ſets out the Nature of Arms, for the Arms or Device on the Shield is but an Idea of the Bearer, a Repreſentation of ſomething more excellent, which is conceal'd, and to which that is but the Feſcue or Finger.

* *Lib. de Symb. Pythagoræ & partis ſecundæ*, p. 460. *Caſt. Catal. gl. Mund.* p. 58.

But theſe Arms (as *Mackenzie* obſerves) are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe Hieroglyphicks, Symbols, Emblems, and Devices of old which have given them Name, in that thoſe require no fix'd Colours, as Arms do. The Emblem repreſents ſome moral Leſſon, but Arms are the Teſtimony of ſome noble Action; Arms are Hereditary, but theſe aſſum'd, and altered at Pleaſure.

Science of Herald. p. 1.

Arms are called by the Germans, *Wappen* *, or *Clenodia*; by the Italians *Carmas*; and by the French *Armoiries*. Mackenzie, *cap.* 1. *p.* 1.

* *Whence, I preſume, comes our Word* Weapon, *and* Wapentakes; *the latter being Places of Rendezvous, where Men aſſembled in Arms.*

' Arms then, as they are here meant, accord- ' ing to their original and firſt Uſe, may be ' thus defined: Arms are Tokens or Reſem- ' blances, ſignifying ſome Act, or Quality of ' the Bearer. Thus Arms are, generally and according to their preſent Uſe, hereditable Marks or Signs of Honour, taken or granted by Sovereign Princes, to reward and diſtinguiſh Perſons, Families and Communities in War and Peace.

Nisbet's *Cadency*, p. 1.

" Theſe Arms are ſometimes compoſed of Na- " tural Things, as of ſome Kinds of celeſtial " Bodies, *viz.* of the Sun, Moon, Stars, *&c.* " Sometimes of four-footed Beaſts, or of Birds, " or of Serpents, or of Fiſhes, or ſome other " Reptiles; or elſe of ſome kind of Vegetables, " as Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Fruits, Leaves, *&c.* " or of ſome ſolid Things, as Caſtles, Towers, " Mountains, *&c.* or of Things pertaining to " Arts Liberal, or Trades Mechanical, *&c.* " Sometimes again they are compact of none " of theſe, but do conſiſt only of the Variations " of Simple Colours, counter-chang'd by occa- " ſion of Tranſverſe, Perpendicular, or what- " ſoever other Line uſed in Coat-Armour, whe- " ther the ſame be Streight, Crooked, Bunch- " ed, *&c.* whereby paſſing through the Eſco- " cheon, either Tranſverſe, Oblique, or Direct, " the Colours become tranſmuted or Counter- " chang'd; of all which I ſhall have Occaſion " to ſpeak hereafter in their particular Place.

' As touching the Antiquity of theſe Signs ' which we call Arms, *Diodorus Siculus* maketh ' mention, that *Oſyris*, ſurnamed *Jupiter the* ' *Juſt*, Son to *Cham* the curſed Son of *Noah*, ' called of the Gentiles *Janus*, being baniſhed ' from the bleſſed Tents of *Shem* and *Japhet*; ' by reaſon of the Curſe fallen upon his Father, ' was conſtrained to ſeek ſome remote Place, ' wherein he might ſettle himſelf, his Children, ' and People. For which purpoſe he aſſembled ' a great Army, and appointed *Hercules* his ' eldeſt Son Captain; and in this ſo Ancient an ' Expedition of Wars, as well *Oſyris* himſelf as ' *Hercules*, *Macedon* and *Anubis*, his Sons and ' others, did paint certain Signs upon their ' Shields, Bucklers, and other Weapons; which ' Signs were after called Arms; as for Example, ' *Oſyris* bare a Scepter Royal, inſigned on the ' Top with an Eye: *Hercules* a Lyon Rampant, ' holding a Battle-Axe: *Macedon* a Wolf, and ' *Anubis* a Dog.

Now as their Inſtitution you ſee is not new, but *ab initio Religionis*, *viz.* from *Oſyris* and *Iſis* more than four Hundred Years before the *Iſraelites* departed out of *Egypt*; ſo neither was their Uſe limited or reſtrain'd to a few Nations, but general; which Argument Mr. *Bolton* makes uſe of to prove the Notion natural; alledging that whatſoever is ſo taken up as that it is found practis'd by all Nations, muſt certainly claim Foundation in Nature, or (which is the ſame) that whatever all Countries, civil or barbarous, agree to in the main (though differing perhaps in ſome Circumſtances) muſt undoubtedly proceed from the

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Dictates of natural Reason: This being true (as *Nisbet* obſerves) 'tis more than probable that Arms are founded upon Nature; for that Signs and Marks upon Shields, *&c.* have been conſtantly made uſe of, both by the ancient and modern Inhabitants, not only of this, but likewiſe of the new diſcovered World of *America*, might be eaſily made appear from many Paſſages to be met with in ſundry Hiſtorians. By which it ſeems probable that *Inſignia* were at firſt the rude Productions of Nature, and not the Invention of any particular Perſon, or Set of Men. And had it been otherwiſe, 'tis likely we ſhou'd have had an Account tranſmitted to us by ſome one or other of former Ages, at what particular Time, and by whom the Uſe of them was firſt introduc'd; for want of which it is ſcarce poſſible to know perfectly the Progreſs of Arms, from their firſt Beginning to their preſent State and Condition: Yet as *Nisbet* continues, if we conſider the Figures in Heraldry, whether natural or proper, with the Tinctures and Pieces, whether ancient or modern, whereof Arms are compoſed, we may arrive at ſome probable Conjecture concerning their gradual Improvements; and we ſhall thereby moſt readily learn how that Arms, from a rude and ſimple Beginning, have grown up to their preſent Perfection and Splendour; but of this anon. I will firſt ſhew that the Uſe of Armorial Enſigns was general, by a ſhort Catalogue of ſuch Nations, and Perſons, as I find to have born them of high Antiquity, *viz.*

Eſſay on Cadency, P. 4.

The Nations of the | bear for their Enſigns.

Iſraelites	The *Hebrew* Letter *Tau.*
Scythians	A Thunder-Bolt, or (according to ſome) Lightning.
Egyptians	An Ox.
Phrygians	A Swine.
Thracians	*Mars.*
Romans	An Eagle.
Perſians	Bow and Arrows.

The

- *Syrians* a Dove.
- *Indians* a Dragon.
- *Athenians* an Owl.
- *Thebans* Sphinx's Head.
- *Rhegini* a Hare.
- *Corinthians* a Pegaſus.
- *Lacedemonians* the *Greek* Letter Λ.
- *Meſſenians* M.
- *Danes* a Raven according to *Aſſerius.*

The *Corali*, a Savage People of *Pontus*, two Wheels.

And the *Mexicans*, an Hand holding many Arrows of Reeds, as *Joſephus Acoſta* informs us; adding that their Uſe was continued in Memory of *Acampixtli* the Aſſumer thereof, and firſt King of *Mexico*, whoſe Name in their Dialect ſignifies the ſame.

" *Paulus Æmilius* ſaith, that anciently the " *French* Kings did bear Argent three Diadems, " Gules: Others ſay, they bare three Toads " ſable, in a Field Vert, *alias* Sinople.

" We find alſo in *Homer* and in *Virgil*, that " the Heroes had their Signs or Marks, whereby " their Perſons were diſtinctly known, and diſ- " cerned in Battel, as well as their Kings and " Commons had their publick Enſigns.

" *Achilles* had his Shield beautifully adorn'd " with great Variety of Things celeſtial; as the " Motion of the Sun, Moon, Stars, Planets, and " other the celeſtial Spheres; the Situation of " the Earth, and the adjacent Iſlands; the Seas, " with the Ebbing and Flowing thereof, *&c.* " whereof I ſhall have better Occaſion offered to " ſpeak more at large hereafter; alſo *Amphia-* " *raus* (as *Pindarus* the *Theban* Poet affirmeth) " in his Expedition to *Thebes*, bare in his Shield " a painted Dragon. *Capaneus* one of the ſeven " Captains that beſieg'd *Thebes*, bare the many- " headed *Hydra* that *Hercules* fought withal, as " *Statius* the *Neapolitan* Poet reporteth.

" *Polynices* a Sphinx. *Agamemnon* a Lyon, " with a *Greek* Motto affix'd thereto, which " tranſlated is, *Terror hic eſt hominum, quique* " *hunc gerit eſt* Agamemnon, and denotes that " even then they were not uſed without Thought. " *Ulyſſes* a Dolphin, and a Typhon breathing out " Flames of Fire. *Perſeus Meduſa*'s Head. *An-* " *tiochus* a Lyon, with a white Wand. *Theſeus* " an Oxe. *Seleucus* a Bull. *Auguſtus* a Sphinx. And *Aventine* the *Herculean* Badge, or a Reſemblance of the Serpent *Hydra*, which was ſlain and aſſum'd by his Progenitor, as *Silius Italicus* remembers in theſe Words, *Centum angues idem cælatum inſigne ferebat: A hundred Snakes engraven on his Shield.* And many Years before that, on the ſame Occaſion, the celebrated Poet *Virgil* had

———Clypeoque inſigne Paternum
Centum angues, cinctamq; gerit ſerpentibus Hydram.
His Father's Coat into the Field he brings,
An hundred Snakes, and Hydra arm'd with Stings.

Ingua was the Hereditary Name of the Kings of *Peru*, and their Gentilicial Arms a Rainbow and Two Snakes; as *Bolton* in his *Elements of Armory*, p. 45. informs us out of *Joſephus Acoſta.* And theſe, I ſuppoſe, were the Paſſages that induced Mr. *Nisbet*, Pag. 6. to call thoſe ancient Aſſumptions Hereditable (not Hereditary) diſtinguiſhing Marks; and ſuch as theſe have led ſome into unwarrantable Conceits.

I might to thoſe aforegoing, add numerous other Inſtances of the Antiquity of perſonal Bearings, not only in this politeſt Part of the World, *Europe*; but *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*, collectable out of Modern Authors; as *Leigh*, *Cambden*, *Bolton*, *Waterhouſe*, and others, who have ſifted the beſt Authors of Antiquity: But I rather refer the Curious to their Writings, partly becauſe (having undertaken here to illuſtrate an Introduction, not frame a Treatiſe) I wou'd be brief; and partly becauſe (according to my humble Opinion) all they have written, or that may be reaſonably conjectur'd from their Works, can never prove our preſent commendable Uſe of Arms ſo ancient as ſome ſeem to inſinuate. I very much reverence both Arms and their Admirers; yet I cannot agree with ſome

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ſome Writers, concerning their Antiquity, no more than I cou'd believe that any commendable or profitable Invention is deſpiſeable, becauſe unknown in the laſt Century.

The Ingenious Mr. *Nisbet*, in his Chapter upon Cadency, makes the Difference betwixt thoſe ancient Aſſumptions and Arms, as now regulated and eſtabliſhed, no more than the Difference betwixt an ancient Piece of Painting, or Building, and the Maſter-piece of a Modern Artiſt in either Science; by which, I think, he wou'd inſtruct us, that Heraldry or Armory was then in being as a Science, only improv'd by ſucceeding Ages, as moſt Arts are, to a nearer Perfection: Which though I ſhall not contradict, I cannot agree to, becauſe, though the Notion of Enſignment, as *Bolton* has it, is natural; or though Signs and Marks of Honour, State, and Condition are allow'd on all Hands to have been made uſe of by the Ancients, yet I never cou'd find that thoſe Figures on their Shields, Targets or other *Arma*, are any where prov'd to be thoſe *Inſignia* or Marks of Diſtinction, being at the beſt but only conjectur'd ſo, by ſuch as cou'd not prove it; and I doubt not but the ordinary and common Men in thoſe ancient Times, as well as their Leaders, us'd them at their Pleaſure. The *Romans* and others, did indeed uſe National Enſigns, that is, Military Standards, and the like, juſt as we do: They might alſo uſe *Notæ* or *Inſignia* on their Sheilds, Bucklers, *&c.* for Emblems, perſonal Diſtinction, or Ornament; but not as the Rewards of Merit, Hereditary, or Family Diſtinctions. They had indeed their Images, and other Matters, which told as effectually what they were, and whom they came from, as our Arms of Families at this Day.

But then the Methods of knowing theſe were ſo different from ours, according to their Repreſentation by *Budæus*, *Lipſius*, and many others; and as I have partly hinted, that I think them altogether out of the Verge of Armory, to which I intend to keep, and of which the ſaid *Budæus*, when ſpeaking of their Relation to the ſame End with thoſe elder Ceremonies, writes thus, *Pro iis, (ut opinor) poſteriora Tempora Inſignia Gentilitia habuerunt, quæ Arma vulgo vocantur, quæ ipſa quoq; primum ac ſimile eſt veri, virtutis præmia fuerunt, ac rerum præclare geſtarum decora. In the Room of theſe, I ſuppoſe, ſucceeding Times uſed thoſe diſtinguiſhing Marks of Families commonly called Arms; which, as 'tis moſt probable, were the Rewards of Valour, and the Ornaments of brave Exploits.*

Therefore I humbly conceive, that Arms cannot be ſaid to be founded upon Nature, becauſe thoſe ancient Bearings were the Signs and Marks of Honour, State, and Condition, to thoſe that carried them; it being doubted whether they were or no, ſo much as for the Reaſons following, (*viz.*) Mankind in general being naturally wont, not only to imbelliſh and adorn their Shields and other war-like Inſtruments, but alſo to ſeek all Ways and Means of rendring themſelves terrible to their Enemies, did to that End (Hieroglyphicks being invented) paint or imboſs the Figures of Monſters and dreadful Beaſts thereupon, intending by the Courage and Strength of thoſe Creatures, to repreſent the like in themſelves. And thus the Uſe of Figures on Shields, Helmets, *&c.* became common among all Nations, Civil or Barbarous. But that theſe ancient Figures in proceſs of Time did become Arms, as we ſay, that is Hereditary Rewards of Merit, and Family Diſtinctions, I do not deny: But then this was in late Ages (with reſpect to thoſe elder Times we have been talking of.) For Princes and Great Commanders having deſcern'd firſt the Benefit which thereby accru'd in diſtinguiſhing the Perſons of ſuch as by their Armour wou'd otherwiſe have been obſcur'd; And Secondly, the Reſpect which in general they began to find among their Bearers, who gloried in nothing more than to carry ſome witty Emblems, notifying ſuch glorious Actions as they had the good Fortune to atchieve, thereby proclaiming their Valour to both Friends and Enemies, ſpurring on the former to an Imitation, while the latter were daunted by thoſe Victories thereby manifeſted, making Room for their further Procedure in Glory. Princes and great Commanders having, I ſay, took notice of theſe Things, did reſtrain the frequent Uſe under certain Laws and Puniſhments, which induced thoſe who were ſet apart to deal in Matters of Honour, to deviſe certain Rules to be obſerv'd by ſuch as ſhou'd lawfully obtain them, in the Bearing them, that no one might injure another by aſſuming or uſing the Note of his Merit and Honour. So thus as it were *Pedetentim*, was Heraldry form'd into, and and became a Science, as I ſhall endeavour to make appear with its gradual Progreſs, as clear as my ſmall Study is capable, when I ſhall have delivered one Paragraph more, concerning their firſt being uſed, which is from *Mackenzie*.

Some (ſaith he*) think that the giving of Arms, aroſe from the Example of *Jacob* bleſſing his Children, in which he gave them Marks of Diſtinction, as *Judah* a Lyon, *&c.* And certain it is (adds he) that the Tribes did bear theſe upon their Enſigns. Others aſcribe their Invention to the *Germans*, and ſome to the *Romans*: Some think the *Goths* and *Vandals* gave the firſt Arms, to excite their Soldiers to noble Actions, upon their invading *Italy*. Others aſcribe the Exactneſs of this Invention to *Charles* the Great. *Aldrovan.* l. 1. Others to *Henry* I. in *Anno* 986. *Hop. cap.* 3. But then (adds he) by comparing all theſe Opinions, it is clear that the wearing theſe Marks of Diſtinction is, *à Jure Gentium*, and a Part of the Law of Nations: For even the Barbarous Nations, ſuch as the *Cimbri*, *Teutones*, &c. were obſerv'd by *Plutarch*, *In vita Marii, geſſiſſe in armis Pictas ferarum imagines; to have born the Images of Wild Beaſts painted upon their Armour.* And *Hopping* aſſerts, That he hath ſeen a Shield from *China*, charged with a Panther in a Field Or; which Shield, I ſuppoſe, is that delivered alſo by *Bolton* from *Marcus Velſerus*, a Learned and Principal

* *Science of Herald.* p. 2.

Elements of Armory, p. 42.

Gentleman

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Gentleman of *Augspurgh*; who adds too, that a Helmet, Mantle, and Creſt, reſembling our Manner in *Europe*, was affix'd thereto; which is not a little ſtrange, ſeeing *America* at that Time had no ſuch great Knowledge of theſe Parts of the World, as to imitate our Cuſtoms: But be that as it will, certainly (adds *Mackenzie*) the digeſting theſe Cuſtoms into an Art, and the ſubjecting them to Rules, muſt be aſcrib'd to *Charlemaign* and *Frederick Barbaroſſa*; for they did begin and grow with the Feudal Law, *Paul Jov. & Mart. Cruſ. Lib. II. Part II. Cap. ult.*

So that, as a late Editor of this Book remarks, their Opinion is not extravagantly wide, who hold that their Diſcipline in the Reign (or rather) during the Imperial Government of *Theodoſius*, and in the Time of *Charles* the Great, was brought to great Increaſe, and withal more generally propagated and diſperſed; according to that Saying of *Abra. Fra. Carolo Potentiſſimo Imperante hæc & diſtinctiùs explicata fuiſſe, & frequentiùs uſurpata eluceſcit. Under the Empire of* Charles *the Great, it is certain, Arms were more diſtinctly explained, and more frequently uſed.*

About the Reign of King *Arthur*, or a little before, *viz.* in the Days of *Pharamond*, firſt King of the *Gauls*, *Anno* 420. there * began a Diſtinction betwixt Metals and Colours, ſomething after the modern Manner: For the Ancients did only Sketch, or rather Dead-colour theſe excellent Tokens, leaving Poſterity to give thoſe Maſter-touches which (according to that Saying, *Invenit antiquitas, Poſteri perfecerunt*) Time having given them Opportunity to improve Invention, they have perform'd in their more general and orderly Uſe, after a gentilitial Manner, making them appropriate to Families, as Teſtimonies of their Virtues and Loyal Deſcent; which Cuſtom is ſaid (and that, as *Waterhouſe* obſerves, very probably too) to have come in Mode at the Irruption of the *Saracens* and rude *Barbarians* into Chriſtendom; becauſe againſt them did great Numbers of Chriſtians from all Parts unite themſelves, and in their Expeditions againſt them, perform'd many memorable Atchievments. For as *Waterhouſe* further obſerves, thoſe that were in Command in the Holy Wars, and did uſe *Inſignia* or Arms on their Banners, Shields, or Surcoats, did upon their Return from that Service, either aſſume and take thoſe Devices as their Due (for then it was permitted to every Man to take what Arms he wou'd, ſo none bare them in his own Nation; *Nam ſicut nomina ſunt inventa ad recognoſcendum homines, ita arma & inſignia. For as Names, ſo Arms and Enſigns were invented to diſtinguiſh Men one from another*) or elſe, had Indulgence from their Sovereign, or his Chieftains, to bear them.

* *Summare Armorial. Impri. à Paris*, lib. 138. P. 3, 5.

Bartholus de Inſigniis & Armis, p. 1.

Upton de Officio Milit. l. 1. c. 18. p. 59.

Thus as Religion at Stake is the greateſt Spur to true Courage, ſo thoſe Arms which had been diſplay'd in its Defence, became of moſt Eſteem; inſomuch, that not only their Aſſumers did continue the Uſe of them during their Lives, but their Iſſues did the ſame, glorying in nothing ſo much as thoſe open and plain Demonſtrations of their Parents Piety and Virtue. Neither did the Reſpect ceaſe here; for all, even thoſe of no Kin, paid them a Reverence as the Enſigns under which their Religion and Liberties had been preſerv'd, and valued their Owners as the Preſervers. Hence it is that no one Nation can boaſt themſelves the Authors of this commendable Improvement of Arms, there being preſent at this War many from all Parts of Chriſtendom, who by ſuch their Uſe of Arms, inſtructed their Countrymen to do the ſame, which Time and Uſe has improv'd into a cuſtomary, legal and rightful Appropriation to their Iſſues, and to their Deſcendants, and to none other in that Nation, without the deſerv'd Cenſure of Uſurpation; for which an Action of Injury lies, and Tryal by Battail was allow'd, yea, ſtill is, as *Waterhouſe* obſerves, in ſome Countries.

Mill's Catal. Honor. Milit. & Civil. p. 157.

Having in the aforegoing Lines briefly ſhew'd the Riſe of Arms and Armory in General, it may not be amiſs, though I ſhou'd further digreſs, to ſpeak ſomething in particular concerning the Antiquity of Gentilicial Arms in *Britain*; which I doubt will prove of far later Date than many of our Gentry wou'd willingly be thought to have born them. For if Conſideration be had, that for ſome hundred Years this Nation was under the Harraſs of War, in the Storm of Foreigners Aſſaults, and after troubled with Civil Wars, there will be little Reaſon to be over confident in Matters of Pedigree and Arms much beyond 400 Years. This is the Opinion of the Learned Sir *Hen. Spelman*, who adds too, *Neſcio an eâ prorſus antiquitate*. For though we might receive the Hereditary uſe of Arms juſt after the Holy War, (as is alſo Mr. *Cambden*'s Opinion, and what *Peter Pitheu* aſſerts of the *French*) it being in thoſe Days accounted, as I have ſhew'd, moſt honourable to carry ſuch Arms as had been diſplay'd in the Holy Land againſt the profeſs'd Enemies of Chriſtianity; yet was not the ſaid Hereditary Uſe eſtabliſhed or made general, until the Time of K. *H.* III. for (ſaith *Cambden* *) the laſt Earls of *Cheſter*, the two *Quincyes* Earls of *Wincheſter*, the two *Lacyes* Earls of *Lincoln*, &c. varied ſtill the Son from the Father, as might be particularly prov'd.

In Gloſſ. ad verb. Arma.

* *Rem. per Philipot.* p. 208.

I do not find any mention in *Mackenzie*, or elſewhere, at what time this Gentilitial Uſe of Arms began in *Scotland* to be a general Cuſtom. I have ſeen many ancient Inſtances of Coat-armour among them, and cou'd produce as many among us; yet neither inferring a general Hereditary Uſe, I omit them; not that I will ſay they did not gain the Start of us in this Particular; becauſe they pretend (and for ought I know, with Juſtice) to be much more particular in ancient Deſcents, as alſo do our *Welſh* Gentry.

But to return. As the Riſe of Arms in the preſent Manner in *England*, is reckon'd to commence

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mence from the aforesaid Time: So *Waterhouse* (though for what Reason I know not) will needs conceive that the first Users of them were such of the *British* Nobility and *Saxon* Line, as kept their Honours, Fortunes and Seats, or some of them in the Changes of Government; they being fortunate and not frown'd upon by K. *William* and his Sons, but held their Stations, though his *Normans* had both the Places in Court and Camp; and as these grew more and more habituated to his Government, and he abated of his Rigour, and became by peaceable ruling more calm; so they shew'd themselves more openly, owning their Rights with greater freedom. But however let that be as it will, it is certain that from these, and from the new Lords, sprang most of the Families of our now ancient Gentry, being Issues from them, Dependents on them, or preferred by them, yea, dignified with Badges of Trust and Honour, nearly ally'd to those Great Mens bearings: So true is that of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, where speaking of the Great Men, he says, *Clientes hos suis quasi armis instructos Armigeros suos fortè vocant, & Militum Feoda cum armis suis, suis armigeris dedisse: 'Tis likely they call'd their followers* Armigeri, *or Esquires, as being furnished with their Arms; together with which they bestow'd Knights Fees upon them:* For by this grateful Bounty of the then Great Men (whose Brave Spirits took delight in remunerating such Servants as were so faithful as to attend them and theirs with Love and Trust) have the Families of the lesser Nobility in a great Measure been increased. There is no one acquainted in this History, but knows that of Old most of the great Estates and Commands in *England* were in the Hands of such Families of the Conqueror, and his Issue, as they granted them to, who by Tenure, in their Persons, and with their Tenants, Servants, and Dependents, were to attend their Sovereigns in their Wars: These Great Men granted Parts of their Tenures to Persons, either related to them by Match, Service, or Affection, upon such Terms as they themselves either were obliged to the first Granter of them, or else on other Conditions of Advantage to them; giving them also Coat-Armour, which were usually Parts of their own, with such Differences as best pleas'd them. Thus among others that bore Arms by this Bounty of Lords, *&c.* or according to Mr. *Cambden*'s * Expression, by borrowing from their Lord's Arms, were many of the Principal Gentry of *Cheshire*, whose Houses grew by the aforesaid Means, from the Earls of their County, who had Power to erect Baronies, and other Titles within their Limits; which they did, and granted them ever to hold as freely of them, as they themselves held of the Crown. These, I say, in Similation of the said Earls Arms, which were Garbs or Wheat-sheaves, did many of them bear Garbs, with Alterations additional or substractive, or by diversifying the Colours only: Thus also grew from the Houses of *Albany*, *Vere*, *Strange*, and *Ufford*, many Noble Families in *Norfolk*: And thus whereas the old Earls of *Warwick* bare Chequy, Or, and Azure, a Cheveron Ermine; many thereabouts bore Chequy and Ermine. In *Leicestershire*, and the Country adjoining, divers bare Ginquefoiles, as *Astley*, *Moton*, *Martival*, and others; for that the ancient Earls of *Leicester* bare Gules, a Cinquefoile Ermine. In *Cumberland* and thereabouts, where the old Baron of *Kendall* bare Argent, two Barrs Gules, and a Lyon passant Or, in a Canton of the second; many Gentlemen thereabout took the same in different Colours and Charges in the Canton. *Vipount*, an ancient Baron in *Westmorland*, bearing for his Coat six Annulets, 3. 2. 1. was imitated by the *Musgraves* and *Louthers*, both eminent Barons Families, who each of them bare six Annulets 3. 2. 1. and by many others in and about the said County. *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, who bare Gules seven Lozenges vaire 3. 3. 1. granted Lands to *Anselme de Guise*, in the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Glouceſter*; Therefore the said *Anselme* bare the same Coat with a Canton Or, charged with a Mullet of six Points pierced Sable. Thus also the ancient Family of *Hardres* in *Kent* bears Gules, a Lyon rampant Ermine debruis'd by a Chevron Or, denoting that they held their said Mannor of *Hardres* by Knight's Service of the Castle of *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, which was the ancient Seigniory of the *Clares*, Earls of *Glouceſter*, who bare Or, three Chevrons Gules; with many others (mention'd by Mr. *Cambden*, in his Remains) of this County of *Kent*; yea, I know no County, but upon diligent Search, might furnish us with numerous Instances of this Kind, especially such of their Gentry as have receiv'd Denomination from the Lands they held in Fee or by Tenure.

Now touching the granting of Arms from some great Earls, and passing of Coats from one private Person to another, which also was a Matter sometimes acted before the Reductions of the Heralds under one Regulation, the following Precedents, which I take from Learned Mr. *Cambden*, may not be impertinent.

Arms granted to *Robert Whitgreve*, by *Humphrey* Earl of *Stafford*.

Humfrey Count de Staff. & de Perche seigneur de Tunbrigg & de Caux, a tous ceux qui cestes presentes lettres verront ou orront salutes; Saches que nous considerans lez merites que deivent estre attribues a toutes personnes issues de bone lieu & excersantez bones meures & vertues eux conduisantes termis d'onneur & gentilese ycelle, a consideration a nous amove d'augmenter en honneur & nobleſſe noble home Robert Whitgreve, luy avoir donne & donons per icestes presentes, pour memory d'onneur perpetuell, au portre set armes ensigne de Nobleſſe un Escue, de azure,

a

Defence of Arms and Armory, p. 60.

In. Itiner. Cambr. c. 10. p. 851.

Camb. Rem. p. 9. *Philipot.* p. 209.

Fern. Glo. Gener. p. 304.

Antiq. de Cestria per Pat. Leicester Bar.

Spel. in Aspilog.

Camb. Rem. p. 9. *Philipot*, p. 209.

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a quatre points d'or, quatre Cheverons de Gules ; & luy de partire as autres perſones nobles de ſon linage en deſcent avecques les differences de Deſcent au dit blazon, & pour de tout armoyor & reveſtire ſon dit blazon & en honneur le reparer avous avecque celuy ordeine & attribue Helme & Timbre, ceſtaſſavoyr le Helme ove mantle de bloy, furre d'Ermines, au une Coronne un demy Antelope d'or : Et pour ceſte noſtre lettre patente de dit donne verifier, en teſmoigne la nous fait ſeeler du ſeele de nos properes Armes, le xiii. jour d'Auguſt l'an du reigne le Roy Henry le ſiſme puis le conqueſt vintiſme.

Arms granted to *William Morgne*, by *Thomas Grendall.*

A touz ceux qui ceſte preſente lettre verront ou orront, Thomas Grendale de Fenton, coſyn & heir a Johan Beaumeys jadys de Sautre ſaluz in Dieu. Come les Armes d'anceſtre du dit Johan, apres le jour de ſon moriant, ſoient par loy & droit d'eritage a moy eſchaietz, com a ſon proſchein heir du ſon linage : Sachetz moy l'avantdit Thomas, avoir donne & grantee per yceſtes, les entiers avantdites Armes, ove leur appurtenantz a William Moigne Chivaller, quelles Armes ceſtaſcavoir ſont d'argent ove un Crois d'aſure ove cinque Garbes d'or, en le Crois ; A avoir & tenir touz lez avantdites Armes ove leur appurtenantz au dit Monſieur William a ces heires & aſſignes a tous jours. En teſmoignance de quelle choſe a ceſtez preſentes lettres j'ay mis mon ſaelx. Donne a Sautre le vint ſeconde jour de Novembre, l'an du regne le Roy Richard ſeconde, quinziſme.

Arms granted by *Rob. de Morle* Marſhal of *Ireland* to *Robert de Corby.*

A touz ceux que ceſte lettres verront ou orront, Roberte de Morle, Mariſcall D' Irlande ſaluz en dieu. Saches moi avoir donne & grante a mon bon amee Robert de Corby & a ces heires, les Armes que me ſont deſcenduz per voie de Heritage apres le deces Monſieur Baldwine de Manoires ; ceſtaſcavoir d'Argent, ove une Saltier engraile de Sable : avoir & porter entirement les Armes juſdits au dit Robert de Corby, & ſes heires a tout jours, ſans impechment ou challenge du moy ou des mes heires apres ſes heures. Et moy avant-dit Robert de Morley & mes heires, au dit Robert de Corby & a ces heires, les Armes avant-dites, en quanq en nous eſt, envers toutz homes a toutz joures garranterons. En teſmoignance de quel choſe a ceſtes mes lettres overtees iaimis mon ſeale. Donne au Chaſteau de Riſinge, le jour de la Tiffanie, le ſiſme jour de Januare l'an du regne Edward tiers puis le Conq. d'Engleterre 22. & de France, neoſiſme.

Arms aſſign'd by this Inſtrument from *Joane Lee* to *Richard Piſhalle.*

Noverint univerſi per præſentes, me Joannam nuper uxorem Willielmi Lee de Knightley, dominam & rectam hæredem de Knightley, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti carta mea confirmaſſe Ricardo Peſhale filio Humfridi Peſhale ſcutum Armorum meorum ; Habend. & tenend. ac portand. & utend. ubicunque voluerit, ſibi & hæred. ſuis imperpetuum : Ita quod nec ego, nec aliquis alius nomine meo, aliquod jus vel clamium ſeu calumpniam in prædicto ſcuto habere potuerimus, ſed per præſentes ſumus excluſi imperpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium Sigillum meum appoſui. Dat. apud Knightley die Mercurii, prox. poſt feſtum Paſchæ, Anno regni regis Henrici ſexti poſt conqueſtum quarto decimo.

A Grant of Arms by *Tho. de Clanvow* to *William Criketot.*

¶ *Sciant præſentes & futuri quod ego Thomas de Clanvowe chivalier, dedi, conceſſi, & hac præſenti carta mea confirmavi, Willielmo Criketot conſanguineo meo, Arma mea, & jus eadem gerendi quæ mihi jure hæreditario deſcenderunt : Habend. & tenend. prædicta Arma mea & jus eadem gerendi præfato Willielmo, hæredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, abſque reclamatione mei vel hæredum meorum imperpetuum. Et ego prædictus Thomas & hæredes mei prædicti, Arma & jus eadem gerendi, præfato Willielmo, hæredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus imperpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium præſenti cartæ meæ ſigillum meum appoſui. Dat. apud Hergaſt, in feſto Corporis Chriſti, Anno regni regis Henrici quarti, poſt conqueſtum undecimo.*

Grant of Arms from Daniel *to* Savage.

The Family of *Savage* received a Grant of the ſame Kind for *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Daniers* of *Bradley* in *Appleton*, commonly call'd *Daniel*, having Iſſue by her ſecond Husband *John Savage* of *Clifton* (in her Right) a Son of the ſame Name. She granted him and his Heirs the Liberty of Uſing and Bearing her Coat of Arms which deſcended to her after the Death of her Father. The Arms were, Argent, a Pale fuſilé Sable ; and the Creſt an Unicorn's-Head eraſed, Argent ; and were both uſed for ſeveral Years, by vertue of that Grant or Deed, which as Sir *Peter Leiceſter*, p. 231. who ſaw the Original, tells us was written in French, bore Date 3 *H.* V. and was to be ſeen among the Evidences of *Tho.* Earl of *Rivers*, at *Rock-Savage*, Ann. 1669.

Grant of Arms from Barton *to* Booth.

Another Example of the like Nature you have in the Family of *Booth*, from whence the Right Honourable the preſent Earl of *Warrington* is Deſcended ; Their Arms were anciently, a Cheveron engrailed, and a Canton charg'd with a Mullet ; as appears by a Charter of *Thomas del Booth*, bearing Date 43 *E.* III. But at preſent Argent three Boar's Heads eraſed and erected Sable ; Which Coat was the ancient Arms of the *Bartons* of *Barton* in *Com' Lanc'*, and granted to *John* the Son of *Tho. Booth* of *Barton*, *per Cartam Thomæ Barton de Barton predict'. Ann.* 5 *H.* IV. 1404.

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And thus from the aforeſaid Cuſtom of the greater and leſſer Nobility, very probably (as *Waterhouſe* obſerves) came in the Titles of Knight, Eſq; Yeoman, which were at firſt Badges of perſonal Service. For though *Miles* be acknowledg'd as a noble Dignity, and is generally underſtood to import a choice Perſon, *quaſi ex millibus Electus*, the great Orders of Majeſty in the World being thoſe of Knighthood; yet anciently was it a Name of Service, not only in order to Tenure (the greateſt Eſtates of *England* being in Knights Service, to which *Upton* is thought to have an Eye in thoſe Words, *Miles eſt quaſi ſervus Reipublicæ: A Soldier is as it were a Servant of the Common-wealth*) but alſo in regard of Attendance on the Body of ſome Lord, Peer, or great Perſon, on Horſeback; who from being his Armour-bearer was ſtiled Knight, or in *Saxon* Cnicht; of this Sort were Knights Bannerets. Theſe Knights are call'd by *Bracton* Radcnichts: Gallants bound by Tenure and Service, to attend their Lords on Horſeback, as Eſquires did on Foot. Hence the Phraſe Eſquires of the Body, an Office well known in the Court, *Utpote qui antiquitus militem à latere inſequendo, arma ejus ut commilito fidiſſimus, tulerit: Becauſe antiently the Eſquire marching by the Knight's Side, as a faithful Fellow-Soldier, bare his Arms for him*, ſaith Mr. *Mills*.

Pag. 66.

Lib. 1. c. 2. p. 7.

Lib. de Nobil. p. 147.

Therefore Gentlemen, or Eſquires, which differ little in Antiquity, are both call'd, *Scutiferi & Armigeri*, and till *Edward* the 4ths Time, Lords (if not Knights) were but ſtil'd *Armigeri*, bearers of the Arms of their Chiefs, and by them dignified to bear Arms in their own Right; it being uſual in elder Times for great Men, both of the Clergy and Laity, to give Dignities, not only that of Arms-bearing, but alſo Knighthood, as is noted by the learned *Selden*; though of late it be only reſtrain'd by Law to Sovereigns and their Deputies; or to Supreams in their reſpective Dominions.

2 Inſtit. p. 665.

Titles of Honour p. 667, 77 f. Upton lib. de off. milit. c. 2. p. 7.

But to proceed; Though it was uſual for great Men, both of the Clergy and Laity, to give Arms and Titles, with Places of Dignity to inferiour Gentry; we muſt not infer from hence, that all our ancient Gentry, or leſſer Nobility, who did acquire Arms at that Time, did gain them by that Means: No, Mr. *Cambden* informs us, that in this and the ſucceeding Ages, at every Expedition, ſuch as were Gentlemen of Blood, would repair to the Earl-Marſhal, and by his Authority take Coats of Arms, which were regiſtred always by Officers of Arms, in the Rolls of Arms, made at every Service, whereof many yet remain (ſaith my Author) as that of the Seige of *Caer laveroc*, the Battel of *Sterling*, the Siege of *Calice*, and divers Tournaments. At this Time (continues he) there was a diſtinction of Gentlemen of Blood, and Gentlemen of Coat-Armour, and the Third from him that had firſt Coat-Armour, was to all Purpoſes held a Gentleman of Blood.

Camb. Rem. p. 9. Philipot. p. 223.

'In the firſt aſſumption of theſe Signs, every 'Man did take to himſelf ſome ſuch Beaſt, Bird, 'Fiſh, Serpent, or other Creature, as he thought 'beſt fitted his Eſtate, or whoſe Nature and in 'Quality did in ſome Meaſure quadrate with his 'own, or whereunto himſelf was in ſome reſpect 'in Quality like, or wiſhed to be reſembled unto. '*Ex iis quibus quiſque maxime delectatur, qualis 'etiam ſit ipſe, cognoſcitur.*

"The Reaſon is, for that no Man is delighted "but with Things that are like himſelf: There- "fore wherein any Man is ſpecially delighted, "himſelf alſo is found to be in Quality much "like unto them. *Zanchius de immortalitate "Animarum*, 133.

There are divers aſſerted Occaſions of the Charges or Figures found in Armorial Bearings, and of the Pieces which compoſe them. Unlook'd for Accidents and Events, the ſingularity of a County, the inclination to certain Exerciſes and Things, Offices or Employs, Devotion, the Nature and Situation of the Fiefs, or Poſſeſſion of the Nobility, a Conformity to the Arms of a Superiour, Adherence to a Party, Pilgrimages, Tournaments, Deſcent and Extraction of Blood, Filiation or the Adoption into other Families, Conceſſions of Princes, new Diſcoveries and Inventions, Jeſting and the Conformity to the Name; are ſaid to be the principal Cauſes.

The laſt of which is not the leaſt Conſiderable. For the Names of Perſons and Families is the moſt uſual; and if many Families had not chang'd thoſe Names they had at firſt, for others, there wou'd be abundance more Arms implying their Bearers Names to the Beholders. For it is but Ignorance to fancy ſuch alluſive Bearings to be altogether novel, when we have reaſon to think the Contrary; the Bearers thereof believing their Names illuſtrious enough without their affecting other Devices to notify themſelves. Yea we may averr, that there are not very many Families whoſe Names ſignify any thing, but originally they have had ſome Pieces in their Bearing alluding thereto. Wherefore in Diſpute when different Perſons lay Claim to one and the ſame Coat, a late Editor of this Book, rightly conjectures, that he whoſe Appellation is agreeable therewith, is the moſt intereſted therein.

But in alluſive Arms we muſt not expect all imaginable Exactneſs; for the Nature of the Thing will not admit of it. It is ſufficient to denominate them ſuch, when there is ſome near Reſemblance.

Gaſparo Bombacci Cap. 9. Araldo. has collected the alluſive Arms of the *Boulogneſe* Families, wherein we may ſee all the Ways; ſuch may be metaphorical, ſymbolical, ænigmatical, and in *rebus*; but omitting his Diviſion as too intricate, alluſive Arms may be five fold.

1. In reference to the Name of the Perſon.
2. In reference to the Hiſtory of ſome Event.

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3. In reference to the natural Properties of the Things whereof they are compoſed, and the Qualities of the firſt Bearer or Perſon; but with Caution to exclude fabulous Applications made afterwards.

4. In reference to ſome Poſſeſſion, Habitation, Juriſdiction, Employ, *&c.*

5. In reference to ſome Patron, or more or leſs noted Perſon, which has relation to the Bearer; as the Arms of *Ireland*, becauſe of *David* one of their Kings, wherein there is a ſophiſtical Tranſlation of the Charge, which is ſome way alluſive to the prior Perſon, and not the conſequent one. As *Alexander*'s Arms to the Deviſe of *Alexander* the Great, *&c.* And ſometimes no way alluſive to either Perſon, but only as the conſequent Perſon ſtands in relation to a prior or antecedent one, whether by Family or by a bare Name. So *Le Neve* bear *Fleur de Lys*, becauſe that Vegetable was the Deviſe of one of their Anceſtors. *Elfred* alludes to the Arms of *Alvert*, becauſe their Names are ſemblable; *Walker* and *Walter*, *Clark* and *Clarkſon*, are further Examples.

So thus grew the preſent Conformity betwixt Arms and Names: For ſince Names given for diſtinction were conform'd to the Nature of Creatures, and the Emergency of Accidents, as is evident in holy and prophane Stories; and as is clearly made out by *Sigonius* amongſt the *Romans*; and is in all Nations own'd, yea as in our Land the Stories of it appear: So ought and ever was the ſame Rule obſerv'd in Arms and Bearings of Honour; for it is a Maxim, *A nominibus ad arma ſequuntur argumenta*, or according to Mr. *Guillim*'s Quotation, *Bonum deducitur Argumentum.*

Zuinger. Theat. vitæ *p.* 3085. ad 3092. Fern *p.* 225.

Here then is a fit Place to inſtance ſome few noted Names with their Occaſions, as alſo the Arms of ſuch of them as are found referential or conformable to the ſame. Prince *Arthur* was a valiant Man, and from his Infancy perceived Cruel; therefore he had that Name, which ſignifies an horrible Bear or Iron Mall: *Briewre*, ſo call'd, becauſe born in a Heath, as the *Norman* Word imports. *Henry Percy*, call'd Hotſpur, *Propter ſuam probitatem, eo quod aliis ſopori deditis ipſe ſuper hoſtes invigilare conſueverat: On the Account of his Activity, becauſe when others were aſleep, he was vigilant againſt his Enemies. Graſvenour* or *Groſvenour*, ſo call'd from his great Skill in Hunting. *Latimer* ſignifies a *Truchman* or Interpreter (poſſibly ſaith *Waterhouſe*) from the Skill in Languages, which their Anceſtor had. So likewiſe, as is ſhewn in King *Arthur*, did many others receive Names from Beaſts (whoſe natural Qualities ſeem'd to indicate the Diſpoſition or natural Temper of thoſe ſo named) and they not only of the leſſer Nobility, and of late Ages, as *Camnel*, who conformable thereto bare a Camel, *Meile* a Mule, *Urſone* a Bear, *Bernard* a Bear, *&c.* but even of the firſt Rank, both in Honour and Antiquity; as *Hugh Lupus*, firſt Earl of *Cheſter*, who bare a Wolf's Head; and others whoſe Coats alſo were conferential to the ſame. Some alſo among us have, as we may ſuppoſe, receiv'd Names from Birds. Thus the ancient Family of *Arundell*, who accordingly bare ſix Swallows; and ſo *Cockaine* whoſe Arms are three Cocks; with *Sheldon*, whoſe Coat is three Shell-Drakes, *&c.* Others may be conceiv'd to take Name from Fiſhes, as the Family of *Herring*, who bare three Herrings; and *Lucy* who bare three Lucies; with the Family of *Sprat*, whoſe Arms are three Sprats, *&c.* Some alſo have taken their Names from Plants or Vegetables; thus did *Sheffeild*, whoſe Deſcendant (now Duke of *Buckingham*) from him bears three Wheat-Sheaves, or a Field of Sheaves; as alſo the Family of *Oak*, whoſe Arms are three Acorns ſlipp'd, *&c.* Some alſo from ſuch Poſts or Places of Honour as they held: Thus did, *inter alios*, the Illuſtrious Houſe of the *Butlers*, who in their Arms give three covered Cups: Some from their extraordinary Accompliſhments, as their Skill in commendable Science and ſuch like: Thus among others may be ſuppoſed the Family of *Sweeting*, whoſe Arms are three treble Violins: Others from Inſtruments Military, Civil, and Mechanical; thus did *Chambers*, who bears three Chambers, *i. e.* Cannons or Culvering-pieces; and *Staple*, whoſe Arms are three Staples; with many others too tedious to inſert.

Knighton de Eventibus Angl. *p.* 2728. Camb. Brit. *p.* 604.

All which are referential to the Names to which they belong, though not directly, and without ſome Conſideration, underſtood. A Matter which, as I ſaid before, we are not in Affairs of this Nature to expect. For the reference of Arms even to Names (which is but one of the five alluſive Ways before mention'd) may be underſtood ſix Ways, as

1. By ſimple Cyphers, or the initial Letters of the Names; as *Thurland*, *Tofte Bette*, *Altham*; in *Germany*, *Aquin*; in *Dauphine*, *Kocks*; the City *Menda* in *Spain*, *Bridlington Priory* in *Com. Ebor.* The City of *Sulmo* in *Naples*, *Salucces* in *Piedmont*, and others.

2. By natural or artificial Things, which ſimply expreſs the Name; of which Sort are *Camell*, *Herring*, *Sheffield*, *Chambers*, *Sprat* and *Staple* aforementioned; as alſo *Towers*, *Ouſle*, *Cheverne*, *Boare*, *Sole*, *Salmon*, *Harrow*, *Bell*, *Trevet*, and many others too tedious to inſert.

3. By Things which come near the Sound; as *Bernard* and *Cockaine* before ſaid; alſo *Alcock*, *Keat*, *Elphyngſton*, *Tenton*, *Conesby*, *Pigot*, and others.

4. By Things which have relation to the Name; as *Carter*, *Cartwright*, *Forſter*, *Armitage*, *Archer*, and others.

5. By Things which in ſome Dialect or Tongue bear reference to the Name; as *Urſone*, *Hugh Lupus*, and *Arundell* (from *hirundo*, or *hirundellus*) aforeſaid; alſo *Florio*, *Sneyde*, *Penarthe*, *Roet*, *Clovell*, and others.

6. In

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6. In Form of *Rebus* or *Ænigma*; as *Springat*, *Handcock*, *Leman*, *Trowbridge*, *Morewood*, *Nadal*, *Freebody*, *Dobell*, and abundance more.

And this Conſideration of the conformity of Arms with Names it was, that occaſion'd my Author Mr. *Guillim* to inſert, that as it was not lawful for a Man (but upon great Occaſion) to change his Name, *Sic neque Arma* (ſaith *Caſſan*) *mutare licet, niſi magna & honorifica aliqua cauſa acceſſerit: So neither ſhould he change his Arms, except a weighty and honourable Reaſon ſhall induce him to it.* And for that, as another ſaith, *A nominibus ad Arma bonum deducitur Argumentum: A good Argument of a Man's Arms is drawn from his Name.*

Some alſo, and that very many too, as I'm inform'd by Mr. *Cambden*, and my own Obſervation, and as before was ſaid, have had Denomination from the Lordſhips they have held; as *Draycot*, *Wileſley*, *Biſhopſheir*, *Malpas*, *Bermingham*, and ſuch like others; ſome from Waters, as the Lord *Stourton* from the River *Stowre*, *Wallop* from *Welhope*, or (as it is now written) *Wallop*, whoſe Coats alſo ſeem referential to the ſame; the firſt bearing as part of his Arms ſix Fountains, the other as his Coat a Bend Wavy; ſo likewiſe ſome have been nam'd from bodily Remarks; as *Blunt* from their yellow Hair, *Fairfax* from their fair Buſh of Hair: Others from corporal Defects, as *Crevequer*, *quaſi decrepido corde*, of which Mr. *Cambden* every where in his *Britannia* makes mention, and to which I cou'd, from my own Obſervations, add many more of the like Nature, but I wou'd not clog my Diſcourſe with impertinent Allegations; there being, as *Waterhouſe* hath noted, hardly any Name or Family, but what has, in ſome Meaſure, participated of this Prerogative of Time, to be and bear what the unavoidable Viciſſitudes of Life have produced.

Camb. Brit. p. 587, 603, to 609.

P. 262.

Sir *George Mackenzie* in his Science of Heraldry, agrees to what I have written on the various Occaſions of Arms and their Bearings, and not only becauſe *Cambden* (whom he quotes) aſſerts it: For, ſays he, thus moſt of the Surnames in *Annandale*, carry the Arms of the *Bruce*; in *Murray*, ſome part of the *Murray*'s Arms, and in *Tevidale* the *Dowglaſs* Arms, or ſome part thereof, which he terms taking part of their Superior or Over-lords Arms.

Pag. 5.

He confeſſes alſo, that Arms are ſometimes derived from the Names of the Bearer; as *Peacock* bears a Peacock, *Cockburne* a Cock, *&c.* And theſe (ſaith he) are call'd *Arma cantantia* by the *Latins*; ἀγναμμονικὰ, by the *Grecians*; *Des armoiries parlantes* by the *French*; and *Rebus* or canting Arms by the *Engliſh*. He takes notice alſo, that they are preſum'd not to be noble Arms when ſo elected, becauſe if the Bearer had done any great Actions, he had had no Occaſion to have agreed with his Name: But then this Fancy he immediately rejects; adding, that the Rule holds not ſtill true. Some Men, ſays he, get their Lands as Rewards of great Acts, and Surnames came not in the Mode with us, till the Reign of *Malcolm Canmor*, who gave Surnames to all his Nobles, and then many took their Surnames from their Lands they poſſeſt, as the *Cockburns* and others, and ſuited their Arms to their Names, to the end it might be known that they were Heritors of ſuch Places. For which Cauſe likewiſe we find, that Chiefs of Families are ordinarily of that Ilk, that is (ſaith he) to ſay with us, that their Names and Lands are the ſame. Some alſo (adds he) derive their Names as well as Arms from ſome conſiderable Action; and thus a ſecond Son of *Striuan Robertſon*, for killing of a Wolf in *Stocket Forreſt* by a Durk in the King's Preſence, got the Name of *Skein*, which ſignifies a Durk in *Iriſh*, and three Durk Points in Pale for his Arms. Some likewiſe (adds he) got Names from their Arms: For being Strangers, the People amongſt whom they came, not knowing their Names, gave them Names from the Symbols or Arms they did bare. Thus the *Fowlis* were call'd from the Leaves they carried: *Monſieur Des Feules*, and the *Herriſes* or *Herriſons*, with us, got their Names from the Porcupine, or *Herriſon* in *French*, which was their Arms, as Brothers of the Houſe of *Vendoſm*: And Hiſtorians obſerve, that the *French* were call'd *Galli, ex eo quod gallos in conis galeæ, ſeu pro Criſtis gerebant.* And therefore *Linneus, cap. 6. num.* 1. concludes, That *Omnia arma quæ cantant, non ſunt inſignia illiberalia, ſive vilium hominum: All Arms agreeing with the Name of the Bearer, are not ignoble.* He reminds us alſo, that Places and honourable Employs, have given Birth to Bearings in *Scotland* as well as with us. Thus, ſaith he, the Earl of *Southesk*'s Predeceſſors did bear a Cup in an Eſcutcheon upon the Eagles Breaſt, to ſhew that his Predeceſſors were Cup-bearers to the King, *Regi olim à Pateris, ut prælibaret & auro, iſta notis certis perhibent inſignia gentis.* And *Wood* of *Largo* two Ships, to ſhew that his Predeceſſors were Admirals. Thus *Burnet* carries a Hunting-horn in his Sheild, and a Highlander in a hunting Garb, and Greyhounds for his Supporters, to ſhew that he was his Majeſty's Forreſter in that Northern Forreſt, as Forreſter of that Ilk is in the *South*: For which he alſo carries three Hunting-horns. The Earl of *Holderneſs*, *Ramſay*, carried a Sword Paleways, to ſhew that he and his Succeſſors had Right to carry the Sword of State, the Day of *Gowrie*'s Conſpiracy, as a Reward for killing *Gowrie*.

Arms, ſaith *Mackenzie*, are ordinarily aſſum'd by Kingdoms, and Towns, either to repreſent what they moſt glory in, or moſt abound in; as the Kingdom of *Granada*, a Pomegranate. The Earl of *Buchan* three Garbs, becauſe *Buchan* was more fertile in Corn than other Parts of *Scotland*, which were then full of Woods. Sometimes they aſſume Arms from their Situation, *&c.* of which he gives Examples in *Pag.* 5. After which he concludes thus: I have ſeen (ſays he) the Book of Arms in moſt Nations, and I have in general

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obſerved, that every Nation hath ſhew'd their Humour. For the Arms of moſt Families in *Spain* are given to ſignify ſome Undertaking for the Chriſtian Religion againſt its Enemies the *Moors*, *Turks*, or other Hereticks; and their Shields of late are fill'd with *Ave Maria*'s, *I. H. S.* and ſuch other devout Characters. The Arms of the *Italians* are ordinarily Emblems and witty Hieroglyphicks. The *German* Atchievements conſiſt of Multitudes of Coats, marſhall'd in one, to gratify the Humour of their Country; who are vain of nothing ſo much as their Pedigrees. Thoſe of *Poland* and *Denmark* are as wild and monſtrous, as the People who bear them. But the *French* who are great Artiſts where-ever they ſtudy, do ſuffer their natural volageneſs to be confined and fixed by Rules of Art. And the *Scots* to expreſs their Friendſhip to the *French*, have of old imitated them in their Heraldry, as much as we do the *Engliſh* ſince we were happily united with them under one Monarchy.

The *Turks* (ſaith he) take oftentimes Letters of the Alphabet as a Cognizance, becauſe their Religion diſcharges them to uſe Images; and it is obſervable that the *Spaniards* uſe oftentimes Letters, in imitation of the *Turkiſh Moors* (their Neighbours.) Or elſe theſe have been left with them ever ſince the *Moors* poſſeſt their Country, or elſe (as I may add) they are born in Honour of ſuch Anceſtors as had vanquiſhed the prior Owners thereof.

I am not ignorant of the wonderful Events and Accidents to which ſome aſcribe the Cauſes of ſome particular Bearings; but omit them as too often written already. Though thus far I think my ſelf oblig'd to ſay concerning their Authority, that I take them to be, ſome, a parcel of Fables deſign'd by Monks or ſuch like, to raiſe the Sanctity of ſundry Grandees, or the Inclinations and Approbations of Men, to ſome particular Enterpriſes, *&c.* by impoſing on the implicit Credulity of their Readers: Others, Fictions from Romances made upon Tournaments, *&c.* wherein Things were repreſented for Diverſion only; as inchanted Caſtles, Giants, and the like; which late Ages (I will not, as ſome, ſay Heralds working upon) were careful to invent for the Arms of Knights, whoſe Anceſtors had been in Tournaments, *&c.* of which I have ſeen *Golut* the *French* Herald tax'd for his relation of the Original of the Arms of *Grammont*.

What comical Origines have you in *Cambden*'s *Remains*, and other Places? As in particular that of *Lorein*'s Coat, which no Hiſtorian of the Time makes mention of, and which, if true, is ſo remarkable, as it cou'd never have eſcaped them, as I believe you'll grant: The Story is this, There being three Allerions on *David*'s Tower in *Jeruſalem*, a certain Prophetick Perſon told *Godfrey* of *Bulloigne*, the famous General in thoſe Wars, that if he cou'd at one Shoot kill them, he ſhou'd take the City; which he thereupon attempted, and accordingly perform'd, and for that Reaſon ever after bore three Allerions on a Bend.

Now whether you will believe this, or give better Credit to what an ingenious Gentleman of my Acquaintance thinks was the whole Myſtery, *viz.* Alerion being an Anagram to *Loraine*, I know not. And much ſuch another Story was that of *Vere*'s Shooting-Star, which I ſuppoſe was only a diſtinction from the Arms of the Lord *Say*'s Family (a flouriſhing Houſe at that Time, and in the ſame Service) which excepting that Star, did bear the ſame Coat: And as I told you, two different Families in one Nation could not bear one Coat.

The Names of Families alſo have contributed very much to theſe Fables. It is written that the *Padilla*'s in *Spain*, bare for their Arms a Peal of an Oven, which in *Spaniſh* is called *Padilla*, becauſe a Knight of their Family defended a Caſtle with a Peal, againſt the *Moors* who Beſieged it. *Vargas* laughs at this Original, and ſays, after *Argote de Molina*, that we need not ſeek any other Myſtery than the Conformity of the Name, for which he gives us an excellent Reaſon, *viz.* That the firſt Arms of *Spain* being only thoſe of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, which were alluſive Bearings, moſt of their Nobility in imitation of their Prince, made their Arms alluſive; and after that Time ſince, other later Families compos'd their Arms out of their famous Actions, during the ſaid Wars with the *Moors*, where they often received them from their Sovereign as the Rewards of their Proweſs: Theſe more ancient Families, ſeeing they had not ſuch honourable Reaſons for their Bearings, began to frame Romances and Fictions, to the End their Arms might not appear leſs conſiderable than thoſe which were known to be the remunerations of Valour.

If we were now to conſider what Profit or Advantage has enſued by theſe Impoſitions, either to thoſe Arms or Armory in general, I doubt we ſhould find none; but on the contrary, a great deal of Hurt, eſpecially to the latter; ſuch Stories being what hath much leſſen'd the Eſtimation of Arms in many Mens Opinion: For Men of Senſe will not ſuffer their Paſſions to be moved in favour of any thing, before their Judgments are convinc'd of, if not the reality, yet the reaſonableneſs of it; which is what every one ought firſt to aim at, if they deſign to enforce a Reſpect to the Practice of this or any other commendable Cuſtom.

Cambden among his accidental Alterations of Arms in the *Holy Land*, remarks, that the Lord *Barkeley*'s, who firſt bare Gules a Cheveron Argent, after one of them had taken upon him the Croſs (for that was then the Phraſe) to ſerve in thoſe Wars, inſerted ten Croſſes patee in his Shield, which are continued by his Deſcendants to this very Day. Yea, I could inſtance, beſides, *Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick* (who alſo added to his Arms, which before his Expedition to the *Holy Land*, were Gules a Feſs, Or ſix Croſs-croſlets of the ſame) many more, but think them needleſs, becauſe every one acquainted with Hiſtory, knows the great Eſteem in which thoſe Services were

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were held, being in Defence of the Christian Religion, of which such Bearings were the most proper Emblems, and excellent Marks of Distinction, from the Infidels their Enemies. And at this Port of Crusades and Pilgrimages, most probably came in Use the numerous Forms of Crosses, which we find among the Arms of our ancient Nobility and Gentry. *Nicholas Upton* has set down thirty, yet cannot promise them to be all. *Jam ad Quæstionem præscriptam redeo* (says he) *viz. quot cruces inveniuntur in armis portatæ? Ad quam quidem quæstionem sub certo numero ipsas describendo respondere non audeo, quia Cruces innumerabiles in dies jam portantur. I return now to the Question propounded*, viz. *How many Crosses are found in our Coats of Arms? Which Question I dare not answer by determining any certain Number, because Crosses are multiplied every Day without Number.* I may say there are above Sixty.

Science of Heral. p. 2.

Mackenzie instances other Bearings besides these, occasion'd by Croisades; for, says he, the *Pringles* and others bare Escallops, to shew their devout Pilgrimages: Of which these Shells were the Badges, and for which they were first call'd Pilgrims, and thereafter by corruption Pringle. For a like Reason, adds he, doth the Family of *Douglass* carry an Heart, in remembrance of their Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*, with King *Robert the Bruce*'s Heart, which was to be, and is buried there, at the special Command of that pious Prince, about *Anno* 1328. Besides all aforesaid, Mr. *Nisbet* and *Mackenzie* tell us, that both Bezants and Martlets found their first use there; and probably by the Wars with *France* and the *Turks*, were introduced great Numbers of *Fleurs de Lys*, Crescents and Letters. I shall give but one late Instance, which was Sir *Cloudsly Shovel*, who had granted to him a Cheveron between two *Fleurs de Lys* in chief, and a Crescent in base, indicating two great Victories over the *French*, and one over the *Turks*.

'The principal End for which these Signs were 'first taken up and put in Use, was, that they 'might serve for Notes and Marks to distinguish 'Tribes, Families, and particular Persons each 'from other; but this was not their only Use, 'for that they served also to notify to the ingenious Beholder of them (after some Sort) the 'natural Quality and Disposition of their Bearers; and so behooveful was this Invention 'thought to be, and their Use so reasonable, as 'that they have been entertain'd of all succeeding Posterities, among all Nations, and continued (even to this Day) without any Immutation 'or Alteration of their primary Institution.

'These Armorial Ensigns thus ingeniously devised, had a further Use; for they serv'd also 'for the more commodious distribution of Nations, Tribes, and Families, into Regiments and 'Bands: As also for assembling, conducting, and 'governing them in Martial Expedition, and distinguishing (as I have shew'd) of particular 'Persons in Wars, as well amongst themselves as 'from their Enemies; because it often falleth out 'by reason of the likeness of Armour and Weapons, of Discipline of War, and of Language 'and Voice (in default of such Signs) that much 'Treachery is wrought, and many Men after 'Battel or Skirmish, do make their Retreat to the 'Troops of the Enemy, to the Danger of their 'Surprise, or Loss of Life: So then it is 'clear, that this is one Use of these Notes, or 'Marks of Distinction called Arms; that if a 'Man shall meet or encounter us, we do forthwith discover by the Note or Mark that he 'beareth, whether he be Friend or Enemy: And 'for some of these Uses and Ends which I have 'formerly shewed, these Armorial Ensigns have 'received Approbation in the highest Degree, 'even from the Mouth of God himself, who, 'when he prescribed unto *Moses* and *Aaron* a 'Form of ordering and conducting the *Israelites* 'in their Passage towards the Land of Promise, 'did expresly Command the Use of Armorial 'Signs, saying, *Filii Israelis quisque juxta Vexillum suum cum Signis secundum domum Majorum suorum Castra habento: Every Man of the Children of* Israel *shall pitch by his own Standard, with the Ensign of their Fathers House*, 'Num. ii. 2. Which Order he required to be 'observed, not only in the Conduction of them 'in their Journey, but also in the pitching and 'raising of their Camp.

'In which Precept we may observe, that God 'maketh mention of two Sorts of Ensigns; the 'one General, the other Particular; and that 'these Latter were no less needful than the Former, for the orderly governing and conducting of so huge and populous a Multitude as the '*Israelites* were, in a Journey so long, and withal subject to infinite Dangers. The first Sort of 'these Ensigns, God calleth *Vexilla*, that is to 'say, Standards or Banners, which served for the 'Conduction of their several Regiments; for the '*Israelites* consisted of twelve Tribes, which were 'divided into four Regiments, that is to wit, 'three Tribes to each Regiment, of which every 'one had a particular Standard, which as they 'differed in Colour one from another, so did 'they doubtless comprehend in them several 'and distinct Forms, *Et erant in illis vexillis 'picturæ notificantes Tribus quæ erant sub illis 'vexillis: And there were in those Standards Pictures, denoting the Tribes which belonged to 'them.* So *Tostatus.*

'Here may arise a twofold Question, concerning these Standards before mentioned: The one, 'what Colour each of them were of: The other, 'what Forms and Shapes were depicted on them. 'As to the Colour, *Lyra* upon the second of *Numbers* saith, *Qualia sunt ista Vexilla in textu 'non habetur, sed dicunt aliqui Hebræi, quod 'Vexillum cujuslibet tribus, erat simile colori lapidis positi in rationali, in quo inscriptum erat 'nomen ipsius Reuben, & sic de aliis: What sort 'of Standards these were, the Text doth not ex-

'press;

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expreſs; but ſome of the Rabbins ſay, they were of the ſame colour with the Stones on Aaron's *Breaſt-plate, wherein the Name of every Tribe was written.*

And as to their ſeveral Forms, *Martinus Borhaus* in his Commentary upon the ſame Place, hath this Saying, *Tradunt veteres in Reubenis vexillo mandragoram depictam fuiſſe, quam ille in agro collectam matri Liæ attulerat: in Jehudæ leonem, cui illum benedicendo pater Jacobus contulerat: In Ephraim vexillo, bovis ſpecies: In Danis vexillo, ſerpentis Imago, qui ſerpenti & colubro à Jacobo comparatus erat; Fiat Dan coluber in via.* And in Concluſion he ſaith, *Sit fides penes Authores. Ancient Authors tell us, that* Reuben's *Standard bare the Mandrake which he gathered in the Field, and brought to his Mother* Leah: Judah's *the Lion,* Dan's *the Serpent, to which their Father* Jacob *had compared them;* Ephraim's *an Ox,* &c.

Defence of Arms and Armor, p. 42.

R. Abraham Aben Ezra, though he will have their Banners charg'd with Inſignitions of Diſtinction; yet (as *Waterhouſe* relates of him) the Figures on them muſt needs be thoſe Four in *Ezec.* 10. An Eagle, a Lion, a Bull, and a Man; but that Conceit *Toſtatus* rejects, and adds a good Reaſon, *Revelatio illa de quatuor animalibus nondum fuit facta; fuit enim facta poſtea per multa tempora, cum Propheta eſſet apud fluvium* Chebar. *The Revelation of thoſe four Beaſts was not yet made, but a long Time after, when the Prophet was by the River* Chebar.

'This ſort of Enſign according to *Calepine*, 'is called *Vexillum, quaſi parvum velum, & ac-* 'cipitur (ſaith he) *pro ſigno quo in exercitu vel* 'claſſe imperatores utuntur. Vexillum *is a Di-* 'minutive of Velum, *and ſignifies the Colours* 'which Generals uſe at Land or Sea. The uſe 'of theſe Standards doth conſiſt herein, that 'they being born aloft upon a long Pole or Staff, 'apparent to every Man's View, the Soldiers 'may be thereby directed (upon all Occaſions of 'Service) and by the Sight of them may be diſ-'ſevered and united at all times, as the Neceſſity 'of the Service ſhall require. Of this uſe, *Lyra* 'upon the Second of *Numbers*, ſaith, *Vexilla in* 'perticis elevantur, ut ad eorum aſpectum bel-'latores dividantur & uniantur: Theſe Colours 'are mounted upon Poles, that the Soldiers ſee-'ing them, may ſeparate or joyn, as there ſhall 'be Occaſion: For, like as a Ship is guided in 'the ſurging Seas by the Stern or Ruther, even 'ſo are the Soldiers ordered in their Martial Ex-'ploits by their Standard or Enſign.

'The other ſorts of Enſigns God calleth *Signa* 'ſecundum domum majorum ſuorum; whereby 'is meant (if I be not deceiv'd) the particular 'Enſigns or Tokens of Each particular Family; 'for ſo do I underſtand that Expoſition of *Lyra* 'upon the ſame Place; *Signa propria ſunt in* 'veſtibus & ſcutis, quibus bellatores mutuo ſe 'cognoſcunt, & ſuos ab adverſariis diſtinguunt. 'Theſe Enſigns are wrought in Garments and 'Shields, by which the Soldiers know one another, 'and diſtinguiſh their own Party from the Enemy. 'And of this Opinion is * *Lorinus.* * *In Locum.*

"But here we ſhou'd put a Difference be-"tween theſe Words *Arma & Inſignia*, and "ſeparate thoſe Things that are proper to Arms, "from ſuch as pertain to Enſigns.

"Arms therefore being taken in the largeſt "Senſe, may be ſaid to be either Publick or "Private.

"Such are ſaid to be Publick Arms, which "have ſome Sovereign Authority or Juriſdiction "annexed to them.

"Of the Firſt ſort are ſuch Arms as are born "by Emperors, Kings, and abſolute Princes, "and Free Eſtates, having Sovereign Authority "and Power within their ſeveral Empires, King-"doms and Territories: Theſe in propriety of "Speech cannot be aptly ſaid to be the Arms "of their Stock or Family, whereof they are "Deſcended; but do rather repreſent the Nature "of Enſigns, than of Arms, in regard of the "Publick Authority to them annexed; as alſo "in reſpect that whoſoever ſhall ſucceed them "in thoſe Supream Governments, ſhall bear the "ſame Arms, as the expreſs Notes and Teſti-"monies of ſuch their ſeveral Juriſdictions, "though they be extracted from Aliens or Fo-"reign Families; for ſo neither is the Eagle the "peculiar Coat of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, nor "Lyons of the Family of *Plantagenet*, nor the "Fleurs de Lys of the Houſe of *Valois*; but "born as the Sovereign Enſigns of ſuch an Em-"pire or Kingdom. And theſe Arms or Enſigns "may no Man elſe bear, or yet mark his Goods "withal, unleſs it be that in token of Loyalty, "he will ſet up the King's Arms in his Houſe, "and place his own Arms underneath. There "are alſo certain Enſigns of Dignity and Office, "which every Man having the ſame Dignity or "Office, may lawfully bear, as the Enſigns of "a Proconſul, or a Biſhop; and theſe are peculiar "to thoſe only that have the Exerciſing of ſuch "Dignity or Office; for if any other ſhall uſurp "the bearing or uſe of them, he becometh Cri-"minal for ſo doing. Private Arms are ſuch as "are proper to private Houſes and Perſons, whe-"ther they be numbered in rank of the greater "Nobility, as Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, Viſ-"counts and Barons, having no Sovereign or "Abſolute Power; or of the leſſer Nobility or "Gentry, Knights, Eſquires and Gentlemen; "neither yet are they Enſigns of any ordinary "Dignity, but peculiar to their Family, and "may be infinitely transferred with proper Diffe-"rences to their Poſterity lawfully begotten.

Science of Heraldry, p. 2.

The Reaſons which that learned *Scotch* Author, Sir *George Mackenzy* gives for the Invention of this Art, are certainly good; being Firſt, the great Deſign that Men had to perpetuate their own great Actions. Secondly, The deſire that Governours had to encourage others to great Things, by rewarding with a cheap kind of Immortality what

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what their deſerving Subjects did. Thus, ſaith he, K. *Robert* the *Bruce*, gave the Houſe of *Wintoun* a falling Crown ſupported by a Sword; to ſhew, that the *Seatons* had ſupported the Crown when it was in a diſtreſſed Condition: Which *Seaton* of *Barns* yet bears, becauſe he got the Land which was diſpon'd by Adoption with the Arms: And to *Veitch*, a Bullock's Head, to remember Poſterity, that the Bearer had aſſiſted that King with Aliment in bringing ſome Bullocks in his great Diſtreſs. The Third and following Reaſons are in effect the ſame, which I have lately mention'd as their principal End. And to this agrees Mr. *Guillim*: For, ſays he,

'After long Tract of Time, theſe Tokens, 'which we call Arms, became Remunerations 'for Service, and were beſtowed by Empe- 'rors, Kings, and Princes, and their Generals 'and chief Commanders in the Field, upon 'Martial Men, whoſe valorous Merits, even in 'Juſtice, required due Recompence of Honour, 'anſwerable unto their worthy Acts, the Re- 'membrance whereof could not better be pre- 'ſerv'd and deriv'd unto Poſterity, than by 'theſe Kinds of honourable Rewards.

For though Arms, in their firſt Acceptation, were (as is ſhewed) taken up at any Gentleman's Pleaſure, yet hath that Liberty for many Ages been deny'd; and they, by Regal Authority, made the Rewards and Enſigns of Merit, or the gracious Favours of Princes; no one being by the Law of Gentility in *England* allowed the bearing thereof, but thoſe that either have them by Deſcent, or Grant, or Purchaſe from the Body or Badge of any Priſoner they in open and lawful War had taken. Therefore *H. V.* by Proclamation did inhibit, * *Quod nullus cujuſcunque ſtatus, gradus ſeu Conditionis fuerit, hujuſmodi arma ſive tunicas Armorum in ſe ſumat, niſi ipſe jure anteceſſorio vel ex donatione alicujus ad hoc ſufficientem poteſtatem habentis, ea poſſideat aut poſſidere debeat, & quod ipſe arma ſive Tunicas illas ex cujus dono obtinet, demonſtrationis ſuæ perſonis ad hoc per nos aſſignatis ſeu aſſignandis manifeſte demonſtret, exceptis illis qui nobiſcum apud Bellum de Agen-court Arma portabant*, &c. *That no Man of what Eſtate, Degree, or Condition ſoever, ſhall aſſume ſuch Arms, or Coat of Arms, except he hold, or ought to hold them by Right of Inheritance, or by the Donation of ſome Perſon, who hath ſufficient Power to give them; and that he ſhall make it appear to Officers appointed by us for this Purpoſe, by whoſe Gift he enjoys them: Except thoſe who bare Arms with us at the Battle of* Agen-Court, *&c.* And *Budeus*, who ſpeaking of our Arms, as I ſhew'd you, *p.* hath, *Veri virtutis præmia fuerunt. They were the Rewards of true Valour.*

* Ann. Regni Memb. 15. dorſo in Archivis Turris.

Yet ſome Lawyers (though vers'd in Heraldry) as * *Mackenzie* obſerves, have been of Opinion, that every Man can aſſume Arms to himſelf at his Pleaſure without Authority, provided he aſſume them not (as the Civilians ſay) *in emulationem alterius*, to the Prejudice of another: And of this Judgment were *Bartol. tract. de Arm. num.* 5. and *Panorm. c. dilectis, de exceſ. Prælat.* becauſe (ſaid they) every Man may chuſe a Name for himſelf, ſeeing this is not forbidden in any written Law. But *Tiraquel* and others, have very juſtly maintained, that none can aſſume Arms, but that all muſt owe them to Authority: For as Magiſtrates of old only beſtowed *jus Imaginum, ita hodie tantum illi jus inſignium vel armorum conferre poſſunt: Ann. Rob. Lib. III. Sunt enim Arma Teſſeræ, & Symbola Dignitatis, & nemo poteſt dignitatem ſibi arrogare ſine Principis licentia, l. nemo f. de dignit. & licet hoc jure ſcripto, non ſit interdictum, eſt tamen rationabili conſuetudine, & communi Gentium conſenſu interdictum; & ideo obſervandum, per l. quod non ratione f. de legibus. The Right of Images, ſo they only at this Day can beſtow the Right of Arms or Enſigns. For Arms are Badges and Symbols of Dignity; and no Man can arrogate a Dignity to himſelf, without the Prince's Leave. And though there be no written Law which forbids this, yet laudable Cuſtom, and the common Conſent of Nations forbid it.* But to quiet all Debate in this Controverſy, moſt Nations have diſcharged the carrying of Arms to any, ſave Gentlemen, or ſuch who have a Special Warrant: Which, ſaith my ſaid Author, is alſo done in *Scotland* by the 12th. *Act.* 12. *Parl. Jacob.* VI. The Words whereof you may read as follows, *viz.*

* *Science of Heraldry*, p. 11.

Our Soveraign Lord, and the Eſtates of this preſent Parliament, conſidering the great Abuſe that has been amongſt the Leidges of this Realm, in their bearing of Arms, uſurpand to themſelves ſuch Arms as belong not to them, ſo that it cannot be diſtinguiſhed by their Arms, who are Gentlemen of Blood by their Anteceſſors, nor yet may be diſcerned what Gentlemen are deſcended of noble Stock and Linage: For Remeid whereof his Highneſs, with Advice of the ſaid Eſtates, has given and granted, and by this preſent Act gives and grants full Power and Commiſſion to Lyon King of Arms, and Bethen-Heralds, to viſit the whole Arms of Noblemen, Barons and Gentlemen, borne and uſed within this Realm; and to diſtinguiſh and diſcern them with congruent Differences, and thereafter to matriculat them in their Buks and Regiſters; and put Inhibition to all common Sort of People, nought worthy by the Law of Arms to bear any Signs Armorials, that none of them preſume to take upon Hand, to bear or uſe any Arms in Time coming upon any their Inſight and Houſhold-geer, under Pain of eſcheating

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of their Goods and Gear, ſo oft as the ſamine ſhall be found graven or painted, to our Soveraigne Lords Uſe; and likewiſe under the Pain of One Hundred Pounds, to the Uſe of the ſaid Lyon, and his Brethren-Heralds; and failying of Payment thereof, that they may be incarcerat in the neareſt Priſon-houſe, therein to remain upon their own Charges, during the Pleaſure of the ſaid Lyon.

From which Act *Mackenzie* draws theſe Concluſions. 1. That only Gentlemen by Blood can carry Arms; which Opinion is alſo received now into the Law of Nations, *Hopping, cap.* 6. *Par. X.* But it was firſt enacted by *Frederick* the Emperor, *Lib.* 2. *feud. tit.* 27. *De pace tenenda.*

2dly, That the *Lion* cannot give Arms to ſuch as are not Noble by Deſcent: For the Reaſon inductive of this Statute, is, That there may be a Difference betwixt ſuch as are Noble, and ſuch as are not; but there would be none, if it were lawful to the *Lion* to give Arms even to ſuch as are not Gentlemen by Birth. For as he cannot Nobilitate, ſo neither can he beſtow the Marks of Nobility. Like as by that Act he is commanded, to inhibit all ſuch as are not Noble, to carry Arms: But yet the Prince may ſtill beſtow Arms, without any Reſtriction, tho' he cannot properly make a Gentleman; for that comes by Blood, and not by Patent. For of old, there was a Diſtinction betwixt a Gentleman of Blood, and a Gentleman of Coat-Armour; which Diſtinction I have ſhew'd you already out of *Camden.* And albeit, ſaith *Mackenzie*, the Letter of that Law doth only forbid to wear and uſe Arms without Authority, upon Inſight, or Houſhold-gear; yet *per paritatem rationis*, they cannot uſe them upon Tombs, Seats in the Church, or elſewhere; *& de praxi*, the *Lion* with us doth raze and deface all ſuch Arms: But whether the Uſers of falſe Arms do incur the Penalties in ſuch Caſes, may be doubted, ſeeing *Pœnæ ſunt reſtringendæ*, and are not to be extended beyond the Letter of the Law.

Pag. 12.

3dly, By that Act, The *Lion* is to diſtinguiſh and diſcern Arms with congruent Differences; from which Words it may be inferred, that not only Arms muſt be originally given by the *Lion*, but that Marks and Differences amongſt the Cadets, and Deſcendants of the ſame Family, ſhould be given by the *Lion*; and that theſe Cadets cannot aſſume them. And this is (ſaith my Author) ſuitable to the Opinion of the Doctors, who teach, that *non ſolum poteſtas conferendi nova inſignia, ſed poteſtas augendi, mutandi, diminuendi & confirmandi inſignia Vetera, eſt Penes Principem & ejus Heraldos. Hopping, c.* 8. *membro* 5. *Not only the Power of giving new Arms, but the Power of enlarging, altering, leſſening and confirming the Old ones, is in the Prince and his Heralds.* But it may be doubted, if Preſcription of Arms by Predeceſſors, be not ſufficient to infer a Right to the Bearing of Arms, and to defend againſt the Penalties of this Act; as to which Points, the Doctors deliver theſe Concluſions.

1. That no Man can preſcribe the Right of uſing Arms belonging to another Noble Family, without immemorial Poſſeſſion; but that they may preſcribe a Right to bear indefinitely, or to bear the Arms of any other private Perſon, *per ſpatium decem annorum inter præſentes, & viginti annorum inter abſentes, vulg. conſil.* 17. *volum* 3. *For the Space of Ten Years betwixt Perſons preſent, and of Twenty betwixt Perſons abſent.* But (ſaith *Mackenzie*) by our Law, where Preſcription is not allow'd, except in the Caſes wherein it is introduced by a ſpecial and expreſs Statute, it is probable, that Preſcription might well have defended before that Act, *Jac.* VI. But ſince that Time it ſhould not, ſeeing that Act ordains all Arms to be matriculate in the *Lion*'s Books and Regiſters.

The Penalty appointed by this *Scots* Act on Offenders is, That the Moveables and Furniture whereon theſe falſe Arms are painted, or engraven, ſhall be confiſcated: Which Words muſt (ſaith *Mackenzie*) be taken disjunctively, and not copulatively, notwithſtanding of the Particle (*and*); for if the Arms be either engraven or painted, they are to be eſcheated: as alſo the Criminals are to pay One Hundred Pounds to the *Lion* and his Brethren-Heralds. But, by the Civil Law, He who bears and uſes another Man's Arms, to his Prejudice, *vel in ejus ſcandalum & ignominiam, or to his Reproach*, is to be puniſhed arbitrarily, at the Diſcretion of the Judge, *l. eorum f. de falſo*; But he who uſurps his Prince's Arms, loſes his Head, and his Goods are confiſcated, *l. Sacri afflatus, C. de diverſ. reſcript.*

Suitable to which, the Duke of *Norfolk* was executed by *H.* VIII. for no other Crime, ſaith *Mackenzie*, than bearing the Arms of *England*, though his Predeceſſors had born them an Hundred Years. But *Camden* ſaith, That among other Matters, he was attainted for that alſo. *Rem.* p. 164.

Now though in *England*, by the Proclamation of *Henry* V*th.* aforeſaid, 'tis inhibited that none ſhould preſume to take upon him Arms, unleſs entituled thereto by Deſcent, or a Grant from ſuch as were ſufficiently empowered to Grant by his Sovereign, excepting ſuch as bore Arms at the War or Battle of *Agencourt.* By which it is plain, the voluntary Aſſumption of Arms is deny'd by the Kings of *England*, as well as held illegal by *Tiraquel* and other Civilians, whoſe Opinion I mention'd before. Yet Preſcription of Arms by Predeceſſors is not hereby forbidden, but rather allow'd; the Words being *niſi jure anteceſſorio*, not unleſs he have them by Deſcent from ſuch as had them by Grant, or had left ſomething elſe to prove their Right from

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from his Anceſtors: For almoſt every one knows, that at the Holy War, Gentlemen were either allow'd to chuſe a Bearing for themſelves, ſo it were different from others, or had but a verbal Authority at moſt from their Prince, or his Chieftains, to bear ſuch or ſuch Arms; and that in after Days, when Arms became hereditary, and Heraldry a Science, that even then, by the eſtabliſh'd Law of Arms in all Nations, thoſe ancient Aſſumptions were allow'd the lawful Arms of the Iſſues of thoſe who aſſum'd them. And though other Nations, as *Mackenzie* ſays of the *Scots*, may have later Statutes or Laws to invalidate this Method of proving Right; yet I do not any where find that *England* has. Nor (as I conceive) is this Matter contrary to the Civil Law, which only makes an Aſſumption of Arms criminal; becauſe Dignity, of which Arms are the Notes, is alſo aſſum'd therewith, whereby the Aſſumer breaks in upon the Prerogative of his Sovereign, who (as the *Fons Honoris* from whom all Honours ſhould ſpring) can alone nobilitate. For the Arms thus diſputed might poſſibly be taken before Arms were made the *Inſignia Nobilitatis* in *England*, which then could be no Encroachment on the aforeſaid Prerogative, and ſo conſequently no Breach of a Law unmade; but, on the contrary, allow'd amongſt the reſt. Beſides, a Coat might, with reſpect to this Law, have been legally uſed, and the Authority loſt, through Time, more eſpecially when Accounts were ſo indifferently taken, with reſpect to thoſe taken in later Days, and many of thoſe, though ſo indifferent, loſt.

'How great the Dignity and Eſtimation of 'Arms ever hath been, and yet is, we may ea-'ſily conceive by this, that as they do delight 'the Beholders, and greatly grace and beautify 'Places wherein they are erected; ſo alſo they 'do occaſion their Spectators to make ſerious 'Inquiſition, whoſe they are, who is the 'Owner of the Houſe wherein they are ſet up, 'of what Family their Bearer is deſcended, and 'who were his next, and who his remote Pa-'rents or Anceſtors.

The Eſtimation of Arms may alſo be conſidered in this: As Honours in their Donation are generally attended with Eſtates ſuitable thereto, which are given to ſupport the ſame, if there was not a Sufficiency before; and thoſe Eſtates with theſe Honours being ſettled by an Entail on the Heirs Male, ſo Arms enabled thoſe Heirs to hold and continue in the ſame. For, by the Practice and Uſe of Arms, Gentry are inſtructed to keep often entering of their Pedigrees and Deſcents in the Heralds-Office; by which means, Cogniſance is taken of what Houſe Gentlemen are, whether legitimate or illegitimate, and of what Branch of that Houſe; as how near ally'd to the main Honour and Eſtate, in caſe ſuch a Queſtion ſhould be needful, as it very often happens. But how great the Benefit or Eſtimation of Arms, or how great the Satisfaction of Gentry in this their Uſe is, I ſhall leave to be defin'd by ſuch of our Nobility and Gentry, who from being the Iſſues of younger Sons, are thereby become entituled to the Honours, Fortunes, and Eſtates of the once elder Houſe.

We may alſo find in what Eſteem Arms were by this: 'There is, ſaith Mr. *Guillim*, between 'theſe Arms and their Bearers, a kind of Sym-'pathy, or natural Participation of Qualities; 'inſomuch as whoſo diſhonourably or irreve-'rently uſeth the Arms of any Man, ſeemeth 'to have offered Indignity to the Perſon of their 'Bearer, ſo as (according to ſome Authors) their 'Owner ſhall right himſelf againſt ſuch an Of-'fender or Wrong doer, *Actione Injuriarum, by an 'Action of Treſpaſs.*' And Tryal by Battel was allow'd, of which we have Inſtances among ancient Writers. Yea, ſo heinous has this Offence been held, that the injured have ſought Revenge even on Majeſty itſelf, as too well teſtify'd the Impriſonment of King *Richard* I. together with an hundred thouſand Pounds, which was paid as his Ranſom, he being made Captive by the Duke of *Auſtria* or *Auſtrich*; for that (as was reported) he ordered the Banner of the ſaid Duke to be ſtricken down (whereby it was trod on) to give Place for his own on the Wall at the *Holy Land*, into which the Duke firſt wrought his Paſſage. I could here, ſince I have touched upon an Abuſe to Armory, give ſundry other Ways wherein theſe Tokens are abuſed by our Moderns; but for their Numbers rather refer you to *Camden*'s *Remains*, and *Wyrley*'s *Ancient Uſage of Arms* for ſome, and to your own Obſervation for the reſt; which, beſides the preſent horrid Miſmanagement of Funerals, by Painters, Undertakers, *&c.* are far too numerous to find Room in this Introduction.

Arms may be farther conſidered uſeful, from the following Lines.

Firſt then, They often ſhew from what Country, or Perſon, their Bearers did deſcend, and therefore (as *Mackenzie* doth well obſerve) they are call'd *Teſſeræ Gentilitiæ*. Thus the *Maxwels* and *Ramſays* (ſays *Mackenzie*) bear the Eagle, to ſhew their Deſcent from *Germany*: The *Ruthwens* the Arms of *Portugal*, from which King they are ſaid to be deſcended: And the Name of *Marjoribank* bear the Cuſhion, to ſhew that they were *Johnſtowns* originally. Thus the *Weems* and *Fyfe*, are known to be Cadets of *Mackduff*; and the *Colquhouns* and *Mc Farlans*, Cadets of the Family of *Lennox*; and theſe (ſaith *Mackenzie*) are ſurer Marks of Conſanguinity than the Surname, as may be known by many Inſtances; and among others, the *Shaws* in the *North* are known to be *Mc Intoſhes* by their Arms. *Science of Heraldry*, p. 3.

Secondly, They ſhew us the Alliance of their Bearers to other Families by the Heireſs from whom

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whom they deſcend, whoſe Arms are quartered by the Deſcendants; and by this Means the Memory of great Families, and even of Clans and Surnames in *Scotland*, ſaith *Mackenzie*, is only preſerved. Thus *Scotland* (adds he) by bearing a double Treſſure Flory Counter Flory, is remembred of their League betwixt *France* and them in the Reigns of *Achaius* and *Charlemaign*; and thus there are no Monuments (as he aſſerts of the *Scots*, by Inſtances, *p.* 3.) to preſerve the Memory of many ancient and worthy Families in *England*, but the quartering their Arms by their Succeſſors.

Thirdly, Theſe Arms let us know, if the Bearers are Noblemen or Gentlemen, and what their Dignity is; that appearing by their Helmets, Coronets, *&c.*

Fourthly, The Shield, and oftentimes the Signet, made the Bearers who were killed in the Crowd to be known, that they might be honourably buried.

Fifthly, They being appended inform us of the true Surnames of the Granters, which are become illegible; and thus, by the Seals, I have (ſaith *Mackenzie*) found ſome Charters to be granted by *Menzies* of *Weems*, when we could hardly read the Name; and I have been (adds he) in Proceſſes, wherein Charters were alleged to be falſe and forged, becauſe the Granter's true Arms and Seal were not appended. For the *Scots* were very punctual in ſealing with their Arms, being enjoin'd by Law and Statutes in that Particular.

Sixthly, By theſe Arms we are inſtructed of the right Originations and Writings of Surnames. And thus we know (ſays *Mackenzie*) the Name of *Tarbet* to be wrong written, and that it ſhould be written *Turbet*, ſeeing they have three Turbets fretted for their Arms. He gives other Inſtances in *p.* 4.

Seventhly, Theſe Arms ſhew who have been Founders of Towns, Caſtles, or Churches. Thus the Church of *Durham* is known to be built by the King of *Scotland*, and the Town of *Erfort* is known to be built by the *French* King, becauſe they bear their Arms. And thus moſt of our publick Buildings in *England*, ſuch as our ancient Abbies, Churches, and our Colleges in both Univerſities, do, for the moſt Part, expoſe to publick View the Arms of their Founders, as well as the ancient Seats of our Gentry do thoſe of their Owners. Wherefore one of the late Editors of this Book did well obſerve, that in caſe a Diſpute ſhould ariſe concerning the Right to any ruined building, or the like, he whoſe Arms are found affix'd thereto, is moſt intereſted therein.

Dreſſer, p. 227.

Eighthly, Theſe Arms infer a preſumptive Right of Superiority, *Quando Arma in Portis, vel Curiis pinguntur, Bart. Tract. de inſig. When they are painted in Gates and Courts.* And thus when the *Millaners* did engage to be Vaſſals to the Emperor *Frederick* the Firſt, they undertook to carry the Arms of the Empire upon the Steeple of their Chief Church, *Limn. de jure publ. cap. 6. num* 126. And when *Orkney* and *Zetland* were fully reſign'd to the Kings of *Scotland*, it was agreed, that the Arms of *Scotland* ſhould be affix'd in their publick Courts: And thus the Dukes of *Venice* are known not to have an abſolute Juriſdiction, becauſe they are not allow'd to repreſent the Arms of their Family upon the Coin of the Publick, *Alberi, ad l. Si qui C. de oper. publ.* And one of their Dukes was ſeverely cenſured by the State, for having contravened this Rule in Heraldry, *Teſſaur. deciſ.* 270. Arms do preſume Propriety in Moveables eſpecially, to which Men have only Right by Poſſeſſion, and not by Writ, *Hopping, c.* 13. And this is an ordinary Preſumption in all Judicatures, *Nam ſicut ex ſignis ſignatum, ita ex inſigniis Domini rerum cognoſcuntur, Tuſk. Tom.* 1. *Concluſ.* 516. *For as Signs declare the Thing ſignified, ſo Arms ſhew the Owners of Goods.*

Ninthly, By theſe the Ships of Enemies are known, and are accordingly confiſcated, if taken at Sea; which Lawyers extend ſo far, that if a Ship carry the Flag of an Enemy, it will be declared Prize, though it belong to a Kingdom in Amity with the Seizer, *Jaſon, conſil.* 163. *b.* 19.

Tenthly and *laſtly*, They are moſt neceſſary for ſigning Articles of Peace between Princes, Contracts and other Writs among private Perſons.

Having briefly run through the Antiquity, Riſe, Eminency, Uſe and Behoof of Arms, it might be worthy our Enquiry to know, who are the Perſons, that by the Law of Heraldry have Arms given them by the King of Arms, with or without a ſpecial Commiſſion from the Prince: But this, as it falls under the Power of the Heralds, as limited in their Patents, I ſhall refer to thoſe Tracts which I have ſet apart, for to ſhew their Adminiſtration, *&c.* and proceed to offer ſome few Conſiderations, wherein Arms, though legally beſtow'd, may be forfeited.

Firſt then (as *Mackenzie* obſerves) they are forfeited by leading a vitious and profligate Life, *l. Si qua C. de ſecund. nupt.* where it is ordain'd, that *ob Scelera & vitæ turpitudinem, honeſtæ nobilitatis decore privetur: For Crimes and Lewdneſs of Life, a Man ſhall be degraded from a genteel or noble Rank.* And the Reaſon given for this is, *Quia nulla ſine honeſtate eſt Nobilitas: Becauſe there can be no true Nobility without Honeſty.* And Nobility thus forfeited, is not re-aſſumable by their Children: But this, with many other virtuous Laws is gone into Oblivion: For only Crimes and a Sentence do now take off the Sacred Character of Honour. And *Caſſaneus* would have no Crime but Treaſon exclude the Iſſue of Criminals from bearing Arms. And with us (ſaith *Mackenzie*) upon reading the Sentence of

Science of Heraldry, p. 14.

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of Forfeiture, the Arms are torn, (which Cuſtom hath been known among our Predeceſſors alſo) and the Decree of Forfeiture, ſays *Mackenzie*, bears an Order for this. But no other Sentence (adds he) for other Crimes diſcharges the Bearing of Arms with us: Nor, as I may add, with us in *England*: Albeit, by the Civil Law, it ſeems, that all Crimes diſcharge the Bearing of Arms, *Statuas detrahendas ſcire debemus*, *l.* 24. *f. de Pen. cap.* 1. *c. decis* 130. Nor can ſuch as are condemn'd for Capital Crimes get Arms, *Treſſer. de exiſtim. l.* 3. *c.* 25. And whatever renders the Bearer infamous, doth likewiſe render him incapable of getting Arms, though every Infamy forfeits them not.

Mackenzie's *Science of Heraldry*, p. 14.

Secondly, This Right is not loſt by Poverty, even in the longeſt Courſe of Time, *Tiraquel. cap.* 5.

Thirdly, This Right is loſt by exerciſing mean Trades, *Viles & Mechanicas artes*, *l. nobiliores*, *c. de Comer.* But when they leave off theſe, they return to their former Dignities, *Pap. deciſ.* 196.

When Arms are once taken, as *Mackenzie*, *cap.* 20. *p.* 69. obſerves, they ought not to be changed without ſufficient Cauſe. The ordinary Cauſes of changing Arms he hath ſet down to be ſix. *Firſt*, When the Bearer becomes ſubject to another; and thus *William* the Conqueror changed the Arms of *England*. *Secondly*, The ſucceeding to a greater Fortune; and thus the Family of *Stewarts* Arms were changed by our Kings, when they ſucceeded to the Crown of *England*. *Thirdly*, Adoption. *Fourthly*, Some conſiderable new Exploit; and thus a *Savoyard* having preſerv'd *Francis* I. at the Battle of *Pavia*, crav'd Liberty to change his Arms, and take a Sword Argent, accompanied with a *Fluer de Lys*. *Fifthly*, Some new devout Enterprize; as thoſe who went to the Holy War. *Sixthly*, Marks of Cadency and Marriage. I ſhall conclude this long Introduction with a Diſcourſe upon Seals, and Mens ſealing with Arms; which I take out of *Mackenzie*'s *Science of Heraldry*, beginning Page 6.

Of SEALS.

BY the Civil Law, Teſtaments and all Writs of Importance were to be Sealed. And by our Law, *Quilibet baro, vel alius tenens de Rege, habere debet ſigillum proprium, ad ſerviendum Regi ut de jure tenetur. Stat. Rob.* 3. *cap.* 7. *num.* 5. and by the 130 *Act.* 9. *Parl. Jac.* 1. Every Free-holder ſhould appear at the Head-Court with their Seals; and if he cannot come, he ſhall ſend his Attorney with the Seals of his Arms: And thoſe who want ſuch Seals, are to be amerciat by the foreſaid Statute, *Rob.* 3. And therefore, till of late, every Gentleman ſent his Seal to the Clerk in Lead, which the Clerk kept by him; many of which are yet in their Hands: Examples whereof, I have ſet down, *Chap. Supporters*, *fig.* 5, *&* 6. Of old, the appending of the Seal was ſufficient in Charters, without the Subſcription of the Party. *Reg. Maj. lib* 3. *cap.* 6. *Si recognoſcit ſigillum ſuum in Curia, debet illum warrantizare, ſuæ autem malæ cuſtodiæ imputetur, ſi damnum inde incurrat, per ſigillum ſuum ex inſolentia, aut negligentia cuſtodum:* Whether the Seal affix'd be the Granter's Seal, that then the Truth may be ſearch'd for, by comparing many Sealings together, *per comparationem plurium ſigillorum, & alias chartas eodem ſigillo ſignatas.* It was lawful amongſt the *Romans*, for ſuch as wanted Seals, to append the Seals of others, §. *Poſſunt. Juſt. de teſt.* And this was very ordinary with us; but then the Notary was obliged to expreſs, that this was ſo done. Thus I have ſeen a Charter granted by the Lord of the *Iſles* to the Abbacy of *Aberbrothock*, which ſays, *Et quia meum ſigillum eſt minus notum in Scotia, ideo appoſui ſigillum Epiſcopi Roſſenſis.* Commiſſions from Shires, to their reſpective Commiſſioners in *Parl.* were alſo to be ſealed, *Act.* 101. *Parl.* 7. *Jac.* 1. and this Cuſtom of ſealing Papers without Subſcriptions, continued in vigour till *March* 1540. At which Time, King *James* V. by the 117. *Act.* 7. *Parl.* did ordain, that becauſe Men might loſe their Seals, or their Seals might be counterfeited; therefore all Evidences ſhould for the future be ſubſcrib'd, as well as ſealed. And yet Queen *Mary* did afterwards, *Parl.* 6. *Act.* 29. appoint that all Reverſions, Bonds, and Diſcharges of Reverſions ſhould be ſealed; and afterwards *Jac.* 6. by the 80. *Act. Parl.* 6. appointed all Papers importing heritable Title, to be both Sealed and Subſcribed. And tho' by the 4. *Act. Parl.* 9. *Jac.* 6. Papers which are to be regiſtrated, need not be ſealed, becauſe the Seal was ſupply'd by the Regiſtration: Yet I ſee no poſterior Law diſpenſing (without Regiſtration) in

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other Caſes: And it would be a further Check upon Forgers of Papers, that the Granter's Seal were to be appended: For many can forge a Subſcription, who cannot forge a Seal. So that each Forger behov'd to aſſociate at leaſt another with himſelf; which would diſcourage them before the Cheat, or help to diſcover the Forgers after the Cheat was perpetrate: But Retours muſt yet be ſeal'd with the Seals of the Inqueſt. *Statut. Rob.* 3. *cap.* 1. 4. and Decreets of Appriſings, with the Seals of the Aſſizers and Verdicts of the Juſtice-Courts, are alſo to be ſeal'd by the Regulations, 1670.

I cannot here forget to inform, that of old our Acts of Parliament had oftentimes the King's Great Seal appended to them: Upon the right Hand were appended all the Seals of the Eccleſiaſticks; and upon the Left all the Seals of the Nobility; with which the whole Act was ſurrounded. Of theſe I have ſeen many, and particularly a Ratification granted by King *James* the IVth, to *Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwel*, upon the Forfeiture of the *Ramſay*, *Ann.* 1480. Which bears, *In quorum omnium fidem, ac corroborationem, & laudationem eorundem, præfatus ſupremus Dominus noſter Rex, & regni ſtatus per ſe ſingulariter requiſiti ſua ſigilla, quorum nomina ſigilla repræſentant, præſentibus appendi juſſerunt.*

I conceive that Seals may very well repreſent not only the Bearing itſelf, but the Colours; which I firſt order'd to be practiſed: For the Seal may be varied in its Cut, as the other Figures of this Book are, which may be very uſeful, ſeeing many Mens Arms differ only in the Colours.



A Diſplay

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A DISPLAY OF HERALDRY.

SECTION I.

CHAP. I.

'SO much by my Introduction of 'ſuch Notes as are neceſſary to be 'obſerved for the better under- 'ſtanding of thoſe Things that 'ſhall be hereafter delivered, 'touching the Subject of this 'Work. Now we proceed to the practick Exer- 'ciſe of theſe armorial Tokens, which pertain to 'the Function of Heralds, and is termed Armory, 'and may be thus defined: Armory is an Art 'rightly preſcribing the true Knowledge and Uſe 'of Arms.

'Now, like as in Things natural the Effects do 'evermore immediately enſue their Cauſes, even 'ſo Diviſion, which is a Demonſtration of the Ex- 'tent and Power of Things, muſt by immediate 'Conſequence follow Definition, which doth ex- 'preſs the Nature of the Thing defined. Divi- 'ſion is a Diſtribution of Things common, into 'Things particular or leſs common. The Uſe 'thereof conſiſteth herein, that by the Aſſiſtance 'of this Diviſion, Words of large Intendment 'and Signification, are reduced to their definite 'and determinate Senſe and Meaning, that ſo 'the Mind of the Learner be not miſled through 'the Ambiguity of Words, either of manifold or 'uncertain Interpretations. Moreover it ſerveth 'to illuminate the Underſtanding of the Learner, 'and to make him more capable of ſuch Things 'as are delivered, *Ea enim quæ diviſim traduntur 'facilius intelliguntur.*

'The Practice hereof ſhall be manifeſted in 'the Diſtribution of the Skill of Armory, with 'all the Parts and Complements thereof through- 'out this whole Work.

'This Skill of Armory conſiſts in { Blazoning, and Marſhalling.

Blazon is a Term not ſignifying of itſelf what we uſually underſtand thereby, being a Word borrow'd from the common Cuſtom of Knights, when they deſign'd to enter the Liſts, of cauſing ſome one to wind a Horn to ſignify their Intent to the Heralds, who were Knights appointed to be Judges of the Performances of the Juſters, and who likewiſe deſcribed and recorded their armorial Bearings and Atchievements; for Blazon properly ſignifies the Winding of an Horn; but to blazon a Coat, is to deſcribe the Things borne in their proper Tinctures and Geſtures, whch, as I told you, the Heralds when ſo ſummon'd us'd to do.

Marſhalling is a conjoining of diverſe Coats in one Shield, as both *Guillim* and *Mackenzie* have well obſerved; tho' *Carter* in his *Analyſis p.* 180. makes no Difference betwixt Marſhalling and Blazoning, being guided in that Opinion by the *French* and *Italians*, who as *Mackenzy* obſerves *p.* 16. have no ſuch Diſtinction. The Marſhalling I ſhall refer to a Place more ſuitable, and proceed now to the firſt Member of this Diviſion, *viz.* Blazoning.

Blazon (ſaith *Guillim*) is taken, either ſtrict- 'ly for an Explication of Arms in apt and ſignifi- 'cant Terms, or elſe, it is taken largely for a 'Diſplay of the Vertues of the Bearers of Arms: 'In which Senſe *Chaſſaneus* defineth the ſame in 'this manner, *Blazonia eſt quaſi alicujus vera lau- 'datio ſub quibuſdam ſignis, ſecundum prudentiam,*

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'*juſtitiam, fortitudinem, & temperantiam.* A cer-'tain *French* Armoriſt ſaith, that to Blazon, is to 'expreſs what the Shapes, Kinds, and Colour of 'Things borne in Arms are, together with their 'apt Significations.

But, with Submiſſion to Mr. *Guillim*, I muſt hold Sir *George Mackenzy*'s Opinion, when he will have Blazon to be barely Deſcription, to be far more reaſonable and juſt than his; becauſe, in the firſt Place, we know not the particular Occaſions of the Bearings in many Coats, one and the ſame Thing being taken to inſtruct very different Accidents or Events, as my Tract of Differences ſufficiently ſhews, yet all witty and alluſive. Secondly, Though we ſhould ſuppoſe ſuch or ſuch Bearing was devis'd in the natural Qualities of the Thing repreſented, to indicate ſome excellent Diſpoſition or Quality in the Bearer; yet, ſure we cannot aſcribe this ſame Diſpoſition to every one of that Perſon's Poſterity as may have a Right to his Arms: 'Twou'd be an hard Caſe if Nature cou'd ſo deal with the Deſcendants of all that are vicious, as to oblige them to the ſame Courſe, but we ſee the contrary. That Nobility in a worthy Deſcent is of high Eſtimation, all allow; and moſt wiſe Princes in all Ages have entruſted ſuch in great Poſt, believing, as they had the Benefit of ſuch Education, and the Example of their Anceſtors, that nothing could induce them to forfeit thoſe Honours, *&c.* which they had tranſmitted to them. That Arms were taken alluſively I have ſhew'd in my Introduction, and to conſider the Pieces of which each Coat is compos'd, and ſo ſeek thence to join with Hiſtory in the Riſe of this or that Family, is a commendable Work, and becoming the Science: But to pretend that this or that Colour compounded with this or that, was intended to ſignify this or that Vertue, is bombaſt and unbecoming it, let *Gerard Leigh*'s, *&c.* Advocates aſſert what they pleaſe: And what *Chaſſaneus* means by *Blazonia* in that Place, is no more than *Arma*, aſſerting them. The Emblems of Merit which every one hath, or is thought to have, when diſtinguiſh'd by his Prince with any Mark of his Favour. But to proceed.

'Like as Definitions are Forerunners of Divi-'ſions, even ſo Diviſions alſo have Precedence of 'Rules. To ſpeak properly of a Rule, it may be 'ſaid to be any ſtraight or level Thing, whereby 'Lines are drawn in a direct and even Form. In 'reſemblance whereof, we here underſtand it, 'to be a brief Precept or Inſtruction for knowing 'or doing of Things aright, as witneſſeth *Cale-'pine*, ſaying, *Regula per tranſlationem dicitur, 'brevis rerum præceptio*, that is to ſay, a compen-'dious or ready Inſtruction of Matters.

'It followeth therefore, by due Order of Con-'ſequence, that I ſhould annex ſuch Rules as are 'peculiar to blazon *in genere*. For other parti-'cular Rules muſt be reſerved to more proper 'Places.

'The apteſt Rules for this Place, are theſe im-'mediately following: In Blazoning you muſt 'uſe an adviſed Deliberation before you enter 'thereunto; for having once begun, to recal the 'ſame, doth argue an inconſiderate Forwardneſs 'meriting juſt Reprehenſion.

You muſt take ſpecial Heed to Words in Bla-'zon, for a different Form in Blazoning maketh 'the Arms ceaſe to be the ſame: *Diverſitas enim 'nominis inducet diverſitatem rei, in tantum quod 'nomina ſunt ſignificativa rerum.*

You muſt not be too full of Conceits in Blazon, or as *Mackenzy* renders it, too curious or inventive, but keep to the ordinary Terms; for otherwiſe every one out of Vanity might invent a peculiar Way and new Terms, ſo that not any two Heralds would underſtand one another.

'You muſt uſe no Iteration or Repetition of 'Words in Blazoning of one Coat:

'Eſpecially of any of theſe four 'Words, *viz.* { Of, Or, And, With.

'The Reaſon of *Guillim*'s particularly cautioning 'you concerning thoſe four Words, I take to be, 'becauſe they are moſt apt to offer themſelves; 'though the Meaning of the Rule is no more 'than that as in other Sciences, ſo in this, you 'muſt be Conciſe, obſerve *Grammar*, and avoid 'Tautology.

'In Blazoning you muſt have regard of the 'Things that are borne in Arms: As alſo where-'unto they may be reſembled, whether they be 'natural or artificial, and ſo to commend them 'accordingly. I have delivered my Mind already 'as to this Particular.

'In the Blazoning of any Coat, you muſt ever-'more obſerve this ſpecial Rule. Firſt to begin 'with the Field, and then proceed to the Blazon 'of the Charge, if any be. Moreover, if the 'Field be occupied with ſundry Things, whether 'the ſame be of one or diverſe Kinds, you muſt 'firſt nominate that which lieth next and imme-'diately upon the Field, and then Blazon that 'which is more remote from the ſame. What 'Field and Charge are, ſhall be ſhewed in 'their proper Places; *Interim oportet diſcentem 'credere.*

'*Chaſſaneus* holdeth, that where the Chief of 'an Eſcutcheon is of one Colour or Metal, or 'more, you ſhall blazon the Chief firſt; but I 'hold it more conſonant to Reaſon, to begin with 'the Field (becauſe of the Priority thereof in 'Nature, as alſo in reſpect that it is the Conti-'nent) rather than with the Charge, which is 'the Thing contained, and ſo conſequently laſt 'in Nature. Nevertheleſs the *French* Armoriſts 'for the moſt Part do blazon the Charge firſt, 'and the Field after, which is a Courſe meerly 'repugnant to Nature; by whoſe preſcript Order, 'the Place muſt have Precedence of the Thing 'placed, and the Continent of the Thing contain-'ed: Wherefore our Heralds Manner of Blazon 'is more agreeable to Reaſon than theirs. There 'be divers Forms of Blazon. A certain *Dutch-'man*, who liv'd in the Time of King *Henry* the 'Fifth, uſed to blaze Arms by the principal Parts 'of

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'of Man's Body, as *Ab. Fra.* writeth, *pag.* 63. '*Malorques*, a *French-man*, made uſe of Flowers 'for this Purpoſe. *Fauſon*, an *Engliſh-man*, who 'lived in the Time of King *Edward* the Third, 'performed it by the Days of the Week. But in 'former Times their Predeceſſors uſed only theſe 'three Kinds following: Firſt, by Metals and 'Colours; ſecondly, by precious Stones; and 'thirdly, by the Celeſtial Planets. Out of which 'ſundry Forms, I have made choice of theſe three 'laſt, which are moſt ancient and neceſſary, in 'reſpect that theſe, above all other, do beſt fit 'my Purpoſe; which is, to apply to each parti-'cular State of Gentry, a Blazon correſpondent. 'As for Example: To Gentlemen having no Ti-'tle of Dignity, blazon by Metals and Colours: 'To Perſons ennobled by the Sovereign, by pre-'cious Stones: And to Emperors, Monarchs, 'Kings, and Princes, blazon by Planets.

'The two Laſt of theſe three ſelected Forms 'are not to be uſed in the Blazoning of the 'Coat-Armors of Gentlemen that are not advan-'ced to ſome Degree of Nobility, unleſs they be 'rarely qualified, or of ſpecial Deſert.

Theſe ſelected Forms of Blazon do ſeem to imply a Neceſſity of their Invention; to the End that as well by Blazon, as by Degree, Noblemen might be diſtinguiſhed from Gentlemen, and Perſons of Majeſty from thoſe of noble Lineage, that ſo a due *Decorum* may be obſerved in each Degree, according to the Dignity of their Perſons; for that it is a Thing unfitting, either to handle a mean Argument in a lofty Stile, or a ſtately Argument in a mean.

Mr. *Guillim* hath here us'd the beſt Arguments which I believe can be brought for theſe different Ways of Blazoning, and yet *Mackenzy* in his *Science of Heraldry*, calls the Inventers thereof, fantaſtick, and ſays, they have been condemn'd for them by the Heralds in all Nations, except the *Engliſh*, who have ſo far own'd the Fancy, as to make thoſe three Ways which Mr. *Guillim* has choſen, a Rule, which he cannot by any means allow, ſaying, they are Fancies alſo, and very unfit for the Art in which they were employ'd; and which, I think, is clear from his following Reaſons.

Science of Heraldry, p. 18. 19.

1. The *French*, from whom the *Engliſh* derive their Heraldry, and to whom they conform themſelves, not only in Principles and Terms of Art, but even in the very Words of the *French* Language, do not only omit thoſe different Ways of Blazoning, but conſtantly treat them as ridiculous Notions.

2. The *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, and *Latin* Heralds uſe no ſuch different Forms, but blazon by the ordinary Colours and Mettals, *Non variari nomina debent metallorum, vel colorum in Magnatum, aut in Regum inſigniis: pro hac re provoco ad ſcriptores cæteros, qui Gallice, Germanice, aut Latine hac de re diſſeruerunt*, Per. Sanct. p. 58.

And one of the great Deſigns in Heraldry is to have the Art univerſal, and to have the Arms they deſcribe generally underſtood in all Nations.

Carter in his Analyſis of Honour, *p.* 187, hath theſe Words. 'This (meaning the Cuſtom) is 'only a fantaſtick Humour of our Nation, and 'for my Part I ſhall avoid it as ridiculous, be-'ing no where in the World us'd but here; 'and not here by any judicious Herald'.

3. Art ſhou'd imitate Nature: and as it were an unnatural Thing in common Diſcourſe, not to call red, red, becauſe a Prince wears it; ſo it is unnatural to uſe theſe Terms in Heraldry: and it may fall out to be very ridiculous and unnatural in ſome Arms. As for Inſtance: If a Prince had for his Arms an *Aſs* couchant under his Burthen, Gules; it were very ridiculous to ſay, That he had an *Aſs* couchant Mars; for the Word Mars will agree very ill with Aſſes, Sheep, Lambs, and many other Things which are to be painted red in Heraldry. An hundred other Examples may be given, but it is enough to ſay, That this is to confound Colours with Charges, and the Things which are born with Colours and other Things not to be perceived in the Arms.

4. As this is unneceſſary, ſo it confounds the Reader and makes the Art unpleaſant, and deters Gentlemen and others from ſtudying it, and Strangers from underſtanding what our Heraldry is: Nor could the Arms of our Princes and Nobility be tranſlated, in this diſguiſe, into the *Latin*, or any other Language.

But that which convinces me moſt that it is an Error, is, becauſe it makes that great Rule unneceſſary whereby Colour cannot be put upon Colour, or Mettal upon Mettal; for that cannot hold, but where Mettals and Colours are employ'd, of which here is no mention; but if you will admire ſuch Fancies, you may find in *Fern*'s *Glory of Generoſity*, eight or nine different Ways from what has been here touch'd upon: But he rejects them as Trifles.

CHAP. II.

SO much of the Definition and general Rules of Blazon. Now will I proceed to the Deſtribution thereof.

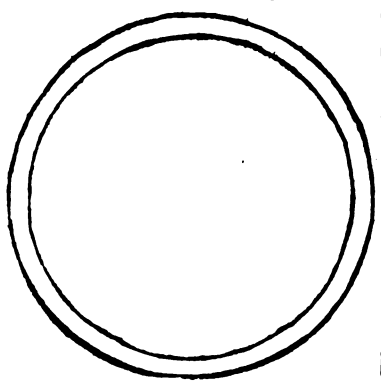
'The principal Means of Teaching, and the 'chief Part of Method conſiſteth in Diſtinction; 'therefore in the Explanation or Unfolding of this 'Fabrick of Arms or armorial Signs, I will uſe 'ſome manifeſt Kind of Diſtribution.

'The Blazon of *Arms* 'conſiſteth in their { Parts, and Accidents, of which latter hereafter.

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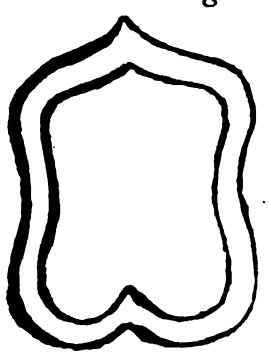
The Parts of Arms are the Eſcutcheon or Shield, and the Ornaments without the Shield; of which latter I ſhall treat in the laſt Section, and proceed now to my firſt Diviſion; the Shield.

Fig. 1.



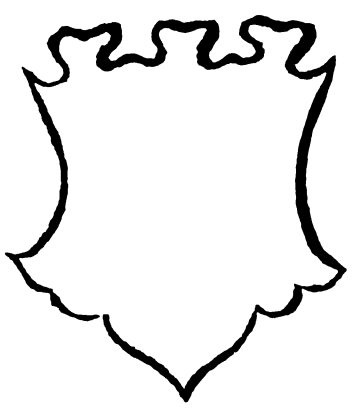
Arms, as I informed you in my Introduction, were uſually Figures or Emblems painted or emboſs'd upon the Bearer's Shield, which Shield was term'd by the Ancients, *Scutum* (perhaps from the *Greek* Word σκύτος, *corium*, becauſe their Targets were covered with Skins) or *Parma*.

Fig. 2.



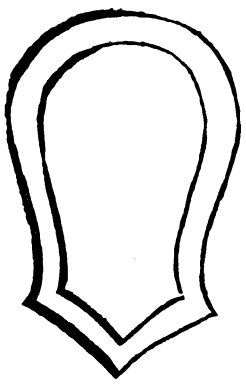
The *Scutum* was long and four-ſquare, the other two Forms in uſe, round: But our Shield is made up of the Figure of both. Of old, Soldiers carried Cognizances on their Shields, that they might be known, *Veget. de re Milit. lib.* 2. *c.* 18. and thence it is that we carry ours in Cuts or Draughts imitating their Shields.

Fig. 3.



The Shield was made of Wood, but the Buckler of Braſs; the former is now call'd *l'Eſcu* by the *French*, *Scudo* by the *Italians*; ſometimes Shield and ſometimes an Eſcutcheon by the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, which laſt Name we have borrow'd, (according to Sir *George Mackenzy*'s Obſervation) from *Eſcuſſon*, what the *French* call a little Shield.

Fig. 4.



The *Greeks*, as *Waterhouſe* obſerves, called theſe defenſive Weapons by ſeveral Names, according to their Figure and Proportion: A Target, (which my Author derives from *Tergus*, in regard of its covering) or Shield they call'd Ἄσπις, of

Fig. 5.

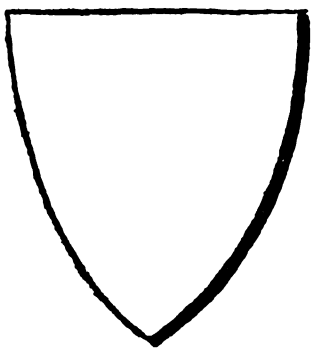
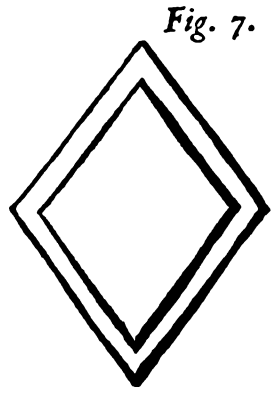


Fig. 6.



orbicular Form, for which Cauſe *Virgil* compares the great Eye of the *Cyclops* to thoſe *Clipei argolici* he ſaw in uſe, which *Dionyſius* calls Ἀσπίδες ἀργόλικαι, as doth *Homer* and other Authors.

Fig. 7.



They alſo had other Muniments and Shields which they call'd Θυρεὸς, in Faſhion oblong, and of greater Dimenſion than Bucklers, Θυρεὸς, *Scuti genus quoddam à magnitudine*: That this Shield was in uſe alſo among the *Romans* no Man can queſtion, ſince every Author mentions it, *Polybius* eſpecially; who, deſcribing the *Roman* Armature, writes thus, Ἔστι δὲ ἡ Ρωμαϊκὴ πανοπλία, πρῶτον μὲν Θυρεὸς, which his Annotator *Lipſius* has notably illuſtrated, *lib.* 3. *de Militia Rom. Dialog.* 2. *p.* 106. ſo *Turneb. Adverſ. l.* 9. *c.* 17. and how it came in Uſe *Livy* tells us, *Romanos antea Clypeis uſos, deinde poſtquam facti ſunt ſtipendiarii Scuta pro Clypeis feciſſe, l.* 8.

Fig. 8.

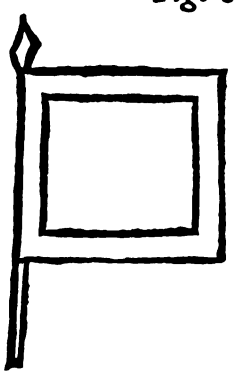


Fig. 9.

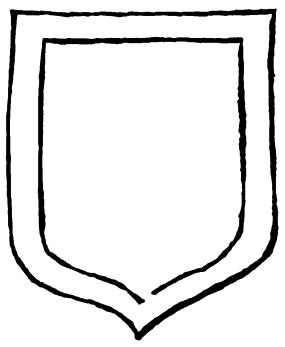
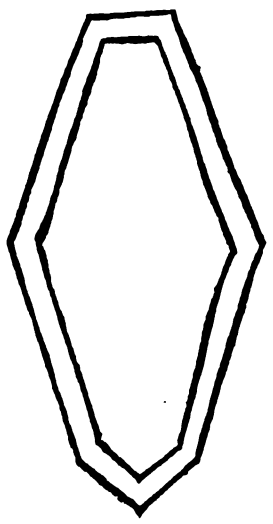


Fig. 10.



The moſt ancient Form of a Shield Sir *George Mackenzy* takes to be Oval, (which Shape the *Italians* ſtill retain;) afterwards they became round as in Figure 1. Such the ſaid Author informs us are frequently found among the Seals of ancient Charters. But the moſt common Form uſed both in *Great Britain* and *France* is as Number 9. The *Engliſh*, *French*, and indeed the *Italians*, ſometimes carry their Coats in Cartoſh Shields, or Compartments,

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Fig. 11.

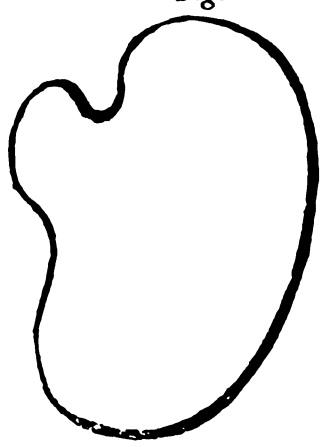


Fig. 12.

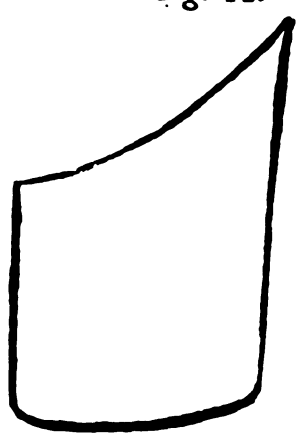


Fig. 13.

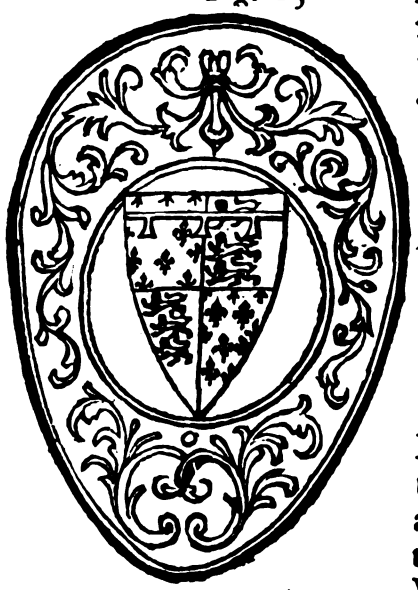
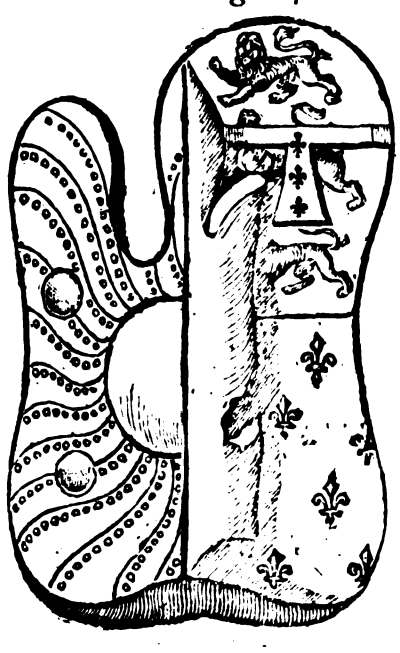


Fig. 14.



ments, which, I preſume, they learn'd of the *Germans*, whoſe conſtant Cuſtom it is.

The moſt frequent Manner of placing the Shield is upright; tho' ſometimes it has been carried hanging from the Helmet by the Right, and ſometimes by the left Corner. Sir *Gerge Mackenzy* tells us, That upon the Gate of *Craigmiller* he had ſeen the Arms of *Preſton*, a *Scots* Family, diſpos'd in that Manner: and (though not upon Seats, *&c.*) in old Monuments, ancient Manuſcripts, and Paintings, I have ſeen ſeveral Examples of the like Kind in *England*. This Form of Bearing the *French* term *l'eſcu pendu*; the *Italians ſcudo pendente*, and the *Engliſh* and *Scots* an Eſcutcheon or Shield pendant.

The Riſe of this Form, *Mackenzy* thinks, is owing to a Cuſtom among the Ancients, *viz.* When Tilting or Tournaments were proclaim'd, they hung two Shields upon a Tree at the appointed Place, and he that offered to fight on Foot ſignified as much by touching the Shield which hung by the right Corner, whilſt on the contrary, he who choſe rather to exerciſe on Horſeback, touch'd that which hung by the Left: For in thoſe Days it was adjudg'd more honourable to fight on Foot than on Horſeback.

In the Form of the 10th Figure did the *Corribantes*, according to *Leigh*, uſe their Shields: The *Trojans*, eſpecially Horſe, as in Number 11; and the *Greeks* as in Number 12. But the two next are domeſtick Inſtances, the former being the *Pavis* or Target of the famous *Edward*, ſirnam'd the *Black Prince*, and the other of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, as they were hung up with their Trophies, thoſe of Prince *Edward* in *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, and thoſe of the Duke in the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, *London*; which latter (though whether by Age only, or Deſign, my Author knew not) is very convex next the Bearer, above three Quarters of a Yard in Length, and above half a Yard in Breadth. Next to the Body is a Canvas glued to a Board, upon which are broad and thin Plates of Horn nailed faſt, and again over them twenty-ſix thick Pieces of the Like, all meeting about a round Plate of the ſame in the Navel or Center; over all is a Leather clos'd faſt to them with Glue, or ſome ſuch Stuff, upon which is painted his Coat.

Bolton's *Elements of Armory*, p. 67. *and* p. 69.

Some Families carry their Arms in a Banner repreſented by a Shield that is quadrangular: As the *Perez* in *Spain*, for having recall'd the Army by putting up his Handkerchief as a Standard; and the *Sieur de Coucy* in *France*, for recalling the Army, by raiſing the Banner. *Hopping*, *cap.* 5. *ſub. diviſ.* 12.

I have here ſet down ſeveral Forms of Shields to ſhew what various Figures were employ'd for that Uſe by the Ancients; but that Figure 9, is now the moſt uſual, as the *Lozenge*, Fig. 7, is for the Ladies; which *Loyſeau* obſerves, was once allow'd only to the Wives of conſiderable Perſons who had no Power to raiſe their own Banner. But Cuſtom has now tolerated all Women, deſcended of Parents poſſeſs'd of Coat-Armour, to carry it in a *Lozenge*.

Sir *George Mackenzy* finds that *Muriell*, Counteſs of *Strathern*, carried hers in a *Lozenge*, *Anno* 1284; which ſhews how long the *Scots* have been converſant in Heraldry.

'Thus much for the Shield or Eſcutcheon it 'ſelf, now for its Accidents.

'The Accidents in this 'Eſcutcheon are { Points. / Abatements.

The Abatements here meant by the Author, are certain Additaments which, he ſays, upon ſuch and ſuch Crimes are to be added to the Coat of the Offender, that ſo his Crime may be known to every Man. I ſhall not here inſiſt upon it as a ridiculous Whim, though I think I might with great Reaſon; nor yet ſhall I altogether omit them; I refer them only from hence to a Place more ſuitable, where the Reader ſhall ſee them, when he ſhall firſt have view'd the Enſigns of Honour and Merit.

Points

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'Points are certain Places in an Eſcutcheon 'diverſely named, according to their ſeveral Po- 'ſitions.

'Whereof ſome are { Middle. / Remote.

'The Middle Points are thoſe that have their 'Location in, or near to the Center of the Eſ- 'cocheon.

'Such are theſe, *viz.* the { Honour / Feſs / Nombril } Points.

'The Feſs Point is the exact Center of the 'Eſcutcheon. The Honour Point is the next above 'the ſame in a direct Line. The Nombril is next 'underneath the Feſs Point, anſwering in a like 'diſtance from the Feſs Point, as *Gerard Leigh* 'hath ſet them down.

'Remote Points are thoſe that have their Situa- 'tion naturally in Places further diſtant from the 'Center of the Eſcutcheon.

'Of theſe there are { Superior. / Inferior.

'The Superior Remote Points are thoſe that 'have their Being in the Upper-part of the Eſ- 'cutcheon.

'Of theſe there are { Middle. / Extremes.

The Superior Middle Point doth occupy the 'preciſe Midſt of the Chief, between the two 'Extremes. The two Superior Extreme Points 'do poſſeſs the Corners of the chief Part of the 'Eſcutcheon.

'And are termed { Dexter. / Siniſter.

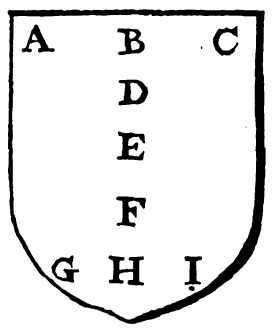
'The Superior Dexter Point hath his begin- 'ning near unto the right Corner of the Eſ- 'cutcheon, in the Chief thereof. The Superior Si- 'niſter Point is placed near the left Angle of the 'Chief, in oppoſition to the Dexter Chief; where- 'unto, as alſo to the Middle Chief Point, it an- 'ſwereth in a direct Line.

'The Inferior Points do occupy the Baſe of 'the Eſcutcheon, and thereof have their Deno- 'mination, and are called Inferior, becauſe they 'are ſeated in the lower Parts thereof.

'Of theſe alſo there are both { Middle. / Remote.

'*Note*, That each of theſe do anſwer in oppo- 'ſition unto the ſeveral Superior Chief Points 'abovementioned, in a direct Line, inſomuch as 'by them the Location of theſe might be eaſily 'conceived without any further Deſcription of 'them, *Quia poſito uno contrariorum, ponitur & 'alterum.* Nevertheleſs, becauſe thoſe Things 'that are delivered dividedly, are beſt conceiv- 'ed and underſtood, I will particularize theſe 'as I have done the former, begiming with the 'Middle Point.

'The Middle Baſe Point doth occupy the ex- 'act Midſt of the Baſe of the Eſcutcheon, and an- 'ſwereth perpendicularly to the Middle Superior 'and Inferior Points. And in like Sort do both 'the Inferior Baſe Extremes anſwer in an equi- 'diſtant Proportion to the 'Extremes of the Superior 'Points placed in the Cor- 'ner of the Eſcutcheon. 'That Extreme Baſe Point 'on the right Hand is nam- 'ed the Dexter Baſe Point; 'and that on the left Hand 'is the Siniſter Baſe. And 'for the better Explana- 'tion of that which hath 'been here delivered touching the Points of an 'Eſcutcheon, I have here (becauſe Examples add 'Light) expreſſed the ſame by manifeſt Demon- 'ſtrations, placing ſeveral Letters upon every of 'the ſaid Points, according to the Deſcription be- 'forementioned. As there is a Preheminence in 'the priority of Nomination of Things, ſo is there 'alſo in their local Diſtribution; wherefore you 'muſt have reſpect unto the Points of an Eſcut- 'cheon, for therein alſo conſiſteth a Dignity, in- 'aſmuch as one Point or Place of the Eſcutcheon, 'is more worthy than another, whereunto you 'muſt have regard in Blazoning, *Qui à digniori- 'bus ſemper eſt incipiendum.* What thoſe Points 'of an Eſcutcheon are, appeareth in the laſt pre- 'cedent Eſcutcheon, and is here made more ma- 'niſeſt, as in Example.



'A		Dexter Chief
'B		Preciſe Middle Chief
'C		Siniſter Chief
'D		Honour
'E	Signifieth	Feſs
'F		Nombril
'G		Dexter Baſe
'H		Exact Middle Baſe
'I		Siniſter Baſe

'The Knowledge of theſe Points is very re- 'quiſite, in reſpect, that when diverſe of theſe 'Points are occupied with ſundry Things of dif- 'ferent Kinds (as ofentimes it falleth out in ſome 'Eſcutcheons) you may be able thereby to aſſign 'unto each Point his apt and peculiar Name, ac- 'cording to the Dignity of his Place: For no 'Man can perfectly Blazon any ſuch Coat, un- 'leſs he doth rightly underſtand the particular 'Points of the Eſcutcheon.

Mackenzy obſerves, *p.* 24. *cap.* 6. That the Names and Deſignations of theſe Points are from the ſeveral Parts of a Man, who, in Heraldry, Architecture and Painting, is the true Meaſure of all Symmetry and Perfection, and therefore he differs from the foregoing Obſervations in ſome particular Points. Imagine (ſaith he) a Man ſtanding in the Field, his higheſt Point is his Head,

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Head, which in *French* is *Chef*, and ſo then Chief or *Chef* Point is not ſo call'd becauſe it is Chief or moſt Excellent, as *Guillim* obſerves, but becauſe it is the Head of the Shield, wherefore the *Engliſh* write it wrong. And, as he obſerves, this Point is fitteſt for ſuch Emblems as argue Precedency or Wit.

The Second he calls the Neck, as it were, or Honour Point, and thinks it fitteſt for all Augmentations of Merit or Honour, becauſe a Man generally wears the Badges of his Honour about his Neck, as may be ſeen by the Knights of the Garter, who ſo wear the Collar of their Order on St. *George*'s Day.

The Third Point he tells us is, *cœure* or Centre Point, the Heart Point, holding *Guillim* and other *Engliſh* Heralds in an Error when they call it Feſs Point, notwithſtanding they follow *Bara*; but *Bara*, ſaith he, calls it Feſſe or Face; which laſt is more proper, becauſe Face is one of the Ordinaries and paſſes through this Point: For Feſſe ſignifies the Flank or the Buttocks, which are not the middle Part of a Man: And the *Italians*, ſays he, call *cœur* Point, *il centro*, and the *Latins*, *centrum parma*.

He alſo differs in the Three laſt Points which we call the Baſe Points, dividing them into two Flanks and a Baſe, in which he follows the *French*, with whom alſo agree the *Latin* and *Italian* Authors, as is clear by *Petra Sancta*, *cap.* 20. For, as he obſerves, the Shield we uſe has but one Baſe, which comes pointing down lower than the Flanks and makes two other Points; but the *Scots*, adds he, by following the *Engliſh*, have, in ſome of their Books, been led away with this Miſtake: The *cœur* Point he thinks might well beſeem the Enſigns of Courage, and the Flanks thoſe of Support.

The learned *Spelman* divides the Shield into three Regions; the Higheſt he calls *Cephalica*, the Middle he calls *Centrica*, and the Lower, *Perigæi*; but theſe, ſaith *Mackenzy*, p. 25. not being follow'd by other Writers, and differing only from others in the Way of Expreſſion, are not to be us'd.

Meneſtrier, the Jeſuit, divides the Shield into ſixteen Points, diſtinguiſh'd in five Threes, and a ſingle baſe Point: The firſt Three he calls the three Points of the Chief; the ſecond Three he calls the three Points of Honour; the third Three he calls the Heart Points; the fourth Three he calls the Nombril or Navel Points (for Nombril ſignifies a Navel in ordinary *French*); the fifth Three he calls ſimply the Points; and, the ſingle and loweſt Point he calls, the Baſe Point: And thus he deſigns the ſeveral Situations of any Bearing expreſs'd in the Shield, by ſaying, It is placed in ſuch a Point, or in the Canton Dexter, or Siniſter of ſuch a Point: If it poſſeſs all the Three, he terms them couch'd or laid along the Chief or Nombril, *&c.* But I conceive this Term will not ſerve for a Beaſt, or the like, unleſs couchant, but only for Ordinaries, *&c.* ſo tranſpos'd.

The Uſe of theſe Points is to difference Coats exactly: For Arms having a Lyon in Chief, differ from thoſe which have a Lyon in Nombril Point; Poſition being ever held a Difference in Bearings, and therefore by the Doctors they are call'd *Alveoli, ſeu Cellulæ ſoli.* Mack. *p.* 24. *cap.* 6.

But when Bearings are deſcrib'd without relating or expreſſing the Point where they are to be plac'd, they are then underſtood to poſſeſs the Center of the Shield, call'd by *Plutarch*, *Homer*, and others, τῆς ἀσπίδ Θ· ἐπίσημον, the Seat of the Arms.

But ſometimes you ſhall find Bearings whoſe Poſition ſeem to form one of the Ordinaries, in ſuch Caſe, regardleſs of the Points, you ſhall blazon them by the Name of the Ordinary they repreſent, as in Pale, in Bend, in Saltire, *&c.*

CHAP. III.

THUS much ſhall ſuffice for the Shield with its Accidents; I will now proceed to the ſecond Member of my late Diſtribution, *viz.* the general Accidents of Arms.

'I call thoſe Notes or Marks, Accidents of 'Arms, that have no inherent Quality or Parti-'cipation of the Subſtance or Eſſence of them, 'but may be annexed unto them, or taken from 'them, their Subſtance ſtill remaining; for ſo 'doth *Porphyrius* define the ſame, ſaying, *Acci-'dens poteſt adeſſe & abeſſe ſine ſubjecti interitu.* 'Accidents may be ſaid to be Coſin-germans to 'Nothing: For ſo, after a Sort, doth *Ariſtotle* 'reckon of them, ſaying, *Accidens videtur eſſe 'propinquum non enti, Metaph.* 6. For they have 'no Being of themſelves, but as they are in 'Things of Being, or annexed to them. As the 'ſame Author further noteth, *Metaph.* 7. *Acciden-'tia non ſunt entia, niſi quia ſunt entis.*

'Such Accidents as are here meant are theſe, *viz.* { Tincture, and Differences.

Differences are generally additional Figures added to the principal and original Coat which they alter not, though they diſtinguiſh: But this being an extenſive Subject, I am conſtrain'd to remove it to the ſixth and laſt Section as a Place more proper.

'Tincture is a variable Hue of Arms, and is 'common, as well to Differences of Arms, as to 'the Arms themſelves.

'And the ſame is diſtributed into { Colours, and Furrs.

'Colour may be ſaid to be an external Die, 'wherewith any Thing is coloured or ſtained, 'or

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'or elſe it may be ſaid to be the Gloſs of a Body 'beautified with Light.

'And the Colour here mentioned is both { General, and Special.

'By general Colour, I underſtand the proper 'and natural Colour of each particular Thing, 'whether the ſame be Natural or Artificial, of 'what Kind ſoever, that are depicted and ſet forth 'in their external and proper Beauty. In this 'reſpect all Colours whatſoever (without exception) may ſeem to pertain to this Art, for ſo 'much as there is nothing in this World ſubject-'ed to the Sight of Man, but either is, or aptly 'may be born in Arms; ſo ſpacious and general 'is the Scope of Armory. In blazoning of Things 'born in their natural or proper Colour, you ſhall 'only term them to be born Proper, which is a 'Blazon ſufficient for Things of that Kind, and 'well fitting their Property or Nature, for there 'are no Terms of Blazon allowed to Things born 'after that Sort.

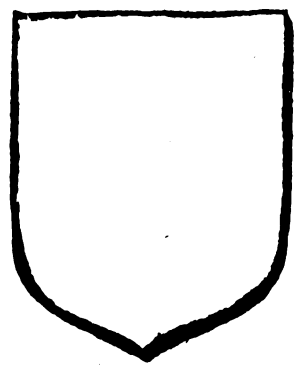
'By ſpecial Colours, I mean ſuch Colours as 'by a certain peculiar Propriety (as it were) do 'belong to this Art of Armory.

'Theſe are both { Simple, and Mixt.

Simple Colours are thoſe, whoſe Exiſtence is of ſuch abſolute Perfection (in their Kind) as 'that they need not the Participation of any other 'Colour to make them abſolute, but do communicate their natural Qualities to all other 'Colours, to make them perfect, in which reſpect they are called *elementa coloris*, as ſhall be 'ſhewed hereafter.

'And thoſe are { White, and Black.

'To theſe in right belongeth the firſt Place 'amongſt Colours, becauſe in the Order of Nature they were before all other Colours: *Priora 'enim ſunt compoſitis incompoſita*: and are of *Ariſtotle* called, *Elementa colorum*, ſaying, *Albus & 'niger ſunt elementa colorum mediorum.* Only 'White and Black are accounted ſimple Colours, 'becauſe all other Colours whatſoever are raiſed 'either of an equal or an unequal Mixture or 'Compoſition of theſe Two, which are (as I 'may term them) their common Parents. Theſe 'are ſaid to be the common Parents of all other 'Colours, in reſpect they have their original Being from theſe, either in an equal or diſproportionable Mixture. Therefore I will begin 'with them, and ſo proceed to the reſt that we 'call *colores medii*, in reſpect of their Participation of both. Now foraſmuch as Practice is the 'Scope of Doctrines (to the End thoſe Things 'that are, or ſhall be delivered, may be the better conceived or born in Memory) I have 'thought good to manifeſt them by particular 'Examples of ocular Demonſtration, in the plainſt Manner that I can deviſe, *Quia qualis eſt 'rerum demonſtratio, talis futura eſt hominum ſcientia.*



'White is a Colour that 'conſiſteth of very much 'Light, as it is of *Scribonius* defined, *Albedo eſt 'color ſimplex in corpore 'tenuiore multa luminoſitate conſtans:* to which 'Black is contrary. *Note*, 'As Colours may be reſembled to Things of 'greateſt Nobility or Reputation, ſo is their Worthineſs accounted of 'accordingly.

'The Colour White is reſembled to the Light, 'and the Dignity thereof reckoned more worthy 'than the Black, by how much the Light and 'the Day, is of more Eſteem than Darkneſs and 'the Night, whereunto Black is likened. Furthermore, White is accounted more worthy 'than Black, in reſpect of the more worthy Uſe 'thereof. For Men, in ancient Time, were accuſtomed to note Things well and laudably performed (and eſteemed worthy to be kept in 'Memory) with White, and contrariwiſe, whatſoever was holden reproachful or diſhonourable, was noted with Black, as the Poet noteth, 'ſaying,

'Quæ laudanda forent, & quæ culpanda viciſſim,
'Illa prius cretâ, mox hæc carbone notaſti.

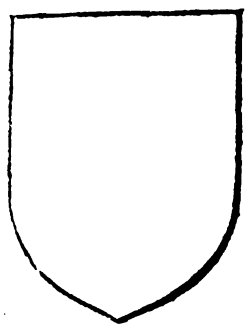
'Moreover, White challengeth the Precedency of Black (according to *Upton)* in reſpect of 'the Priority of Time, for that it was in Nature before Black, which is a Deprivation thereof: Like as Darkneſs, whereunto Black is reſembled, is an Exemption of Light, *Omnis enim 'privatio præſupponit habitum.* Finally, *Upton* preferreth White before Black, in regard that White 'is more eaſily diſcerned, and further ſeen in the 'Field.

'This Colour is moſt commonly taken in Blazon for the Metal Silver, and is termed Argent, whereſoever the ſame is found, either in 'Field or Charge. It repreſents Water, which, 'next to the Air, is the nobleſt of all the Elements.

'In Compoſition of Arms, it is accounted a 'Fault worthy of Blame, to blazon this otherwiſe than Argent; but in doubling of Mantles, 'it is not ſo taken: For therein it is not underſtood to be a Metal, but the Skin or Furr of a 'little Beaſt called a *Lituite*, ſo named (as I conceive) of *Lithuania*, now called *Luten*, a Part of '*Sarmatia*, confining upon *Polonia*. This Furr 'hath been heretofore much uſed by the ancient 'Matrons of the honourable City of *London*, 'even by thoſe that were of the chiefeſt Account, who wear the ſame in a Kind of Bonnet, called, corruptly, a *Lettice Cap*. The *Spaniards* call ſuch Fields as are all Metal, *Campo 'de Plata.*

Black

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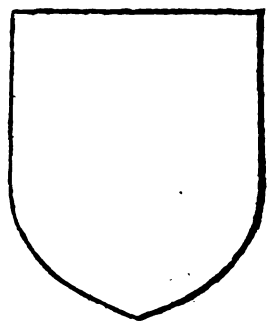


'Black is a Colour contrary to White, having little Participation of Light, and is of *Scribonius*, thus defined, *Nigredo eſt color in corpore craſſiori exiguæ luminoſitatis particeps.* Whereby it is apparent that Black is of leſs Perfection than White. For what Thing ſoever there is that hath in it either Light or Heat, or elſe a Life, either Animal or Vegetable, the ſame being once extinct, the Thing it ſelf becometh forthwith Black, which is ſaid to be the Colour of Horror and Deſtruction; for which reſpect mourning Garments are made of that Colour, that doth moſt ſignificantly repreſent the Horror of Death and Corruption, *Farneſ.* 3. 104. This Colour is called in Blazon Sable, of the *Latin* Word *Sabulum*, which ſignifieth groſs Sand or Gravel, in reſpect of the heavy and earthy Subſtance, wherein it aboundeth above all others'. But *Mackenzie* ſuppoſes it ſo nam'd, becauſe the beſt Sable Furrs are Black. 'And this Colour is reputed far inferior in Dignity to White, and is likened to Darkneſs, called in *Latin*, *Tenebræ, eò quod teneant, id eſt, impediant oculos, & viſum prohibeant. Note*, That the Reſt of thoſe ſpecial Colours before mentioned, beſides White and Black, are called *Colores medii*, for that they have their primary Eſſence from theſe, either by an equal or uneven Concorporation or Mixture of theſe two together: And in regard of theſe two Extremes, from which they have their Being, cannot properly be called, *Colores, niſi per participationem.* This Colour is expreſſed in Graving, by Lines hatched croſs each other, in Pale and Barr.

'Now as touching *Colores medii*, or mixed Colours, it is to be underſtood that they are raiſed by the Contemperation or Mixture of the two Simples formerly handled, as may appear by the Definition of *Scribonius*, who ſaith, *Mixtus color eſt, qui ex Simplicium contemperatione producitur.*

'All mixt or middling Colours, that we call *Colores medii*, are reckoned more Noble or Ignoble, by participation; that is to ſay, as they do partake more or leſs of the Nobility of White, which is reſembled to Light; or of Black, which hath a Reſemblance to Darkneſs, or Deprivation of Light.

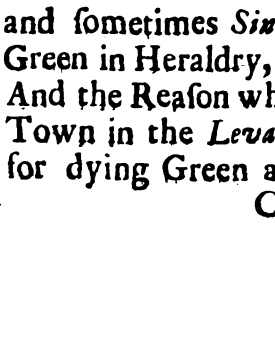
'Of theſe according to *Scribonius*, ſome are { Exactly compounded of both Simples / Declining more to the one than the other, in an unequal Proportion.



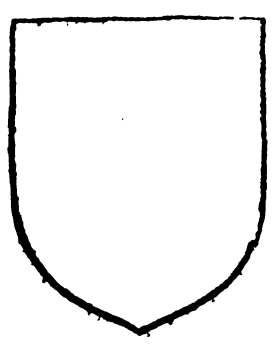
'That Colour which is ſaid to be exactly compounded, doth participate of the two Simples indifferently in a juſt Proportion, as Red; which *Scribonius* thus defineth, *Rubedo eſt color æquali ſimul Albedinis & Nigredinis combinatione conſtans*'.

This Colour repreſenteth Fire, which is the chiefeſt, lightſomeſt, and cleareſt of the Elements, and, in blazoning, is termed Gules.

Mackenzie ſuppoſeth it to be ſo nam'd from the *Hebrew* Word *Gulude*, a Piece of red Cloth; or from the *Arabick* Word *Gule*, which ſinifies a Roſe, a Flower commonly red, as, ſaith he, *Meneſtrier* obſerves. It is expreſs'd by Lines drawn Perpendicular.



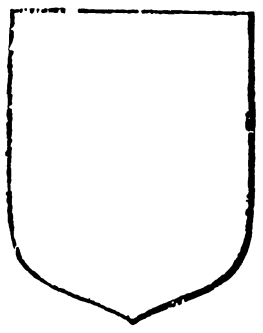
'This Colour is bright Yellow, which is compounded of much White, and a little Red, as if you ſhould take two Parts of White, and but one of Red. This Colour in Arms is blazed by the Name of Or, which is as much as to ſay *Aurum*, which is Gold: And it is commonly called Gold Yellow, becauſe it doth lively repreſent that moſt excellent Metal, the Poſſeſſion whereof inchanteth the Hearts of Fools, and the Colour whereof blindeth the Eyes of the Wiſe. Of the Excellency of this Metal, *Heſiodus* hath this Saying: *Aurum eſt Corporibus ſicut Sol inter Stellas.* And therefore ſuch is the Worthineſs of this Colour, which doth reſemble it, that (as *Chriſtine de Pice* holdeth) none ought to bear the ſame in Arms, but Emperors and Kings, and ſuch as be of the Blood Royal, though indeed it be in Uſe more common. And as this Metal exceedeth all other in Value, Purity, and Fineneſs, ſo ought the Bearer (as much as in him lieth) endeavour to ſurpaſs all other in Proweſs and Vertue. It is expreſſed in Graving by Pricks or Points.



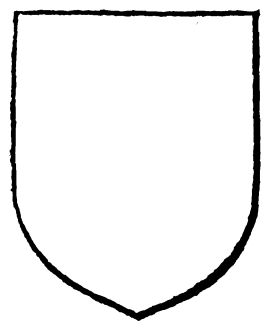
'This Colour is Green, which conſiſteth of more Black and of leſs Red, as appeareth by the Definition; *Viridis eſt color Nigredine copioſiore, & Rubedine minore, contemperatus.* This Colour is blazoned *Vert*,' that being the *French* Word for Green, and ſometimes *Sinople*; for ſo the *French* term Green in Heraldry, never uſing the Word *Vert*: And the Reaſon why it is call'd *Sinople*, is from a Town in the *Levant* where the beſt Materials for dying Green are found, and not from the

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Greek Words σὺν ὅπλων, becauſe it being contraverted at *Conſtantinople*, whether Green was a proper Colour to be us'd in Heraldry, it was determined, That it ſuited with Heraldry, *cum Armis*. *Meneſtrier* derives *Sinople* from πεδίονα ὅπλα, green Arms, by ſuppreſſing the firſt Syllable, as the *Greeks* often do. 'The *Latins* call 'it *Viridis à vigore*, in regard of the Strength, 'Freſhneſs, and Livelineſs thereof; and there'fore beſt reſembleth Youth, in that moſt Ve'getables, ſo long as they flouriſh, are beauti'fied with Verdure: And is a Colour moſt 'wholſome and pleaſant to the Eye, except it be 'in a young Gentlewoman's Face. This Colour 'is expreſſed in Graving by Lines drawn diago'nal from the Dexter chief Corner to the Sini'ſter Baſe.



'Blew is a Colour which 'conſiſteth of much Red, 'and of little White, and 'doth repreſent the Colour 'of the Sky in a clear Sun'ſhining Day. This in 'Blazon is termed *Azure*. '*Cæruleus color, à Cælo di'ctus eſt, quod tanquam ſo'lers & diligens neſcit otia'ri. Farneſ.* 2. 18. In Graving, this Colour is 'expreſſed by Lines drawn traverſe the Shield.

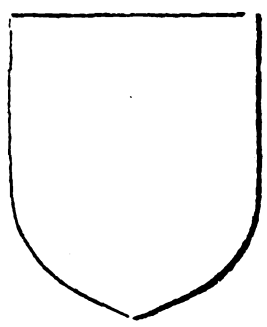


'Purpure is a Colour 'that conſiſteth of much 'Red, and of a ſmall Quan'tity of Black, and is thus 'defined; *Purpureus color 'eſt, qui à multa Rubedine, '& pauciore Nigredine com'miſcetur. Chaſſaneus* ha'ving formerly handled 'thoſe former ſix Colours, '*viz.* White, Black, Red, Yellow, Green, and 'Blue, ſaith, that of them all (being compound'ed and mixed together according to Propor'tion) this Purpure Colour is raiſed. This 'Colour uſually hath no other Name in Bla'zon.

'This Colour hath its Denomination of a 'certain Fiſh called in *Latin*, *Purpura*, a Kind 'of Shell-fiſh, whereof in Times paſt, great 'Store have been found near to that famous Ci'ty of *Tyrus*, ſituated next to the Sea-coaſt in 'the Country of *Phœnicia*: This Kind of Fiſh 'hath in the Mouth of it an excellent and pre'cious Liquor, or Juice, of ſingular Uſe in Dy'ing of Cloaths, the Invention and Uſe where'of was firſt found out by the *Tyrians*, for 'which Cauſe this Colour is called *Tyrius Co'lor*. They muſt be taken alive, and that 'chiefly in the Spring Seaſon, at which Time 'this Juice is moſt plentiful in them, at other 'Seaſons it is more ſcarce: They are gathered 'alive, and caſt together on a Heap, that ſo by 'their continual Motion they may vent out 'this rich Liquor together with their Spirit, 'which done in ſome neat Place or other pro'vided for the clean keeping thereof, it is ta'ken up and ſpared for neceſſary Purpoſes. 'This Colour in ancient Time, was of that pre'cious Eſteem, as that none but Kings and Prin'ces, and their Favourites, might wear the 'ſame, as we may ſee, *Dan.* 5. 16. *Now if thou 'canſt read the Writing, and ſhew me the Interpre'tation thereof, thou ſhalt be cloathed with Purple, 'and ſhalt have a Chain of Gold about thy Neck.* 'Hereof (perhaps) it cometh that this Colour 'is found of ſo rare Uſe in Armorial Signs.

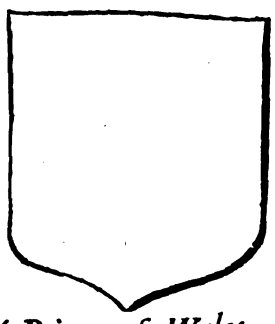
The *French* admit this a Colour in Heraldry; tho' *Favin* and ſome Heralds of that Nation take it for tarniſhed Silver, which appears like Purple to the Eye. They likewiſe allow of Carnation or Pink-colour, which we do not.

Sir *George Mackenzie*, p. 21. obſerves, That this Colour has been particularly priviledg'd, having ſeen it us'd both as Metal and Colour; which he conjectures, in one Place, is becauſe 'tis a Royal Colour: But I rather believe, that in ſuch Coats it may be Silver tarniſh'd, and ſo in Time taken for Purpure, and this he himſelf, in another Place, ſeems rather inclin'd to believe. 'Tis expreſs'd in Engraving by Lines diagonal from the ſiniſter Chief to the dexter Baſe Point.



'Tawny (ſaith *Leigh*) 'is a Colour of Worſhip, 'and of ſome Heralds it 'is called *Brusk*, and is 'moſt commonly born of '*French* Gentlemen, but 'very few do bear it in '*England*. In Blazon it 'is known by the Name 'of *Tenne*. It is (ſaith he) 'the ſureſt Colour that is (of ſo bright a Hue, 'being compounded) for it is made of two 'bright Colours, which are Red and Yellow: 'Neither ſhall you have any Colour ſo made 'among all that may be deviſed; and not to 'be ſtainand'.

Mr. *Guillim* mentions this Colour to be us'd of the *French*, and the *French* obſerve that the *Engliſh* uſe it: But *Mackenzy*, p. 17. thinks Mr. *Guillim* in the Wrong and the *French* in the Right; for, ſays he, the *French* uſe it not, but the *Engliſh* do. It is expreſs'd in Engraving by Lines diagonal from the ſiniſter Chief and traverſe.



'Prince of *Wales*.

'The laſt of the ſeven 'mixed Colours, we do 'commonly call Murrey, 'but in Blazon, Sanguine, 'and is (as moſt truly ſaith '*Leigh*) a Princely Colour, 'being indeed one of the 'Colours appertaining of 'ancient Time to the It is a Colour of great Eſti'mation,

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'mation, and very ſtately, and is in uſe in cer-
'tain Robes of the Knights of the Bath. Some
'Heralds, of approved Judgment, do hardly
'admit theſe two laſt mentioned for Colours of
'Fields, in regard they are reckoned ſtainand
'Colours. Yet ſome Coats of Arms there are,
'and thoſe of reverend Antiquity, whoſe Fields
'are of thoſe Colours, for which reſpect they
'have been allowed for Colours of Fields, as
'Sir *John Ferne*, in his *Glory of Generoſity*, no-
'teth. This Kind of Bearing *Leigh* doth in-
'ſtance, in two *Engliſh* Gentlemen of ancient
'Houſes, that have of long Time borne Tawny
'in their Arms; the one of them he nameth
'*Hounzaker*, and the other *Finers*.

This Paragraph favours *Columbier*, who obſerves, That the *Engliſh* uſe this Colour, and not *Mackenzie* nor *Carter*, who contradicting him ſays, they do not; though the *Germans* do ſometimes. It is expreſſed in Engraving by Lines hatch'd croſs one another diagonal, both Dexter and Siniſter, *Analyſis of Honour*, p. 190.

Theſe are the ſundry Metals and Colours us'd in Arms; but the two laſt, as being accounted ſtainand Colours, my Author tells you, have hardly been admitted by ſome Heralds of approv'd Judgment; and I may ſay, tho' they ſometimes may have been us'd, as *Guillim* tells you by Inſtances, yet is their Uſe very rare and ſeldom, the common and moſt uſual in all Nations being *Or*, *Argent*, *Gules*, *Sable*, *Azure*, *Vert*, and *Purpure*: Though why Heralds made choice of them only, *Mackenzie* thinks is, becauſe they thereby reſolv'd to fix the Uncertainty of vagrant and capricious Artiſts, even as, ſaith he, Lawyers have fix'd Preſcription to forty Years and Minority to Twenty-one. But yet there are, ſaith he, ſome original Colours: *Ariſtotle* reduces them to four, White, Black, Yellow and Red. *Cardan* makes them ſeven, *Albus*, *Croceus*, *Purpureus*, *Puniceus*, *Viridis*, *Cæruleus*, *Niger*. *Scaliger* chooſes *Album*, *Flavum*, *Rubrum*, *Purpureum*, *Viridem*, *Cæruleum*, *& Nigrum*, *Exercit.* 325. But the Chymiſts obſerve, That White, Blue, Red, Green and Yellow are the original Colours, and from them he ſuppoſes Heralds have choſen theirs. But Mr. *Nisbet*, an ingenious *Scots* Author, has another Conceit, for, ſaith he, Colours and Tinctures in Heraldry were at firſt arbitrary, but afterwards reſtrain'd to a certain Number, which were taken (as 'tis ordinarily thought) from the Liveries of the Companies who acted upon the *Roman* Theatres, which were Red, White, Blue and Green. *Domitian* added two other Companies, the one cloath'd in Yellow and the other in Purple Livery; ſo that there wanted nothing but Black to make up the Number of Tinctures now made uſe of.

Science of Heraldry, p. 18.

Nisbet *on Cadency*, p. 8.

After which, Juſts and Tournaments being introduc'd by the Subverters of the *Roman* Empire in Place of their publick Shews and Plays, the Knights who appear'd at thoſe martial Exerciſes were wont to cloath themſelves ſometimes with Black, either to ſhew their Grief for the Loſs of a Miſtreſs, or to ſignify their Diſpleaſure for ſome other Diſappointments. So the Duke of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily*, after the Loſs of that Kingdom, appear'd at a Tournament in *Germany* all in Black, with his Shield of that Colour, *ſemé de Larmes*, i. e. beſprinkled with Drops of Water, to repreſent Tears; and thus he thinks Black became introduc'd among the other Tinctures.

Theſe Colours, ſome will tell you, have their own myſtical Repreſentations in Heraldry: For *Or* is us'd to expreſs the Bearer's Faith, Juſtice, Temperance, Riches, Generoſity, or Proſperity: *Argent*, his Humility, Innocency, Beauty: And a white Shield was given to Novices when they went to the War, and before they had done any glorious Action, *Parmâ inglorius Albâ*, Virg. *Azure*, his Charity and Victory: *Gules*, his Magnanimity, Courage, Love and Charity: *Sable*, his Grief, Prudence, Honeſty: *Sinople* or *Vert*, his Courteſy, Civility, Youth, and Abundance. But let this ſuffice; thoſe who would read more on the Elements, Vertues, *&c.* of theſe Metals and Colours, may ſatisfy themſelves out of *Ferne* in his *Blazon of Gentry*, or out of *Leigh*'s *Accidence of Armory*, who have taken the Pains to inform you what they repreſent, when two or more are join'd together, if you credit Notions which I believe were propagated only to repreſent Myſteries in a Science, wherein all Things ſhould be accounted for.

Sometimes (ſaith *Mackenzy*) theſe Colours have been us'd to diſguiſe and conceal the Bearer's Origine. Thus ſome were originally *Murrays*, but being forced to change their Name and leave their Country, they retain'd their Arms, but chang'd their Colours: For whereas the *Murrays* bore *Azure*, three Stars *Argent*, they bear now *Argent*, three Stars *Azure*. Colours, adds he, have been chang'd upon very honourable Occaſions: And thus *Ker* of *Ceſſoord* did bear *Gules* till their Chief was kill'd at *Gambſpath*, upon the Border, fighting valiantly for his Country; whereupon King *James* IV, appointed, that for the future the Houſe of *Ceſſoord* ſhou'd carry *Vert*, in remembrance of that green Field whereupon he was kill'd. Sometimes alſo, ſaith he, Colours were choſen by Knights to their Arms, becauſe at Tiltings they us'd to appear in that Colour, and for that Reaſon the firſt *Chrichtoun* choſe his Lyon that he bears to be *Azure*.

Sometimes the Things borne, are allow'd in their natural Colours; and then, as Mr. *Guillim* obſerves, they are ſaid to be borne proper. But though this is allow'd in the Charge, yet, ſaith he, in the Field it is not; for that muſt be of either the ordinary Metals or Colours. Yet this ſuffers ſome Exceptions, as in the Arms of Count *de Prado* in *Spain*, who bears a Meadow proper, *i. e.* a green Field charg'd with Flowers of ſeveral Colours.

Some Heralds debate what Colours are nobleſt in Heraldry, and *Bart. de Inſig. num.* 29.

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gives it for a Rule, *Aureum eſſe nobiliorem, poſt eum; Purpureum, & tunc Rubeum, ſequi hunc Azorem, hunc Album. Cæteros vero eſſe nobiliores, aut ignobiliores, quo de Albedine, vel Nigredine plus participant.*

But this Notion of their being more Worth in one Colour than in another, *Carter* in his *Analyſis of Honour*, p. 188. thinks unworthy our notice, and that not without Reaſon; for of all that have written, there are ſcarce two of Opinion which are moſt worthy, ſome arguing one Thing, and ſome another: Therefore I humbly conceive with him, That the Debate is impertinent in many Caſes; for Colours are or were choſen to ſuit beſt the Nature of the Bearing, or for diſtinguiſhing the common Charges, and therefore there can be no Precedency, for that Colour is beſt which is fitteſt for the Intent; and this I am ſure is a more ſuitable Argument for the Art, which ought not to admit Fancies or Whims: Though otherwiſe it ſeems, that thoſe Colours which have moſt Reſemblance to Light are the beſt, and therefore is White preferable to all, to which Opinion my Author, *Guillim*, ſeems to lean: But others ſay Gold is the beſt, and Silver next unto it, as they are the worthieſt Metals, and this, if any, ſeems moſt reaſonable. But I think it better to omit ſuch Fancies, ſeeing they tend to alter the Deſign and Species of *Or* and *Argent*, making them Colours, *viz.* Yellow and White, and then that great Rule in Heraldry againſt placing Colour upon Colour (which alone ſhews theſe to be Metals) wou'd be needleſs: *Mackenzie* is alſo of my Mind, ſaying, Colours are preferable only as they ſuit beſt with what is repreſented: As for Inſtance: Three Pales *Gules* being to repreſent as many bloody Draughts by the King, and a Hand *Gules* in the *Macferſons* Arms, could not ſo honourably have been repreſented by any other Colour; yet he ſeems to allow, that if the Bearing require no ſpecial Colour, it is given as a Rule, that the Shield ſhould be of a nobler Tincture than the Bearing; whence perhaps it is we have ſo many Fields of Metal. The old *Scots*, ſaith he, I may ſay the old *Engliſh* too, us'd to expreſs Colour by the Word Tincture.

Science of Heraldry, p. 21.

It is an indiſputable Rule in Heraldry, as *Mackenzie*, p. 20. obſerves, That Colour and Metal muſt be us'd, or elſe Furr to ſupply the Want of one, and that Colour cannot be put immediately upon Colour, nor Metal upon Metal, that is to ſay, If the Field is *Argent*, the immediate Charge muſt not be either *Or*, or *Argent*, but of ſome Colour, as *Azure*, *Gules*, &c. and if the Field be of any Colour, then the immediate Charge muſt be *Or* or *Argent*. The Reaſon why I add the Word Immediate here, is, becauſe though the Field be *Or*, yet the immediate Charge may be a Lyon or any Thing elſe: If that Lyon be charg'd with another Charge (which Heralds call Super-charge) then that Super-charge may be *Or*: This Rule was not taken notice of by the *Romans*, as *Pier.* obſerves *cap.* 19. *Nam Herculeani Seniores gerebant ceruleam aquilam alis utrimq; expanſis in parma rubra.* But this Law was firſt authoris'd by *Charles the Great*, and afterwards improv'd by *Henry*, ſurnam'd *Aucuper*; *Velſer*, lib. 4. and as *Mackenzie* obſerves, it is now ſtated in this Form by Heralds, *In legibus Heraldicis non convenit Metallum ſupra Metallum ponere, ita quoque non decet colorem ſupra colorem pingere*, Hoppin. cap. reg. 2. vid. Anton. theſaur. deciſ. 270.

The Reaſon why this their Uſe became a Law, he tells us, *p.* 17. was, from the ſeveral Colours us'd by Soldiers, and others in their Habits, whilſt they were in Armies, as, ſaith he, *Pet. Sanct.* proves by many Citations. For it being a Cuſtom to embroider Gold or Silver upon Silk, or Silk upon Cloth of Gold or Silver, therefore it was afterwards appointed, That in Imitation of the Cloaths ſo embroider'd, Colour ſhould not be us'd upon Colour, nor Metal upon Metal; and not from the Differences which fell out in the *Trojan* War, betwixt the Followers of *Achilles* and *Ulyſſes*, whereupon *Achilles*'s Friends blazon'd only Metals, and *Ulyſſes*'s Friends Colours; that ſo by uniting them there might be an Union in Heraldry, and Arms might not be the Badges of Diſcord any longer, as was the Opinion of a fanciful *Italian.*

Notwithſtanding this Rule is univerſal in Heraldry, yet, as *Mackenzie* obſerves *p.* 20. it ſuffers its own Exceptions, as, 1. Heralds allow'd to *Godfrey* of *Bolloigne*, King of *Jeruſalem*, *Crucem auream majorem, cum quatuor cruciculis aureis, in ſcuto argenteo*, Chaſſ. de glor. mund. conſil. concluſ. 70. To the End, that Men ſeeing his Arms, ſhou'd enquire after them, and ſo learn the Fame of the Bearer: And the *French* to this Day, call ſuch irregular Bearings, *des Armes à enquerir*, Arms to be inquired into. The 2d Exception is of the Extremities of Beaſts, ſuch as their Horns, Tongues, Nails, and their Crowns upon their Heads, which may be Metal or Colour be the Field either, they as pertaining to the Charge being in the Nature of a Supercharge, are reckon'd to be on the Beaſt, not the Field. The 3d Exception is Marks of Cadency in Royal Families: Thus the Houſe of *Bourbon* carry Battoons and Bordures *Gules*, on a Field *Azure*: The like, ſaith *Mackenzie*, is in our private Marks to younger Brothers, ſuch as our Mollets, Creſcents, *&c.* The 4th Exception is of the Colour *Purpure*; for Purple, as already ſaid, is accounted Metal when it is upon Colour, and Colour when it is upon Metal, but I believe only through the aforeſaid Miſtake.

CHAP.

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CHAP. IV.

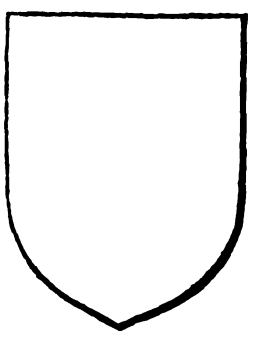
'HItherto of Colours and Metals: Now of 'Furrs, according to the Series and 'Courſe of our Diſtribution before delivered.

'Furrs (uſed in Arms) are taken for the 'Skins of certain Beaſts, ſtripped from the Bo'dies, and artificially trimmed, for the furring, 'doubling, or lining of Robes and Garments, 'ſerving as well for State and Magnificence, as 'for wholſome and neceſſary Uſe. And theſe 'thus trimmed and imployed, are called in *La'tin, pellicei, à pellendo*, of driving away, (quite 'contrary in Senſe, though like in Sound, to '*pellices, à pellicendo*, for drawing all to them) 'becauſe they do repel and reſiſt the Extremi'ties of Cold, and preſerve the Bodies that are 'covered with them in good Temperature.

'Theſe are uſed as well in Doublings of the 'Mantles pertaining to Coat-Armours, as in 'the Coat-Armours themſelves.

Mackenzy finds fault with this his Reaſon for the Bearing of Furrs in Coat-Armour, and not without Cauſe; for, as he obſerves *p.* 22. Shields were covered with Skins as thoſe of the Highlanders now are; which Coverings gave Occaſion to the Furrs or Skins now in mention; and this is certainly a better Reaſon for their being in Shields, than to ſay, becauſe they were us'd in Mantles and Garments. This indeed may be a better Argument why they are us'd in the Mantlings of Princes and Noblemen, but not in Shields. *Pet. Sanct.* calls theſe Furrs, *Vellera.*

'Furrs do conſiſt either of { One Colour alone, or, More Colours than one.



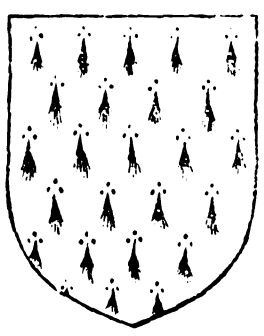
'That Furr that con'ſiſteth of one Colour a'lone, is White, which 'in doubling is taken for 'the *Lituite*'s Skin, before 'ſpoken of; an Example 'whereof we have in this 'Eſcutcheon. Some per'haps will expect, that in 'the Handling of theſe 'Furrs, I ſhould purſue the Order of *Gerard 'Leigh*, who giveth the Preheminence of Place 'unto Ermyn, for the Dignity and Riches 'thereof: But that Form ſuiteth neither with 'the Method that I have prefixed to my ſelf; 'Nor yet with the Order of Nature, which ever 'preferreth Simples before Compounds, becauſe 'of their Priority in Time: For as *Ariſtotle* ſaith, '*Priora ſunt compoſitis incompoſita:* Which Or'der, as it is of all other the moſt reaſonable, 'certain, and infallible, ſo do I endeavour by all 'Means to conform my ſelf, in theſe my poor 'Labours, thereunto: *Natura enim regitur ab 'intelligentia non errante. Note*, That this, and 'all other the Examples following throughout 'this Chapter (as they are here placed) muſt 'be underſtood to be Doublings or Linings of 'Robes, or Mantles of State, or other Gar'ments, wherein (according to *Leigh*) they all 'have one general Name, and are called Dou'blings; but in Eſcutcheons they are called by 'nine proper and ſeveral Names. What thoſe 'Mantles are, ſhall be ſhewed hereafter, when 'I come to the Handling of the ſecond Mem'ber of Diviſion before made. In the Blazon'ing of Arms, this Colour is evermore termed '*Argent*, unleſs it be in the Deſcription of the 'Arms of one that is *Reus Læſæ Majeſtatis:* But 'being a Doubling, it is no Offence (ſaith *Chri'ſtine de Pice*) to call it White, becauſe therein 'it is to be underſtood only as a Furr or Skin.

My Author is certainly out, when he ſaith, this Colour muſt be ever term'd *Argent:* It muſt when intended for Metal, which I think it generally is; but ſhould it be deſign'd for a Furr, it muſt be call'd White, not *Argent.*

'Furrs conſiſting of more than 'one Colour, are either of { Two Colours, or, More than two.

Such Furrs as are compounded of two Colours only, are forted either { with, Black and are either { Black mixed with White, as { Ermyn, and Ermyns. / Black, mixed with Yellow, as, { *Ermynois* and *Pean.* / or, without Black; ſuch are, according to *Leigh*, { *Verrey, ſez.* A. and B. and *Verrey, Or,* and *Vert.*

'Knowledge is no Way better, or more rea'dily attained, than by Demonſtration: *Scire 'enim eſt per demonſtrationem intelligere*, ſaith *Ari'ſtotle.* I will therefore give you particular 'Examples of their ſeveral Bearings.



'Ermyn is a Furr con'ſiſting of White, diſtin'guiſhed with black Spots. '*Albane* Earl of *Bruttain*, 'unto whom *William* the 'Conqueror gave the 'Earldom of *Richmond*, 'and Honour of *Middle'ſham*, bore this Coat. 'You muſt blazon this by 'the Name of Ermyn, and not *Argent* powder'ed with Sable. This is the Skin of a little 'Beaſt, leſs than a Squirrel (ſaith *Leigh*) that 'hath his Being in the Woods of the Land of '*Armenia*, whereof he taketh his Name. The 'Tail

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'Tail thereof is of a Thumbs length, which is 'of Colour brown'. *Mackenzie* ſaith Black, and the Beaſt White: But *Geſnor*, in his Book of Animals ſays, 'tis the *Armenian* Weezel, and changes its Colour according to the Seaſon and Place in which it lives. And therefore our Heralds make Ermyn to be a Furr, whereof the Ground is White, diſtinguiſhed with black Spots. It is hotly debated by *Meneſtrier* and his nameleſs Adverſary, whether theſe be the whole Skins of Ermyns, or only their Tails that are repreſented in blazoning; but *Mackenzie*, p. 22. thinks them both to err; for, ſays he, It cannot be the intire Skin with its own natural Spots only, for ſome are very frequently ſpotted; nor can it be their Tails only, as *Meneſtrier* aſſerts, for their Tails are ſo little that they would make ill furring. Therefore he thinks, that theſe Spots are added by Heralds, not only in imitation of the ſpotted Furrs us'd by Ladies, for theſe are regularly ſpotted, and in Heraldry they are not, but to diverſify the many Coats of Arms: And thus ſome bear one Spot in the Middle, ſome two, ſome three, ſome one in Chief, ſome in a Quarter, and ſome diſpoſe them as a Croſs, *&c.* they are called by the *Italians*, *Armelini*, and the *Latins* expreſs them, *per maculas nigras muris pontici.*

'The *Ægyptians* did propoſe this little Beaſt 'for an Hieroglyphick of Chaſtity, *Farneſ. lib.* 2. '*fol.* 15. So greatly is this little Beaſt affected 'unto Cleanneſs, as that ſhe had rather expoſe 'her ſelf to the Hazard of being killed, or ta'ken by the Hunters, than ſhe would pollute 'her Coat with the Filth of the Birdlime laid 'before the Entrance of the Cave to take her 'at her going in. *Leigh* in his former Part of 'his *Accidence*, *fol.* 132. ſeemeth therein to con'tradict himſelf, in that he affirmeth Ermyn to be 'no Colour, but a Compound with a Metal, and 'ſerveth as Metal only. For my own Part, I do 'not ſee how in Doubling of Mantles it ſhould 'be reckoned a Metal, for that all Doublings or 'Linings of Robes and Garments, though per'haps not altogether, yet chiefly are ordained 'for the Repelling of Cold and weather's Driſt: 'To which Uſe Metals are moſt unfit, as King '*Dionyſius* declared, when coming into a Church 'where the Images were attired in moſt rich 'golden Robes, he took them away, ſaying, '*Such Garments were too cold for Winter, and too 'heavy for Summer.* A fair Pretence to cloak 'his ſacrilegious Avarice. The ſame Author 'in his ſaid *Accidence*, *fol.* 75. making mention 'of this Furr, taketh occaſion to commend a late 'preſcribed Order for the Diſtribution of this 'rich and rare Furr, according to the Digni'ty of the Perſons to whom the Wearing there'of is allowed, which is this; That an Empe'ror, a King, or a Prince, may have the pou'dering in their Apparel as thick ſet together 'as they pleaſe: A Duke may have in his Man'tle's Cape, only four Raungs or Ranks of them: 'A Marquis three Raungs and a half: An Earl 'a Cape of three Raungs only. In ſome Coats 'theſe are numbred, but then they extend not 'to the Number of Ten. Theſe Rows or 'Ranks before named are, of ſome Authors, 'called Timbers of Ermyn: For no Man under 'the Degree of a Baron, or a Knight of the 'moſt honourable Order of the Garter, may 'have his Mantle doubled with Ermyn.

Mackenzie, p. 24. ſays, That *Guillim* in this Place not only taxes *Leigh* of his Contradiction, but aſſerts Ermine to be a Colour, in which I think he is miſtaken; for though he thinks it cannot be Metal, yet he doth not ſay poſitively it is Colour, or to be us'd only as ſuch.

Mackenzy's Opinion is, That it is neither Metal nor Colour, and ſo may be put indifferently upon Metal or Colour, which certainly is good and allowable; but then his Reaſon I do not like, which (in his own Words) is, Seeing it is a Compound of Metal and Colour; or, (as a Line or two below that) Seeing it is Metal and Colour.

For certainly to compoſe Furr out of Metal, *&c.* is againſt Nature: And as *Guillim* tells us from *Chriſtine de Pice*, That it is no Crime to call a Furr, White, I humbly conceive it ridiculous to call it otherwiſe, as a Furr, Silver, (which *Argent* implies) and that for the ſame Reaſon deliver'd by him, *viz.* becauſe therein is to be underſtood only as a Furr or Skin.

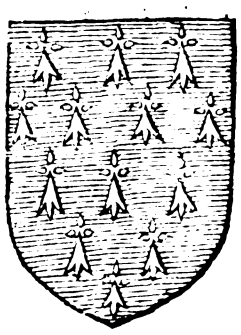
Therefore I believe the Priviledge that Ermine has, in being plac'd either as Metal or Colour, is from no other Reaſon than that for all Animals or their Parts when borne Proper, *viz.* becauſe they are neither Metal nor Colour; and that both have that Priviledge, may be ſeen by the *Treſor armorique de France*, by the *Maccullochs* in *Scotland*, and alſo by the Arms of Sir *Griffith Williams*, Bart. which are ancient, and furniſh us with an Inſtance of both together, being *Gules*, a Chevron Ermine, betwixt three Hume Heads ſidefaced, couped at the Necks Proper, and crined Gold: I have alſo ſeen this Coat where their Hair has been Proper alſo.

The firſt Uſer (ſaith *Mackenzie*, p. 22.) of this Furr in Arms, was *Brutus* the Son of *Sylvius*, who having by Accident kill'd his Father, left that unfortunate Place, and travelling in *Bretaigne* in *France*, fell aſleep, where when he awoke he found this little Beaſt upon his Shield, for which Reaſon he took for Arms a Shield Ermine, which are the Arms of *Bretaigne* to this Day. The *Muſbets*, adds my Author, carry Ermine in token of their Deſcent from *Bretaigne*, and he obſerves, that many Surnames, who alledge their Extraction from *France*, do the ſame; by which he conjectures they came from *Bretaigne*, whoſe Inhabitants reſiding on the Sea-Coaſt were more enclin'd to travel than the other *French*. But ſome Families, as the *Coupers* of *Scotland*, do, for more Security, carry both *Fleurs de Lis* and Ermine, to ſhew their Deſcent from the ſaid Province in *France*.

How great the Eſtimation of Furrs were, and of what Account, we may perceive by the Injunction of Pope *Innocent* the IIId, who, when

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when he gave Abſolution to *Henry* of *Falkenburgh*, who was acceſſary to the Slaughter of *Conrad* the firſt Biſhop of *Wirtsburgh*, injoin'd him for Penance, to fight againſt the *Saracens*, but never to appear in Ermine, *Vaire*, or any other Colour made uſe of in Tournaments.

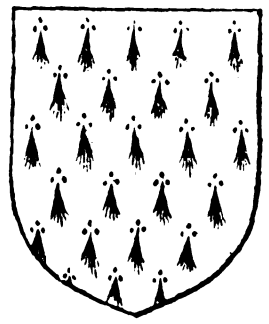


'This is that other Furr 'beforementioned, to con- 'ſiſt of a Mixture of White 'and Black, and hath 'ſome Reſemblance of the 'Former: but differeth in 'this; that where that is 'compoſed of White pou- 'dered with Black; con- 'trariwiſe this is Black 'powdered with White. But neither in that, 'nor in this, ſhall you make any mention in Bla- 'zon of any ſuch Mixtures, but only uſe the 'Name appropriated to either of them, which 'doth ſufficiently expreſs the Manner of their 'Compoſition to the Underſtanding of thoſe 'that are but meanly skilled in Blazon; the 'Name peculiarly alloted to this Furr, is Er- 'mines.'

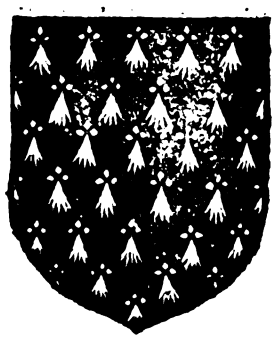
But this *Mackenzie* rejects as a Conceit or Fancy only of the *Engliſh*, and that becauſe the *French*, whoſe Heraldry we imitate, are ignorant of it. They, ſays he, *p.* 23. call it not Ermines, but *Contre-Ermine*, for which he quotes *Columb.* p. 52. and this certainly is moſt proper, becauſe it denotes to every one that knows the Colour of Ermine the Colour of this Bearing, which Ermines doth not.

He objects alſo againſt the Names of theſe Furrs following, *viz.* *Ermynois* and *Pean*, for the ſame Reaſon; adding alſo, that he ſuppos'd the Uſe of one of them to ariſe thus. The *French*, ſays he, call Furrs or Doublings *des pannes* or *pennes*, which poſſibly gave occaſion to this Miſtake *Pean* in ſuch as underſtand not the *French* Tongue, for they ſay only *Hermine*, if it be proper, *viz.* White powdered with Black; and when the Colours alter, they expreſs them as *Or*, powdered with Ermines Sable, or Sable with Ermines, *Or*; *Semé D.* or *Hermins de Sable*, Bara. p. 14. *and* Columbier, p. 53. But *Mackenzy* miſapprehends *Guillim*'s quotation of *Bara*, when he ſays, 'tis to prove the Name of *Ermynois* a proper One; 'twas to ſhew that ſuch a colour'd Furr was in uſe, ſaying, there (*viz.* *p.* 14.) may the Uſe thereof be found, as you may ſee in the next Example. When this Error ſtole into our *Engliſh* Blazonry I know not, for all our Writers do uſe it, *Carter* from *Guillim* and *Guillim* from *Leigh*, though who was the Author I know not; but this I am certain of, that whenſoever, or by whomſoever it was invented, it was like the Diſtinctions of *Vaire*, *Verrey*, and *Varry*; which (tho' Sir *John Ferne* *p.* 86. aſſigns to each its particular Difference) is even by *Guillim* as well as *Mackenzy* own'd to be ridiculous; for no Nation can underſtand that Part of our Heraldry, if granted to either, nor will either bear an intelligible Tranſlation into any Language whatſoever.

'Mr. *Boſwell* is of this Opinion, That Ermine 'and Ermines ought never to be ſorted in Arms 'with the Metal of their Colour, becauſe (ſaith 'he) they are but Furrs, and have no proper 'Blazon with any Metal. Yet doth he partic- 'ularly blazon the Coat of *Walcot*, *fol.* 106. in 'the Atchievement of the Right Honourable 'Lord, Sir *William Cecil*, Knight, late Lord 'Treaſurer of *England*, where he might fitly 'have taken Exception againſt ſuch Bearing, if 'he could have produced any good Ground for 'warranting ſuch his Opinion; in default where- 'of he there paſſeth the ſame over with ſi- 'lence, knowing that Antiquity and Cuſtom '(which hath the Vigour of a Law, where there 'is no Law written) are powerful in Things of 'this Nature: He ſecretly relinquiſheth his Opi- 'nion, foraſmuch as it is manifeſt, that not only '*Walcot*, but *Kingſmell*, and many others, both 'ancient and modern, have uſed ſuch Bearing 'without contradiction.



'Of thoſe Furrs before- 'mentioned, that are 'compounded of Yellow 'and Black, this is the 'firſt, and is termed in 'Blazon, *Ermynois*, whoſe 'Ground or Field is Yel- 'low, and the Powder- 'ings Black. Though this 'be rich in Arms (ſaith '*Leigh*) yet in Doubling it is not ſo rich. Of 'the Uſe of this Furr, *Bara* maketh mention in 'his Book, entituled, *Le Blazon des Armoires*, '*p.* 14. and *Edel. Hiryſſen*, in his Book, entitu- 'led, *Le Jardyn d' Armoiries*, in the Arms of '*Leefwelt*.

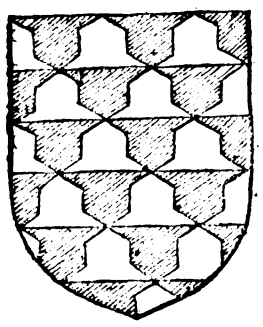


''This is that other Furr compoſed of the 'ſame Colours, but diſpo- 'ſed in a contrary Manner 'to the Former; for where- 'as that conſiſteth of Yel- 'low powdered with 'Black, this is Black pow- 'dered with Yellow; and 'in Blazon is termed '*Pean*.

'There are other Sorts of Furrs or Doub- 'lings, conſiſting alſo of two only Colours, 'which as they are much different in Form, ſo 'do they alſo receive a diverſe Blazon from 'theſe before ſpecified, which are theſe that fol- 'low, and their like.

He

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'He beareth *Vaire, Or,* 'and *Gules*, by the Name 'of *Ferrers*, and is the 'Coat of *Jo. Ferrers* of '*Walton upon Trent* in '*Derbyſhire*, Eſquire. In 'Coats of this Sort of 'Bearing, in Caſe where 'it may be holden doubt-'ful whether ſhould have 'the Precedence, the Colour or the Metal; the 'Metal muſt have the Preheminence as the 'moſt worthy. The *French* Men, from whom 'we do borrow our Terms of Blazon, do call 'all Sorts of Doublings or Furrs of this Form, 'by the Name of *Vaire*; perhaps, *Quia ex di-'verſis coloribus alternatim variantur.* To this 'Sort of Bearing, there are no other Terms of 'Blazon allowed. If your *Vaire* doth conſiſt of '*Argent* and *Azure*, you muſt in Blazon thereof, 'ſay only, He beareth *Vaire*; and it ſufficeth: 'But if it be compoſed of any other Colours, 'then you muſt ſay, He beareth *Vaire* of theſe 'or thoſe Colours. The *Latin* Blazoners, ma-'king mention of this Sort of Bearing, do thus 'deſcribe them, *Portat arma variata ex pellibus 'albis & cæruleis*, accounting them for Skins of 'little Beaſts. For that in ancient Times they 'were uſed for Linings of Robes, and Mantles 'of Senators, Conſuls, Emperors and Kings, 'and thereupon are skilfully termed Doublings. 'Of this Uſe of them, *Alex. ab Alex. Genial. 'dierum, lib.* 5. *fol.* 285. ſaith, *Legimus Caligu-'lam depictas penulas induiſſe.*

'If you obſerve the Proportion of this *Vaire*, 'you ſhall eaſily diſcern the very Shape of the 'Caſe or Skin of little Beaſts in them; for ſo 'did ancient Governours and Princes of the 'World (ſaith Sir *John Ferne* in *Lac. Nob. p.* 68.) 'line their pompous Robes with Furr of divers 'Colours, ſewing one Skin to another, after the 'plaineſt Faſhion.

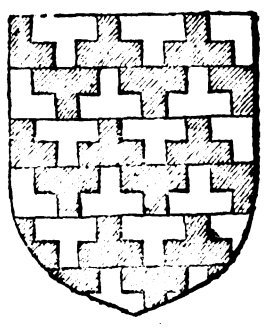
This Furr *Mackenzie, p.* 23. calls *Vaire, vellus petaſite*, where (as he ſays ſome ſuppoſe) all the Pieces are made in the Form of little Glaſſes, and call'd *Vaire* from the *French*, *Verre*, a Glaſs; but others, he ſays, call it ſo from the Variation of its Colours, as *Guillim* mention'd. He agrees to the ſame Rules Mr. *Guillim* has laid down concerning it, both as to its Blazon and Compoſition, ſaying, It muſt always be of White or Yellow, and ſome other Colour, and that in Blazon you muſt begin with the Colour like Metal, that is, with the Yellow or White. But I think this to be a Rule ſo erroneous, unleſs you cou'd confine all *Vaires* to give the firſt Place to Yellow or White; which Practice has decry'd, that we, by Blazon, ſhall never know when the Colour of Metal, or the other Colours, ſhou'd be in the firſt Place. He condemns ſome *Scots* Heralds for blazoning the Arms of *Straiton* of *Lauriſton*, *Vaire*, *Argent* and *Azure*; becauſe, as *Guillim* hath told you, naming the Colours, when it is of thoſe Colours it is needleſs.

Vaire (ſaith *Mackenzie*) is ordinarily of ſix Ranks; if they be more or fewer, they muſt be expreſs'd: Which Rule the *French* ſtill obſerve. The *French* likewiſe obſerve, That if the Pieces be of Metal, (that is of the Colour of either Metal) and made not in Form of a Glaſs but of a Bell, then they are to be call'd *Beffroy*, Colomb. *p.* 58. *& on dit à la band de Beffroy de Vaire: d' une ſeul tire*, That is, of one Rank.

The Origine of *Vaire* (ſaith *Mackenzie, p.* 23.) is from the Furr of a Beaſt call'd *Varus*, whoſe Back is a Blue-gray, its Belly being White, and therefore Heralds have expreſs'd it White and Blue in Colours; and when the Head and Feet of that Beaſt is taken from its Skin, it reſembles (as *Guillim* mentions) much the Figure of *Vaire* us'd by the Heralds, *vid. Aldrovand. de quadruped. lib.* 2. *cap.* 24. And why they are not us'd Blue-gray in Heraldry is, becauſe that Art admits no mix'd Colours (unleſs in whole Beaſts, *&c.* proper) but accepts Blue as the neareſt to Blue-gray, and the Reaſon it is us'd neither all Blue nor all White, is, becauſe the Skin is parted into thoſe different Colours.

The firſt Uſe of them in Heraldry (adds *Mackenzie*) is ſaid to be from *le Segneur de Coucies*, fighting in *Hungary*, and ſeeing his Army fly, pull'd out the Doubling or Lining of his Cloak, which was of thoſe Colours, and hung it up as an Enſign: whereupon the Soldiers knowing his Courage, and confiding in it, return'd to the Battle and overcame their Enemy, *Colomb. p.* 58.

'There is yet another Kind of Furrs much 'differing from all other the Furrs before ex-'preſſed, not only in Shape, but in Name alſo: 'As in Example.



'This Sort of Furr or 'Doubling was (as *Leigh* 'noteth) of ſome old He-'ralds called, *Varry Cup-'py*, and *Varry Taſſa*, which '(ſaith he) is as much as 'to ſay, as a Furr of Cups; 'but himſelf calleth it '*Meire*, for ſo he reckon-'eth it well Blazoned, ve-'ry ancient, and a *Spaniſh* Coat. But I hold it 'better blazoned, Potent Counter-potent, for 'the Reſemblance it hath of the Heads of '*Crowches*, which *Chaucer* calleth Potents, *Quia 'potentiam tribuunt infirmis*, as appeareth in his 'Deſcription of old Age, in the *Romance of the 'Roſe.*

'So eld ſhe was that ſhe ne went
'A foot, but it were by potent.

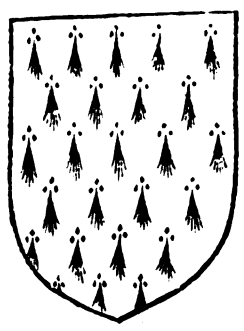
This is a Furr, of which I find no mention in *Mackenzy* or *Carter*, but as from *Guillim*, they follow him in the Blazon thereof, as you may ſee in the *Analyſis, p.* 191. and *Mackenzy*'s Plate of Furrs at the End of his Book.

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'So much of Furrs conſiſting of two Colours 'only: Now of ſuch as are compoſed of more 'than two Colours, according to the Diviſion 'before delivered.

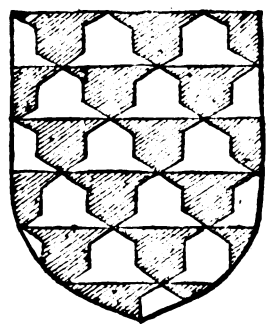
'Such are theſe, and 'their like, *viz.* { *Ermynites.* / *Vaire* of many Colours.



'This, at the firſt Sight, 'may ſeem to be all one 'with the ſecond Furr, 'before in this Chapter 'expreſſed, but differeth 'in this, that herein is 'added one Hair of Red 'on each Side of every 'of theſe Powderings. 'And as this differeth lit-'tle in Shape and Shew from the ſecond Furr, 'named Ermine; ſo doth it not much differ 'from the ſame in Name, that being called Er-'myne, and this Ermynites.

This is another Whim or Fancy (I ſuppoſe of *Gerard Leigh*'s) receiv'd among the *Engliſh*; for Erminites in our own Language, as a Diminutive, can ſignify but little Ermines: So that if there is any ſuch Bearing, it ought to be expreſs'd according to the End of the Terms in a Science, or Language in general, for now it is not.

'The other Furr that is compoſed of more 'than two Colours, is formed of four ſeveral 'Colours at the leaſt: As in Example.



'This differeth much 'from all the other Furrs, 'and (according to *Leigh*) 'muſt be blazoned *Vaire*; 'this is compoſed of four 'diſtinct Colours, *viz.* '*Argent*, *Gules*, *Or*, and '*Sable*. Here I will note 'unto you a general Rule 'that you muſt carefully 'obſerve, not only in the Blazoning of theſe 'Furrs, but generally of all Coat-Armours, *viz.* 'that you deſcribe them ſo particularly and 'plainly, as whoſo heareth your Blazon, may 'be able to trick or expreſs the Form and 'true Portraiture thereof, together with the 'Manner of Bearing, no leſs perfectly, than if 'he had done it by ſome Pattern thereof laid be-'fore him.

Of this Sort of Furr, I find no Mention in *Mackenzie* or any other Author; Sir *John Ferne* indeed tells us, that their nominal Diſtinctions proceeded from *Leigh*'s Fancies: His Words are, *That theſe Differences of Terms*, Verrey, Varrey *and* Vaire *are meer Phantaſies of* Leigh's *Blazon, and newly by him deviz'd, without any Authority of Writers to infer the ſame; and that before* Leigh's *Time all Authors had called this Furr or Doubling*, Vaire: *And if it be varied or compos'd of* Argent *and* Azure, *then it is ſo call'd, and no Colours nam'd: But if it conſiſts of any other Colour, then it is blazoned of ſuch and ſuch Colours.*

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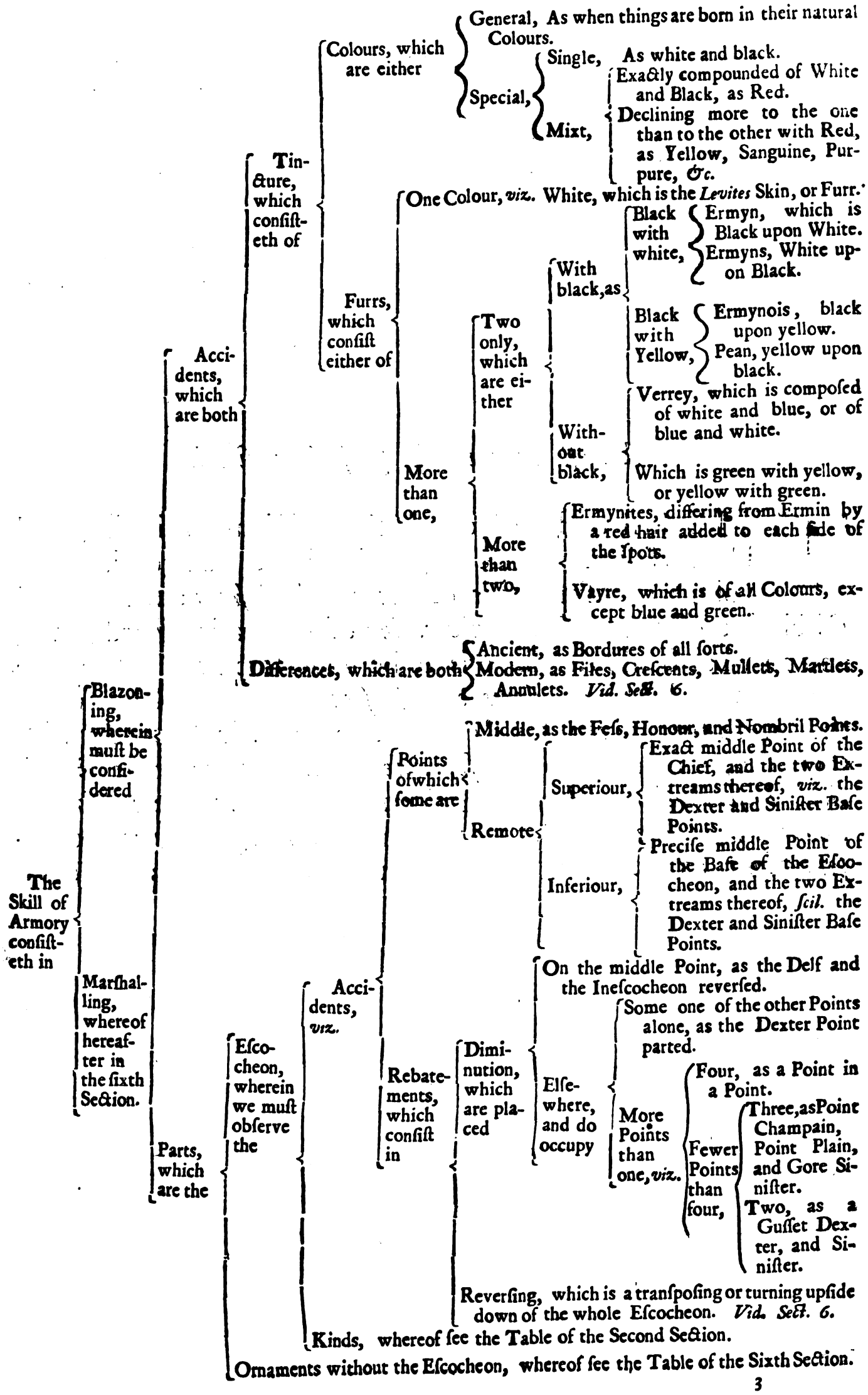
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Nihil eſt inventum & perfectum ſimul.

THIS firſt Section ſheweth the Original Beginning and Univerſality, diverſe Denominations, Compoſition and voluntary Aſſumption of *Arms* and *Enſigns*; the original Diſcipline of them, the *Equivocation* of the Latin Word *Arma*, and in what Senſe the ſame is to be underſtood and taken, the Neceſſity and Uſe of *Arms* and *Enſigns*; when, and by whom they were firſt given for Remunerations; their *Sympathy* with their Bearers, and their *Conformities* with Names; their *Definition*, *Diſtribution*, *Blazon*, *Accidents*, and *Parts*, their *Diminutions* or *Abatements*, together with many *Precepts*, *Rules* and *Obſervations*, as well general as particular, pertaining to Blazon.

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The Table of the First Section.



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Tum dignum Operæ Pretium venit, cum inter ſe congruunt Præcepta & Experimenta.

THE Second SECTION maketh mention of the ſeveral Kinds of Eſcutcheons: Alſo, what Field and Charge are: The ſeveral Kinds of Charges, and their Common Accidents: Of Lines, with their diverſe Forms and Properties: The Making, and diverſe Manner of Bearing of Ordinaries; and their Sub-diviſions: Together with diverſe Notes, Rules, and Obſervations to them particularly belonging.

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THE TABLE OF The Second *SECTION.*

- Kinds which are of
  - Some one Tincture, as when a Coat conſiſteth of any one of the Metals, Colours, or Furrs only.
  - More Tinctures than one, wherein muſt be conſidered the
    - Field, which hath Tincture
      - Not predominating: As when the Field ſeems cut or divided into two or more equal Parts by ſundry Lines of Partition, whoſe Accidents are to be conſidered, which are ſometimes
        - Rightneſs: As when they are evenly carried throughout the Field.
        - Crookedneſs: Where of ſome are
          - Bunched in Form, as in Lines Engrailed, Invecked, Waved, *&c.*
          - Cornered, of which ſome are
            - Rect-angled, as in Embattelle, Crenelle, *&c.*
            - Acute-angled, as in Indenting and Dancette.
      - Predominating: Of which Form of Bearing there are manifold Examples in and throughout the Second, Third, and Fourth *Sections.*
    - Charge, which is
      - Manner of Bearing, which is
        - Making, which conſiſteth of Lines, wherein obſerve their
          - Accidents; which are their Rightneſs or Crookedneſs, as hath been already obſerved of the Partition Lines.
          - Kinds; which are
            - Single, which of it ſelf maketh a Chief.
            - Manifold, *viz.*
              - Two-fold, whereof are Form'd theſe Ordinaries following, *viz.* a Pale, Bend, Feſs, Gyron, Canton, Quarter-Pile, *&c.*
              - More than Two-fold, which do conſtitute a Croſs, Saltire, Inescutcheon, Bordure and Orle.
        - Proper, which are called Ordinaries, wherein note their
          - Simple comprehending
            - One Sort whereof ſome are
              - Single, as when a Croſs, Bend, or other Ordinarie is born alone, without any other Appoſition or Impoſition.
              - Manifold, as when more of the ſame Kind are born
                - One upon another, as a Croſs upon a Croſs, a Saltire upon a Saltire, *&c.*
                - One beſides another, as a Pallet, Bend, Pale, beſides a Pallet, 2 Cottiſes, 2 Endorſes
            - Diverſe Sorts borne in like Manner
              - One upon another, as Barrs, Chevron, Eſcutcheon upon a Chevron, Pile, Saltire.
              - One beſides another, as Saltire, Eſcutcheon, Chevron, beſides Chief, Croſs, Chief,
          - Compound, as having in them ſome Kind of Mixture, by reaſon of the Appoſition or Impoſition of common Charges into or upon thoſe Ordinaries.
        - Common, whereof, *See the* TABLE *of the Second* SECTION.

SECT-

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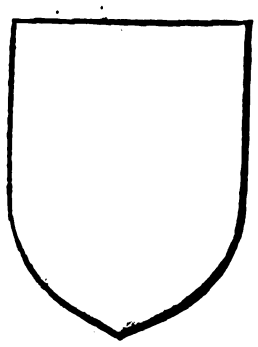
SECTION II.

CHAP. I.

'HAving formerly handled, in the first 'Section, the Common Accidents of 'an Escutcheon: Now I will pro- 'ceed to shew their several Kinds.

'Escutcheons are either of { One Tincture. / More than One.

'Those Escutcheons are said to be of one Tin- 'cture, that have only some one Metal, Co- 'lour, or Furr, appearing in the Shield of any 'Nobleman or Gentleman. Concerning this 'Form of Bearing, it hath been holden of some 'Writers, a Matter doubtful, whether one 'Metal, Colour, or Furr born alone in a Shield, 'be ancient and honourable: Sir *John Ferne* af- 'firmeth such Bearing to be false Arms, and 'not worth the receiving, except in some spe- 'cial Cases; being perhaps thereunto induced, 'because it was reckoned among the *Romans* a 'Thing reproachful to bear a naked Shield 'without any Portraiture, in regard it was an 'usual Thing with Men of Valour and Cou- 'rage to have their Shields painted.

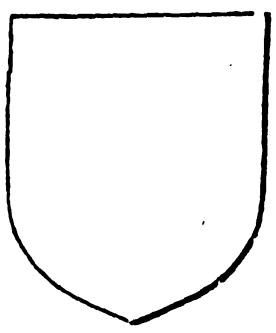


'White Shields were 'accustomed to be- 'stowed upon such as 'were Novices in mar- 'tial Affairs, or (as we 'commonly call them) 'Fresh-water Souldiers, 'to the End they might 'in future Time, merit 'to have them garnished 'with the Titles and Testimonies of their va- 'lorous Deserts, until which Time such Shields 'were reckoned inglorious; as *Virgil* noteth in 'his *Æneid. lib.* 11.

'*Ense levis nudo, parmaque inglorius alba:*

'*Quick he was with naked Sword,*
'*But white Shield did no Praise afford.*

'Contrariwise, *Leigh* reckoneth such unpor- 'traited Bearing to be good, and withal very 'ancient, grounding his Assertion (if I be not 'deceived) upon 1 *Kings* x. 16. where it is 'said, that King *Solomon* made two hundred 'Targets of beaten Gold, and that six hundred 'Sheckles of Gold went to a Target; as also 'that he made three hundred Shields of beaten 'Gold, and that three Pound of Gold went to 'one Shield.



'That these Shields 'were void of Portrai- 'tures, it may be proba- 'ly conjectured, in that 'there is no mention of 'any; for otherwise, such 'might have been the 'Curiousness and Excel- 'lency of their Work- 'manship, as that it might 'have been prised above the Worth of the Gold 'it self: An Example whereof *Ovid, in Metam. lib.* 2. giveth, where, describing the glorious 'Beauty of the Palace of the Sun, he saith,

'*Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvæ,*
'*Materiam superabat opus; nam Mulciber illic, &c.*

'*The Two-leav'd silver Gates bright Rays did cast,*
'*Rich Stuff, but* Vulcan's *Art therein surpast.*

'Furthermore, we read that *Alexander Seve- 'rus* the Emperor, had certain golden Shields, 'whose Bearers were named *Chrysoaspides*, the 'Golden Shield-bearers. And as touching the 'Bearers of Shields made of clean Silver, we 'read that *Alexander Macedo* had such, whose 'Bearers were named *Argyraspides*, Silver Shield- 'bearers, which Manner of Bearing (saith '*Alex. ab Alex.*) they borrowed of the *Samnites*. 'Neither is there any Mention that these were 'garnished with any Embossments, Graving, 'or Portraitures.

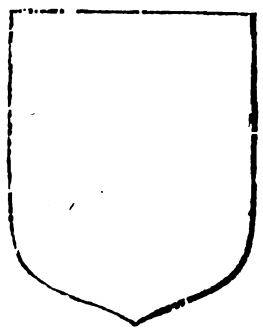
'Now to prove, that not only Metals, but 'Colours also, have been anciently born alone 'in Shields, I will note unto you the Words of 'the Prophet *Nahum, Chap.* ii. where it is said, '*Clypeus potentum ejus rubricatus, bellatores cocci- 'nati, &c. The Shields of the mighty One's were 'red*, &c. alluding to their bloody Fights.

'We also find that the *Grecians* used russet 'Shields. The People of *Lucania* in *Italy*, situ- 'ated between *Calabria* and *Apulia*, had their 'Shields wrought of *Osiers*, or Twigs, covered 'over with Leather. It was the Manner of the '*Scythians, Medes*, and *Persians*, to have their 'Shields of red Colour, to the End that the 'Effusion of their Blood should not easily be 'discovered (when they received any Wound) 'either to the Discouragement of themselves, 'or Animating of their Enemies. Moreover,

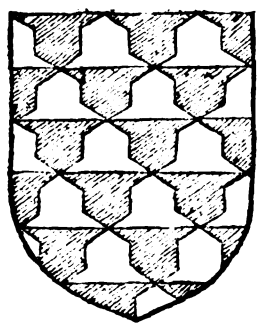
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'theſe Nations uſed ſcarlet and red Colours in 'their military Garments and Shields, to the 'End they might thereby ſtrike the greater 'Terror and Aſtoniſhment into the Hearts of 'their Enemies.



'Of this Sort of Bear-'ing I find in a Note, 'worthy of Credit, a-'mongſt the Coat-Ar-'mors of many noble Per-'ſonages, and valorous 'Gentlemen, that did at-'tend the Perſon of King 'Edward the Firſt (in his 'Expedition that he made 'into the Parts of *Scotland* to the Siege of *Kar-'laverock)* that one *Eumenius de la Brett*, did bear 'in his Shield only *Gules*. Finally, that Furrs 'alſo have been alone in Shields (without any 'Charge) as well as Metals and Colours (be-'ſides the Coat-Armour of the Duke of *Bri-'tain)* I could produce many Examples even 'to this Day, were not the Uſe hereof ſo vulgar, 'as that it is altogether impertinent to give In-'ſtance therein.



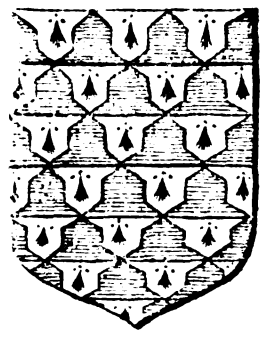
'You have received a 'Rule before, how you 'ought to blazon a Furr 'of this Sort. This Kind 'of Bearing of a Furr 'without any other 'Charge in the Field, is 'both ancient and good, 'ſaith *Leigh*. And this 'Kind of Furr is much in 'Uſe with Perſons nobly deſcended, and Gentle-'men of good Reputation have long born the 'ſame; as *Ferrars* of *Chartley*, *Beauchamp*, *So-'merſet*, *Marmion*, *Staunton*, and others.

Vairé, *Argent* and *Gules*, was the Coat of Sir *William Greſeley*, Kt. Lord of *Caſtle Greſeley* and *Colton*, *Anno Dom.* 1566. who by his Wife *Katharine*, Daughter of Sir *Edward Aſton*, Kt. had Iſſue *Thomas* Son and Heir, *Simon* ſecond Son, and *Haſtinges* third Son; alſo *Jane* firſt Daughter, *Mary* ſecond, *Elizabeth* third, and *Grace* fourth Daughter.

M. S. *in* Aſh. N° 834. Ped. *per* Glover.

Note, That the ſaid Sir *William* was Son of Sir *George Greſeley*, by his firſt Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Molſoy* of *Northamptonſhire*; which Sir *George*, was Heir to his elder Brother Sir *William Greſeley* who died without Iſſue (though married) but ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas*, who was Son of Sir *John*, the Son of Sir *John*, who was Son of Sir *Thomas*, Son and Heir of Sir *Nicholas*, who was Son and Heir of Sir *John*, the Son and Heir of Sir *Geffray*, who was Son and Heir of Sir *Peter*, the Son and Heir of Sir *Geſfroye Greſeley*, Lord of *Caſtel Greſeley* in the County of *Derby*.

'Yet will I note unto you one Coat-Armour 'conſiſting of Furrs, for the Beauty and Rarity 'thereof, and the ſame of no vulgar Bearing, as 'you may ſee in this next Eſcutcheon.



'He beareth *Verrey*, Er-'mine and *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Greſly*; and is 'the Coat-Armour of 'Sir *Thomas Greſly* of '*Drakelow* in the County 'of *Derby*. Sometimes you 'may obſerve in this Kind 'of Bearing, the Metal 'Part charged with ſome 'other Thing than Ermine, *viz.* with Drops, or 'ſuch like.

CHAP. II.

'FRom Shields or Eſcutcheons conſiſting of 'one Tincture only, we come to ſuch as 'have more Tinctures than one. Such Eſcut-'cheon is that, wherein divers Colours are re-'preſented to our Sight.

'Of this ſome have 'Tincture { Not Predominating. / Predominating.

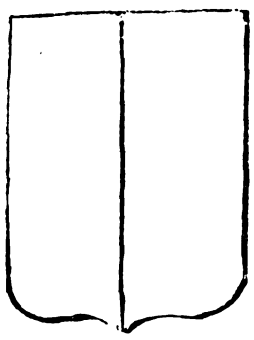
Coats are ſaid not to have any Tincture predominating when the Field ſeems cut or divided into two or more equal Parts, by ſome Line of Partition, which may appear perpendicular, diagonal, traverſe, or otherwiſe, throughout the ſame: What theſe Lines are you will underſtand, with their Riſe, in my following Diſcourſe.

After Battels were ended, the Shields of Soldiers (ſaith *Mackenzy*, *c.* 8. *p.* 26.) were conſidered; and he was accounted moſt deſerving whoſe Shield was moſt or deepeſt cut; and to recompence the Dangers wherein they were known to have been, for the Service of their King and Country, by thoſe Cutts, the Heralds did repreſent them upon their Shields.

The common Cuts (adds he) gave Names to the common Partitions, of which the others are made by various Conjunctions. If the Shield was cut from the Chief to the Baſe, they gave a Line of Partition in that Form which the *French* term *Parti*; if traverſe or athwart, *Coupé*; if diagonal from the Right high Angle to the low-eſt left Angle, *Tranché*; if from the Left high Angle to the Right low Angle, *Taillé*: We have not follow'd the *French* in this, but have nam'd them from the honourable Ordinaries.: For what they call *Parti*, we term parted *per Pale*, and

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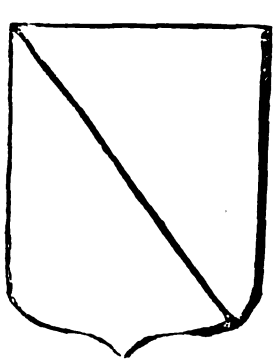
and ſo on, as you will ſee more plain in the following Examples. And this Cuſtom of ours Sir *George Mackenzy* prudently prefers, in that as he obſerves, we not only agree with the *Latin* and *Italian* Heraldry, but alſo avoid ſuperfluous Terms, and thereby much Confuſion. But indeed where the Lines cannot deſcribe the ſeveral Cuts there muſt be new Terms, and then only: And therefore *Gyron*'s Quarters and Cantons were at firſt invented: of all which I ſhall treat in their proper Place. But firſt of theſe Lines.



Walgrave, a *Suffolk*-Family, bears for Arms, parted *per Pale*, *Argent* and *Gules*. This is what the *French* call *Parti*. Such Coat-Armours as are formed of partition Lines only, are generally Teſtimonies of ancient Extraction, as *Hieronymus Henings* in his Genealogies noteth (upon the Coat of the noble Race of the *Ranzovii*, which is born parted after this Manner, though of different Colours) in this Diſtichon.

Forma quid hæc ſimplex? ſimplex fuit ipſa vetuſtas:
Simplicitas formæ ſtemmata priſca notat.

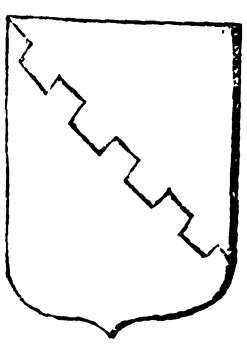
(go:
What means this Plainneſs? th' Ancients plain did
Such ancient Plainneſs, ancient Race doth ſhew.



Parted *per Bend*, *Or*, and *Vert*, is born by the Name of *Hawley*. I give Precedence here to the Metal, not in reſpect to the Dignity, but becauſe it occupies the Chief or moſt honourable Part of the Eſcutcheon according to this Diviſion: As in the former I did, becauſe it occupied the right Side, which is Superior and moſt Honourable.

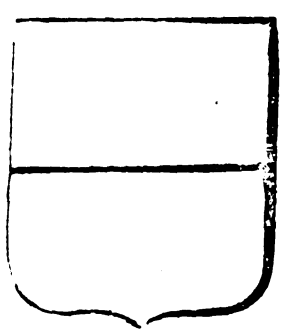
Baron's *l'Art Heraldique*, p. 25.

This Kind of Bearing the *French* blazon *d'Or Tranché de Sinople*; and if it had been *per* Bend Sinifter, then *d'Or Taillé de Sinople*.



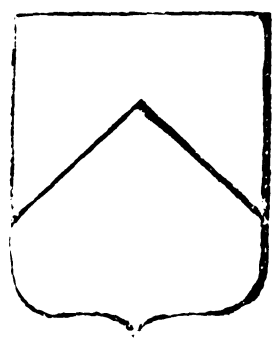
Parted *per Bend crenellée*, *Argent* and *Gules* is the Coat of the Right Honnurable *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*, Baron of *Clifford* and *Lansborow* in *England*, Earl of *Cork*, Viſcount *Dungarvan*, and Baron *Youhall* in *Ireland*, &c. and with due Difference alſo, the Arms of his Lordſhip's Brother, *Robert Boyle*, Eſq; whoſe great Knowledge in Chymiſtry, and other occult Secrets of Nature, will preſerve his Memory to the lateſt Date.

This ſerves as an Inſtance alſo, to ſhew you how, not only the Ordinaries, but the partition Lines are ſubject to the ſeveral Forms beforementioned.



Parted *per* Feſs, *Or* and *Azure*, by the Name of *Zuſto* of *Venice*. This is what the *French* call, *Or Coupe d'Azure*.

So much of Arms conſiſting of ſingle Lines: Now follow Examples of ſome that are formed of more than Two.



Parted *per Chevron*, *Sable* and *Argent*, by the Name of *Aſton*.

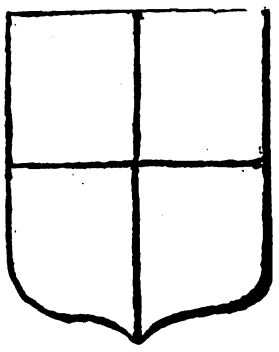
This Coat, as well as ſundry others that will follow, is an Exception to the Rule ſet down by *Mackenzy*, cap. 4. p. 21. *viz.* when the Shield is compos'd only of different Colours, parted *per Pale*, or *per Feſſe*, that the Nobler ſhou'd be in the upper Part, or upon the right Side: *Quoties arma fiunt ex diverſis coloribus, ſemper nobilior color nobiliori in loco ponendus*, Hopping, c. 11. lex. 4. And beſides this, you will find many other Examples in this Work.

The *French*, ſo far as I have obſerv'd, uſe no ſuch Partition as this, they ſay, in ſuch a Bearing, *Sable, à la pointe d'Argent*, as you may ſee in the Arms of *S. Blaiſe*, in *Baron*'s *l'Art Herald.* p. 32. which is *Azure* and *Argent*, where the upper Part is made the Field and the Lower a Charge, which they call a *Pointe*, placing it among their honourable *Pieces* or Ordinaries; though, as I remember, the two Lines whereof they form this *Pointe*, are drawn rather more out of the Baſe than in this above Cut. But for my Part, I think the *Chevron* as well as the *Pale* or *Bend*, as it is by all allow'd an honourable Ordinary, may have given Birth to a Form of Partition; or if you go by the Cutting and Slaſhing before-mentioned, the Shield may poſſibly be cut in this Manner as well as the foregoing Forms; and if ſo, why the *French* ſhould make a Charge of it, and not a Partition, as they do of the Reſt, I ſee no Reaſon; and therefore do better approve of our *Engliſh* Cuſtom, who make it a Partition only.

So much of Arms conſiſting of ſingle Lines of Partition, both perpendicular and tranſverſe: Now follow Examples of ſuch as are form'd of a mix'd Kind.

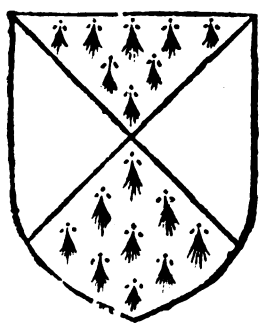
Parted

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Parted *per Croſs*, *Gules*, and *Argent*, was the Coat of Sir *Henry Cock* of *Bruxborne*, Knight, ſometime Cofferer to His Majeſty King *Charles*. *Leigh* holds that this Coat can be no other way blazon'd than Quarterly; but I think it better, as above; unleſs each Canton or Quarter of the Shield ſhou'd happen to be charg'd, and then I cou'd agree to his Blazon as the Beſt.

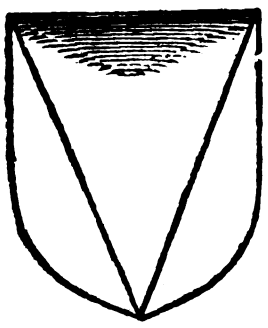
The *French* indeed ſay, *Ecartelé de Gueules & d'Argent*. Vide *Baron's l'Art Heraldique*, *p* 25. in the Coat of *Gontault de Biron*, which is *Or* and *Gules*.



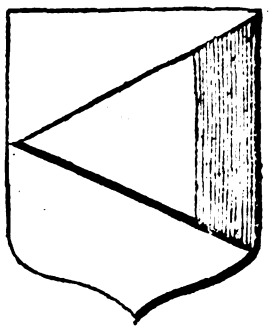
Parted *per Saltire*, *Ermine* and *Gules*, by the Name of *Reſtwold*.

The *French* call this Sort of Partition, *Flanqué*, as you may ſee in *Baron's l'Art Heral.* in the Coat of *Goblin*, which is *Flanqué d'Argent & de Gueules*.

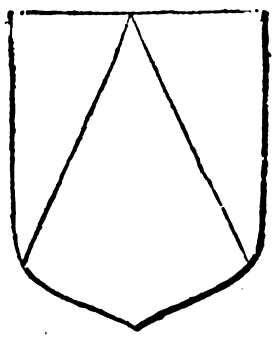
This, according to *Leigh*, wou'd be good Armoury, if charg'd in each Piece, with any Thing quick or dead; but it is better (ſaith he) when charg'd but with two Things of one Kind, and that eſpecially upon *Gules*; and better ſtill, when with one quick Thing all over the Field. Examples of each will be given in their due Places.



He beareth parted *per Pile* in Point *Or* and *Sable*. *Leigh* holds, that only the *Pile*-Part of this Coat may be charg'd, at which Time we may leave the Field untold: But I think ſuch reſtraint altogether needleſs. For becauſe ſuch or ſuch a Bearing is rare, or never to be found among the Ancients, are we to forbear the Uſe thereof? No: If it may be made ſubject to the general Rules, and they are obſerv'd; I think it is ſufficient. I cannot conceive what bad Armoury it wou'd be, if a *Feſs* or *Bar*, of one Colour or Counterchang'd, was laid over the Whole, and what Reaſon *Leigh* wou'd have given, why ſuch Reſtraint ſhou'd be put upon this, and not upon any other Partition; or why each Part charg'd in the Partition, ſhou'd not ſuit as well as when the Ordinary it ſelf is born; of which the Augmentation in the Coat of his Grace the preſent Duke of *Somerſet*, whoſe Name is *Seymour*, is an Inſtance.

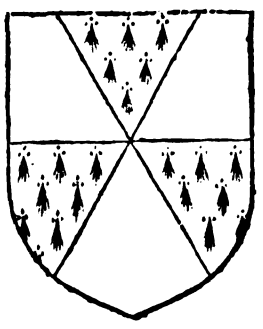


Parted *per Pile* in traverſe, *Argent* and *Gules*, pertain'd, ſaith the late Editor, to the Family of *Rathlowe* in *Holſatia*.

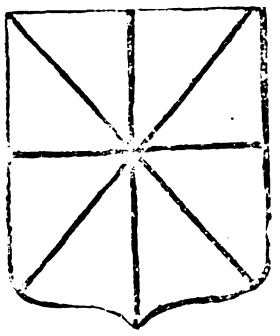


Parted *per Pile* tranſpos'd, *Or*, *Gules*, and *Sable*; by the Name of *Meinſterpe* or *Meindorpe* in *Holſatia*. Vid. *Jonas ab Elvet*.

This is a rare Bearing, both in regard of the Tranſpoſition and its Field, being divided into three Colours. But I ſhou'd rather account both this and that which precedes Charges not Partitions.



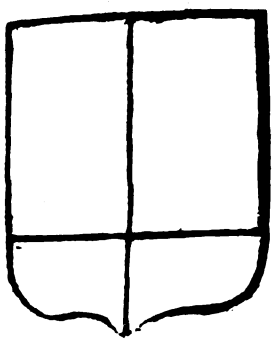
Gyronny of ſix Pieces, *Ermine* and *Azure*. The moſt uſual Manner of Blazon is, to begin at the dexter Corner of the Eſcutcheon: But in this Coat, I begin with the middle Part: Not for that *Medium eſt locus honoris*, but in reſpect that the *Ermine* doth occupy the moſt Part of the Chief, and the *Azure*, but the Cantons thereof. Some blazon this Coat parted *per Gyron* of ſix Pieces. *Gyrons* may be born to the Number of Twelve, as hereafter ſhall be ſhew'd.



Gyroné, *Or* and *Sable*, is the Coat of his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*. But *Mackenzy*, *cap.* 8. *p.* 27. ſays, Where the ordinary Lines cannot deſcribe the ſeveral Cuttings or Partitions of the Shield, there muſt be new Terms, and there only they ſhould have Place; and therefore he blazons this parted *per Pale*, Face, Bend dexter, and ſiniſter, for authorizing him in which, he recommends us to *Colomb. Fig.* 11, and 12. *Page* 81. But I muſt diſſent from him in this Particular: *Firſt*, Becauſe he differs from all Authors, either *Engliſh*, *French*, *Latin*, or *Italian*, when Arms, as he confeſſeth, ought univerſally to be underſtood. And, *Secondly*, Becauſe hereby we ſhould have no *Gyroné*, viz. of Eight; nor could we have parted *per* Croſs, Quarterly; or parted *per Saltire*; being, by his Rule, oblig'd to change thoſe Terms for parted *per Pale* and Face, and *per Bend* dexter and ſiniſter; which neither himſelf, nor any one elſe, hath followed in their Blazon. Beſides, it is certainly not only a more conciſe, but

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but a more proper Way (when we can) to blazon a Shield divided in form of one Ordinary, than two; and one of the honourable One's may as well give birth to a Partition as another.



Parted *per Pale* and *Baſe*, *Gules*, *Argent*, and *Sable*. This is a rare Coat, and belong'd to *Jo. à Panowitz*, who (among infinite others) was preſent at the royal Exerciſes on Horſeback, and on Foot, perform'd without the City of *Vienna*, *A. D.* 1650.

Theſe Lines often occaſion Tranſmutation and counterchanging, and admit of all manner of Charges, as in the 6th *Section* will clearly appear.

Having ſhew'd you the various Lines of Partition in uſe among Armouriſts, I will proceed to ſpeak of their Properties not after the Manner of *Euclid*, but in ſuch Sort as ſhall be fitter for our Practice and the preſent Subject.

The Properties then of thoſe Lines are, their { Rightneſs. / Crookedneſs.

Duæ ſunt lineæ ex quibus figuræ omnes componuntur, linea recta, & linea curva, Zanch. l. 3. cap. 422.

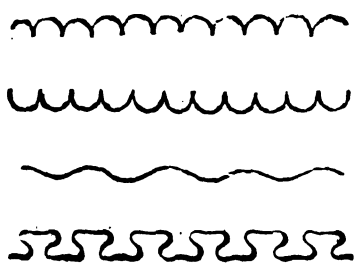
Rightneſs is a Property of a Line, whereby it is carried levelly or equally throughout the Eſcutcheon, without either riſing or falling.

Crookedneſs is a Property meerly contrary to Rightneſs, in that it is carried unevenly throughout the Eſcutcheon with riſing and falling.

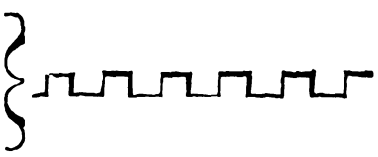
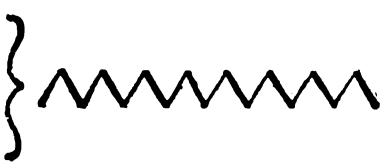
Now, as touching the Properties of a crooked Line, it is to be obſerv'd, that

A crooked Line is { Bunched. / Cornered.

A bunched Line is carried with round Reflections or Bowings up and down, making diverſe hollow Crooks or Furrows, by reaſon of its ſundry Bendings to and fro, as by theſe Examples following may appear.

Of theſe ſome are { Inveck'd, / Engrail'd, / Wav'd, or Undy / Nebule. } As in Example. 

A cornered Line is fram'd of ſundry Lines meeting together Cornerwiſe.

Of cornered Lines, ſome are { Rect-Angled: So called of their right Corners or Angles, and are form'd after this manner, and is term'd Imbatteled, or, *Crenellé*,  / Acute-Angled: So nam'd, becauſe their Corners or Angles are ſharp, and theſe we call { Indented after this manner  / *Dancetté*, which are form'd after this Sort  }

Note, That theſe two laſt mention'd Sort of Lines, *viz.* Indented and *Dancetté*, are both one *ſecundum quale*, but not *ſecundum quantum*: For their Form is all one, but in Quantity they differ much; in that the One is much wider and deeper than the Other. Of all theſe ſeveral Sorts of Lines, Examples ſhall be given hereafter, as Occaſion ſhall ariſe, I will now ſpeak ſomewhat concerning their Terms.

Inveck'd is deriv'd of the *Latin* Word *Invehor*, becauſe it enters its Corners into the Part whereon it bordures. The *French*, as *Mackenzy* obſerves, though they uſe the ſame Line, have no Name for it but *engreſlé*, which they uſe alſo for the ſecond Line I have ſet before you, *viz.* our Engrail'd, which in Form is juſt the reverſe, and, in my Opinion, on that Account, requires a different Term; otherwiſe, what Guide will ſuch Blazon be to a Draughts-man, who, perhaps, is to paint the ſame.

Engrail'd, ſaith *Guillim*, is deriv'd from the *Latin* Word *ingredior*, *quia ingreditur rem circumſcriptam*; but as *Mackenzy* very well obſerves, he is miſtaken, it being a Word that we have

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borrow'd from the *French*, who call ſuch a Line as was before obſerv'd, *Engreſleé* or *Engrelleé*; It's true Derivation being from *Graile*, a *French* Word, ſignifying Hail; as *Engrailé*, in common *French*, doth any Thing ſtruck therewith; the Form of which being round, notcheth the Edges of Tree-leaves, as repreſented by this Line.

Waved, every One knows its Signification; and for *Undé*, which is a Term as often given to the ſame Line, 'tis borrow'd from the Word *Ondé*, i. e. Wav'd in common *French*, and hath the ſame Pronunciation almoſt as *Undé*, or Undy in the *Engliſh* Dialect: And hence it is, I ſuppoſe, that our Armouriſts, through their Ignorance of the *French* Tongue, have corruptly writ it.

This Line repreſents the heaving Motion of the Sea; whence it becomes a ſuitable Emblem and Diſtinction for ſuch as raiſe themſelves by worthy Atchievements thereon: Thus did Sir *Francis Drake*, that famous Commander in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and, as a Cognizance, receiv'd, for Arms, a Feſs waved between the two Pole-Stars, his Travels being ſo great, as that he was ſaid to viſit them both. Another Inſtance is, the ancient *Drummonds*, a worthy *North-Britiſh* Family, who carry three Barrs waved, their Anceſter having, by his Skill, conducted his Sovereign, Queen *Margaret*, through many Storms. This Kind of Line is called, by the *Latins*, *Undiformis* or *Undulata*, Pet. Sanct. *p.* 163. and ſometimes I have ſeen it written *Undata*.

Nebulé, or *Nebuly*, is a Word alſo which we are indebted to the *French* for, in whoſe Language it ſignifies the ſame as *Nebuleux*, i. e. cloudy; and Monſieur *Baron*, in his *l'Art Heraldique*, p. 34. uſeth the Word as we do: Tho' ſometimes (as *Mackenzy* obſerves out of *Colomb.* p. 102.) the *French* call this Line *Nuancé*, which properly ſignifies a Shadowing or Clouding with Colours of one Kind, and deriv'd it may be from *Nuäux*, i. e. Clouds: It is call'd by the *Latins*, *Linea nubiloſa*; and, as was obſerv'd of the waved Line, may be alſo a ſuitable Diſtinction for ſuch as are eminent for their Skill in Navigation and Pilotry, that Employment obliging them to ſeek Knowledge in Clouds and Storms.

Crenellé is a *French* Word, ſignifying the Battlements of Towers and Houſes, as the Figure of that Line repreſents; and deriv'd it may be from *Cren*, which, in that Tongue, is a Breach or Notch. This Line may well diſtinguiſh ſuch as have defended Caſtles, or are skilful and have perform'd ſomething commendable in Architecture, ſuch an one as the famous Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, for his incomparable Judgment and Deſign, viſible in our glorious Cathedral dedicated to St. *Paul*, commonly call'd St. *Paul*'s Church. The *Latins* call this Line *Linea pinnata*.

Indented, as you may perceive, is with ſmall Teeth, and *Dancetté* with deep and broad Ones; therefore the former is now term'd *Dentata* abſolutely, and the latter *Dentes decumani* in *Latin*, and *Di non ordinaria grandezza* by the *Italians*. But ſome, and that many too, think originally, that both theſe Lines were one, and thus the *Latins* and *French* have promiſcuouſly called them *Dentatus*, vid. *Skinner*. But indeed *Baron*, in his *l'Art Heraldique*, calls our *Dancetté*, *Vivrée*, and our indented, *Dancé*. And *Favin*, in his *Theatre of Honour*, lib. 1. cap. 1. p. 11. has *Endentée* and *Endenchée*, by both of whom it ſhou'd ſeem as though latterly they have made ſome Diſtinction in their Names.

There is yet another Sort of Line ſometimes in Uſe in Armoury, which cannot be properly term'd Rect-Angular nor Accute, and that is this following, which we call Raguly.



This Form of Line I never yet met with in Uſe as a Partition, though frequently in compoſing of Ordinaries, rendring them like to the Trunks of Trees, with the Branches lopp'd off. And that (as I take it) it was firſt intended to repreſent.

Thus much ſhall ſuffice at preſent for ſuch Coats as I told you had no Tincture predominating; let us now touch upon ſuch as have.

'Tincture is ſaid to predominate, when ſome 'one Metal, Colour, or Furr is ſpread, or (at 'leaſt) underſtood to be ſpread all over the Su-'perficies or Surface of the Eſcutcheon, which 'we uſually call the Field thereof. In ſuch Eſ-'cutcheons as have in them more Tinctures 'than one (as is uſual with the greateſt Num-'ber of them)

'We muſt obſerve the { Field. / Charge.

'The Field is the whole Surface (if I may ſo 'call it) of the Shield overſpread with ſome 'Metal, Colour, or Furr, and comprehendeth 'in it the Charge, if it hath any. Look how 'many Metals, Colours, and Furrs there are be-'forenamed, ſo many ſeveral Fields of Arms 'there be. In Blazoning of any Arms, you 'muſt (according to the Rule before given) 'firſt expreſs the Metal, Colour, or Furr of the 'Field, ſaying, He beareth *Or*, *Argent*, *Gules*, '&c. or thus, The Field is *Or*, *Argent*, *Gules*, '&c. but you muſt not name this Word Field, 'when you uſe theſe Words, He beareth; ſay-'ing, He beareth a Field, *Or*, *Argent*, *Gules*, &c. 'but you ſhall only name the Metal, Colour, or 'Furr; thus, The Field is *Or*, *Argent*, *Gules*, &c. 'or, He beareth *Or*, *Argent*, *Gules*, &c. and 'then proceed to the Blazon of the Charge, 'if there be any. The firſt Metal, Colour, or 'Furr that you begin to Blazon withal, is al-'ways underſtood among our *Engliſh* Blazoners 'to be the Field. Alſo in blazoning of Arms 'compoſed of Field and Charge, if there be 'ſeveral Charges, whereof the One lieth nearer

'to

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'to the Field than the Other, after you have 'nominated the Metal, Colour, or Furr of the 'Field, then muſt you proceed to the immediate 'Charge that lieth next to the Field, and after 'to that which is more remote.

'Whereas I have formerly made mention of 'Tinctures or Colours; when I ſpeak of the 'Tinctures or Colours of Fields, I underſtand 'thereby, thoſe ſpecial Colours before named, 'which, as by a certain peculiar Right, belong 'to the Art Armorial; utterly excluding all 'thoſe that are named general or proper Co-'lours, as altogether unfit for Fields of Coat-'Armours.

But before I ſhut up this Chapter, it may not be improper to give my Opinion, why the Ancients term'd the Surface of the Shield, the Field; which is, becauſe they carry'd thereon thoſe Enſigns which their Valour, *&c.* had gain'd them in the Field.

CHAP. III.

'THESE Fields are the Parts of Arms, 'containing: Charges, which are the 'Parts contained, are next to be conſidered.

'A Charge is that Thing whatſoever that 'doth occupy the Field, and is in the ſame as '*Contentum in Continente*, whether it be Senſi-'tive or Vegetable, Natural or Artificial, and 'is placed either throughout all the Superficies 'of the Eſcutcheon, or elſe in ſome ſpecial Part 'of the ſame.

'The common Accidents of Charges

'Are { *Adumbration*, or Tranſparency. / Tranſmutation, or Counter-changing.

'*Adumbration* or Tranſparency is a clear Ex-'emption of the Subſtance of the Charge or 'Thing born, in ſuch Sort, as that there re-'maineth nothing thereof to be diſcerned, but 'the naked and bare Proportion of the outward 'Lineaments thereof, or the outward Tract, 'Purfle, or Shadow of a Thing; and ſuch Kind 'of Bearing is, by better Heralds than Gram-'marians, termed Tranſparent, *quaſi tranſpa-'rens*, becauſe the Field, being (as it were) on 'the further Side of the Charge, or underneath 'the ſame, yet the Tincture and Colour there-'of ſheweth clean through the Charge, and 'that no leſs clearly than as if it were through 'a Glaſs.

'In blazoning of Coat-Armour of this Kind, 'you ſhall ſay that the Owner thereof beareth 'this Beaſt, Bird, Tree, *&c.* umbrated; for that 'by reaſon of the Exemption of the Subſtance 'thereof, which was intended to be the Charge, 'it affordeth no other Repreſentation than the 'ſimple Shadow thereof, which in *Latin* is cal-'led *Umbra*, and thereof is it termed umbra-'ted. And the portraying out of any Thing 'umbrated, is nothing elſe but a ſlight and 'ſingle Draught or Purfle, traced out with a 'Pencil, expreſſing to the View a vacant Form 'of a Thing deprived of all Subſtance, which 'muſt be done with ſome imperfect or obſcure 'Colour, as Black or Tawny, unleſs the Field 'be of the ſame Colour.

'Such Bearing hath undergone the ſharp Cen-'ſure of thoſe that judged it to have been oc-'caſioned by reaſon of ſome ungentleman-like, 'or unthrifty Quality, in regard that the ſame 'repreſenteth a Shadow void of Subſtance. Others 'are of Opinion, that their Owners were ſuch, 'whoſe Progenitors in fore-paſſed Times have 'born the ſame eſſentially and compleatly, ac-'cording to the true Uſe of Bearing: But for-'aſmuch as their Patrimony and Poſſeſſions 'were much impaired, or utterly waſted; their 'Nephews and Kinſmen ſeeing themſelves de-'prived of their Inheritance, and yet living in 'hope, that in future Time the ſame may (by 'ſome unexpected Accident) revert unto them-'ſelves, or to their Poſterities (laying aſide all 'ordinary Differences) chuſe rather to bear 'their Arms umbrated, that whenſoever either 'that Inheritance, or any other high Fortunes 'ſhould light on their Family, they might again 'reſume the wonted Subſtance to ſuch their 'umbrated Form, and ſo reduce their Arms to 'their ancient Bearing. And it is deemed a far 'better courſe (upon ſuch occaſion) to bear the 'Arms of their Progenitors, umbrated, than 'utterly to reject the ſame, whereby it might '(within a few Deſcents) be doubted much, if 'not denied, that they were deſcended from 'ſuch a Family.

'Whatſoever is born with Arms umbrated, 'muſt not be charged in any Caſe. In Blazon-'ing you muſt never nominate the Colour of 'ſuch Tract of the Thing that is umbrated, be-'cauſe they do only bear a Shew of that they 'are not, that is to ſay, of a Charge; and 'therefore is the Colour of ſuch *Adumbration* 'eſteemed unworthy to be named in Blazon.' But I do not remember to have ſeen any ſuch Bearings among ſuch *Scots* and *French* Coats as I have ſeen.

Tranſmutation or Counter-changing, the ſe-cond Part of our late Diſtribution, is an Inter-mixture of the ſeveral Tinctures of the Shield and Charge, occaſion'd by the Appoſition of ſome one or more Lines of Partition over the Whole. Of all which I ſhall give you ſeveral Examples.

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'As touching the Diſtribution of Charges, it 'is proper to be obſerv'd, that

'All Charges of Arms are either { Proper, or, Common.

'Thoſe Charges are ſaid to be proper, which 'by a certain Property, do particularly belong 'to this Art, and are of ordinary Uſe therein, 'in regard whereof they are called Ordinaries: 'And they have alſo the Title of honourable 'Ordinaries, in that the Coat-Armour is much 'honoured thereby, foraſmuch as they are of-'tentimes given by Emperors, Kings, and Prin-'ces, as Additions of Honour unto the Coat-'Armours of Perſons of Deſert, for ſome ſpecial 'Service already paſt, or upon hope of ſome fu-'ture worthy Merit. Moreover (as *Leigh* ſhew-'eth) they are alſo called, moſt worthy Parti-'tions, in reſpect that albeit the Field be charg-'ed in divers Parts thereof, whether with 'Things of one or of divers Kinds, yet is every 'one of them as effectual, as if it were only one 'by the Sovereignty of theſe Partitions being 'interpoſed between them.'

But here both *Leigh* and *Guillim*, as *Mackenzy p.* 30. *cap.* 9. very juſtly obſerves, do erre; for Partitions and Ordinaries are different, the Partitions being thoſe Lines already ſpoken of: And this is agreeable to the Practice of the *French*, *Italians*, &c.

'In theſe we muſt 'conſider their { Making. Manner of Bearing.

'The Making of Ordinaries conſiſteth of Lines 'diverſely compoſed. Lines therefore are the 'Matter whereof theſe Ordinaries are formed, 'and according to the diverſe Tracts and Forms 'of Lines, they do receive a diverſe Shape and 'Variation of Names.

'In blazoning of Ordinaries form'd of ſtraight 'Lines, you muſt only name the Ordinary, 'without making mention of the Streightneſs of 'the Line, whereof the ſame is compoſed: But 'if the ſame be made of any of the manifold Sorts 'of crooked Lines, the Form of ſuch Crooked-'edneſs muſt be eſpecially mentioned, as by Ex-'amples ſhall be made plain hereafter in their 'proper Places.

'Theſe honourable Ordi-'naries before menti-'oned (according to 'Leigh) are in num-'ber Nine, *viz.*	Croſs,	whoſe Content is	5. Part of the Eſcutcheon uncharged, and charged the 3.
	Chief,		3. Part.
	Pale,		3. Part.
	Bend,		5. Part uncharged, and charged the 3.
	Feſs,		3. Part.
	Eſcutcheon,		5. Part.
	Chevron,		5. Part according to *Leigh*: The 3. according to *Chaſſa*.
	Saltire,		5. Part uncharged, and charged the third Part thereof.
	Barr,		5. Part.

But here we differ again from the *French*, who, according to *Mackenzy*, *p.* 30. *c.* 9. make 10 Pieces honourable, (for ſo they call the Ordinaries) *viz. Chef*, *Pal*, *Band*, *Faſce*, *Barre*, (i. e. Bend ſimiler with us) *Croſs*, *Saultoir*, *Chevron*, *Bordure* and *Orle*; and by theſe, ſaith he, the *French* wou'd expreſs all the Parts of a Man's entire Armour; as by the Chief, the Helmet; the Pale, his Lance; the Band and Barr, his Sword and Belt; the Faſce, his Scarf, *&c.* But this he juſtly rejects as a Fancy of theirs only, and rather thinks they were invented for different Marks of different Qualities in the Bearer: As for Example: The Chief rewards thoſe Actions which are the Product of Wit; the Croſs, religious Exploits, *&c.* The *French* make the *Chef*, *Pal*, *Faſce*, *Bande*, *Barre*, *Croſs*, *Saultoir*, and *Chevron*, to occupy but the third Part of the Shield, whether charged or not charged; in which, ſaith *Mackenzy*, they agree with the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, as *Pet. Sanct.* obſerves, and this is certainly more proper than our Way; becauſe all the Ordinaries are of like Quality, and therefore ought to have equal Room in the Field, *Nam ubi eadem ratio, idem jus eſt ſtatuendum.*

But *Baron*, in his *l'Art Heraldique*, Artic. 1. p. 28. hath ſet down twelve *Pieces honorables*, and thoſe in this Order, *Chef*, *Pal*, *Face*, *Bande*, *Barre*, *Croix*, *Sautoir*, *Chevron*, *Bordure*, *Orle*, *Pointe* and *Pairle*.

La Pointe (ſaith he) *eſt repreſentée en forme de Triangle*, and like our Party *per Chevron* (as we call it) being a Triangle form'd by two Lines drawn from what *Guillim* calls the Dexter and Siniſter Baſe Points, and meeting in the Honour Point; tho' I think he hath drawn the Lines rather more out of the Baſe, than we do our *per Chevron*.

This is what both the *Engliſh* and *Scots* are unacquainted with, and I believe only a Partition, though erroneouſly, made a Charge; for I do not any where find that they uſe Party *per Chevron*, but always blazon Coats of that Form *d'Argent à Pointe*, *d'Azure à Point*, &c. making the upper Diviſion the Field, and the lower a Charge.

The

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The other Ordinary made uſe of by the *French*, *Baron* calls *Pairle*: *Le Pairle* (ſays he) *eſt composé d'un demy Sautoir & d'un demy Pal aſſemblez au milieu de l'Ecu*, compos'd of half a *Saltire* and half a *Pale* meeting in the Middle of the Eſcutcheon; which, in Figure, is like the *Greek* Letter Y, having its Ends extended to the extream Points of the Eſcutcheon. This is a Bearing (though no honourable Ordinary) of uſe among both *Engliſh* and *Scots*, as you'll ſee in the See of *Canterbury*, and other Inſtances in paternal Coats, which I ſhall ſhew in their proper Places; we call this Bearing an Epiſcopal Pall; the *Scots* ſometimes a Shake-fork; but they there join it not to the Corners of the Euſcutcheon, as *Mackenzy* obſerves.

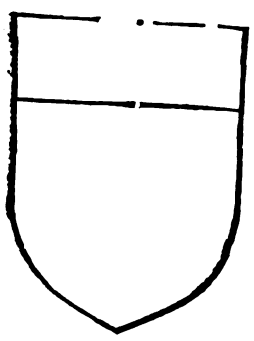
It is to be obſerv'd, That the *Engliſh* have never held the *Bordure* or the *Orle* an honourable Ordinary; nay, ſome of our Authors have aſſerted, That the former is never carried as a principal Figure, but as a Difference; but this is an Error, as I ſhall endeavour to ſhew when I come to treat particularly of that Ordinary, for ſo I muſt account it.

CHAP. IV.

HAving ſpoken already of Charges both Proper and Common, together with their Accidents, ſo much as ſerves for our intended Purpoſe; let us next take a View of the Charges themſelves; and firſt, of thoſe I term'd Proper, which I told you were form'd of ſundry Lines drawn through the Eſcutcheon.

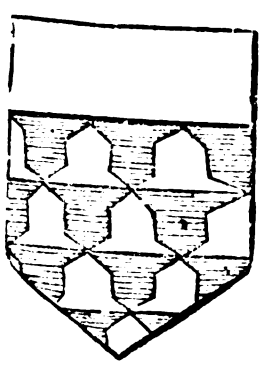
'Which are uſed { Single. / Manifold.

'Of both which Kinds and Forms are all the 'honourable Ordinaries compoſed, as we ſhall 'ſhew hereafter. And firſt, for the ſingle Lines 'and their Uſe, it is to be underſtood, that one 'ſingle Line doth make that Sort of Ordinary 'which we name a Chief. A Chief is an Or'dinary determined by ſome one of the ſeveral 'Forms of Lines aforeſaid, added to the Chief 'Part of the Eſcutcheon: As in Example.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Chief, *Argent*, by the 'Name of *Worſley*, and 'is the Coat of *Thomas* 'Worſley of *Havingham*, 'in the North Riding of 'Yorkſhire, Eſquire. Or, 'a Chief, *Gules*, is born 'by Sir *Martin Lumley* 'Knight and Baronet.

Argent, a Chief, *Gules*, pertains to the Family of *Menzies* of that *Ilk*, and of *Weem* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*.



Vaire, a Chief, *Or*; by the Name of *Tichborne* of *Kent*, and *Tichbourne* of *Shropſhire*.

Vaire, a Chief, *Gules*; by the Names of *Bighwaies* and *Mainimar*.

Vaire, *Or*, and *Gules*, a Chief, *Sable*; by the Name of *Eſtoke* of *Dorſetſhire*.

Hercy. *Gules*, a Chief *Argent*, was alſo the Coat belonging to the Family of *Hercy* of *Grove*.

Coppin per Camden; *Or*, a Chief, *Vaire*.

Fitz-Herbert of *Derbyſhire*, *Argent*, a Chief, *Vaire*, *Or* and *Gules*.

Gules, a Chief, *Vaire*, by the Names of *Joynes* or *Geynes*.

(℔) *Argent*, a Chief, *Sable*, by the Name of *Airth*.

(℔) *Or*, a Chief, *Azure*, by the Name of *Dewar*.

(℔) *Gules*, a Chief, *Or*, by the Name of *Carron*.

Argent, a Chief, *Gules*, was the Coat of *Robert Worſley* of *Banth*, who marry'd to his firſt Wife, *Eleanor*, Daughter of *Roger Hulton* of the *Park*, and had Iſſue (ſaith *Glover*) *Robert*, *Adam*, *Gilbert*, *Giles*, *Clemens*, and others. The ſaid *Robert* had, to his ſecond Wife, *Mabell*, Daughter to *Richard Dockett*, of *Graylynge* in *Weſtmorland*, and by her had Iſſue *Thomas*.

Collect. of the North. per *Glov.* *or* per *Chett M.S. in* Aſhmol. Numb. 834.

Robert, Son and Heir to *Robert*, married *Alice*, Daughter, and one of the Heirs to *Hamlet Maſſie* of *Rigeſtone*, and had Iſſue *Robert*, who married *Alice*, Daughter to *Cherſtone* of *Tylleſley*.

Clement married to *John Redyſh*.

Harcourt; *Ermine*, a Chief, *Gules*. This Coat was alſo born by the Name of *Morteyn*.

Arras; *Ermine*, a Chief, *Sable*. Born alſo by the Name of *Orkeſley* or *Okeſley*.

Or, a Chief, *Gules*; the Coat of Sir *Martin Lumley* of *Great Bradfield* in *Com' Eſſex*, Baronet, in the Time of King *Charles* I. I have ſeen it alſo by the Names of *Molton*, *Wanton*, *Fitz-Henry*, *Motrines*, *Fitz-Simond*, and *Ablehall*.

Penley; *Or*, a Chief, *Sable*.

Leſeres, *Leſeurs*, or *Liſours* of *Lincolnſhire*; *Or*, a Chief, *Azure*. The ſame have I ſeen in an old Ordinary for *Sauntene* or *Sampton*, of the ſame County; for *Beltoft*, *Beavill*, *Gaſcoign*, and *Mem*.

Verney; *Or*, a Chief, *Vert*.

Horſley

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Horſley of *Northampton*, or *Herſey*; *Argent*, a Chief, *Gules*. I have ſeen the ſame by the Names of *Champaigne*, *Muſeubroke*, and *Worſley*.

Velaine; *Argent*, a Chief, *Sable*. This Coat I have ſeen for the Names of *Penlay* and *Barent*.

Beltoft; *Argent*, a Chief, *Azure*, by the Names alſo of *de Clun*, *Checky*, *Fitz-Alin*, *Monſtrell* and *Salline*.

Charlles; *Gules*, a Chief, *Ermine*, by *Narborough* and *Newborough* alſo, which I take to be one Name, by Error diverſely ſpelt.

Azure, a Chief, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Suliard*.

Fitz-Henry of *Ireland*; *Gules*, a Chief, *Or*, by *Fitz-Simon* and *Wanton* alſo.

Boyvill; *Sable*, a Chief, *Or*.

Azure, a Chief, *Or*; by the Names of *Haſlewell*, *Benville*, *Beltoft*, *Leſours* and *Maſchant*.

Verney; *Vert*, a Chief, *Or*; by the Name of alſo of *Tichborne*.

Gules, a Chief, *Argent*, a Label of three Points *Azure*, by the Name of *Hercey* of *Kent*; and without the Label, by the Names of *Worſley* and *Wirkſley*.

Sable, a Chief, *Argent*; by the Names of *Penray*, *Penley*, and *Velayne*.

Azure, a Chief, *Argent*; by the Name of *Monſbell*.

'When I ſay that a Chief is determined by 'one Line, I mean not, that one ſingle Line is 'of itſelf a compleat Chief, but that the Bounds 'and Proportion of ſuch an Ordinary is deſign-'ed out, and limited by ſuch a ſingle Line: Or 'otherwiſe, to ſpeak more properly, a Chief 'containeth in depth the Third Part of the 'Field; and the ſame may be diminiſhed, but 'in no caſe divided into halves. The Chief be-'tokeneth a Senator, or honourable Perſonage 'borrowed from the *Grecks*, and is a Word ſig-'nifying a Head, in which Senſe we call *Capi-'taneus* (ſo named of *Caput*, the Head) a Chief-'tain: Though he ſpake wittily, who derived 'the Name of a Captain, *à capiendo & tenendo*, 'of taking and then holding: For,

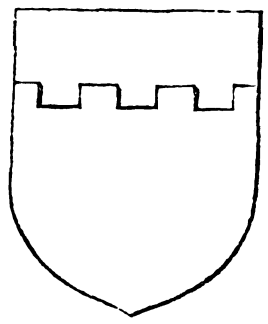
'*Non minor eſt virtus, quam quærere, parta tueri:*

'*No ſmaller Praiſe is in it,*
'*To hold a Fort, than win it.*

'And as the Head is the chief Part in a Man, 'ſo the Chief in the Eſcutcheon ſhould be a Re-'ward of ſuch only, whoſe high Merits have 'procured them chief Place, Eſteem, or Love 'amongſt Men.'

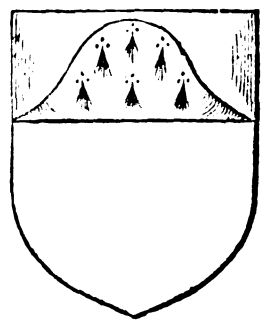
The *Engliſh*, *Scots*, *French*, and indeed all Nations agree, That it has been given as a Reward, and as to its Dimenſions, and that its Name is from its Poſition, which is *dans le Chef de l'Eſcu*: Wherefore, as *Mackenzy* obſerves *cap.* 10. *p.* 30. we write it wrong; it ſhou'd be *Chef*, not Chief, becauſe it is the Head of the Shield; and not becauſe it is the chief Part, as my Author, M^r. *Guillim*, hath noted.

'This Ordinary as in our Example you ſee, is, 'formed of a ſtraight Line: You muſt therefore 'in the Blazon thereof, only name the Kind of 'Ordinary (as before we admoniſhed) making 'no mention at all of the Straightneſs of the 'Line: But if the ſame, or any other Ordinary, 'be framed of any other Form than ſtraight, 'then muſt you expreſly mention the Form of 'the Line whereof ſuch Ordinary is compoſed, 'be it Bend, Chevron, Feſs, Saltire, *&c.* ſhew-'ing the ſame to be either Invecked, Engrailed, 'Wavy, Indented, *&c.*



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Chief Crenelle, *Argent*; 'by the Name of *Rynce-'ſter.*' Here you ſee one of the Accidents to which I told you the Lines of Coat Armour are liable. 'There 'is a Kind of Bearing 'much like unto this in 'Shew, but yet far dif-'ferent from it in Kind: Therefore good Deli-'beration muſt be uſed, leſt being carried away 'with a deceivable Appearance, we do utterly 'miſtake the Truth of Things in blazoning.

'Chiefs are made of all thoſe ſeveral Forms 'of Lines beforementioned, as well as other 'Charges, as ſhall be more fully ſhewed hereaf-'ter in other Kinds.



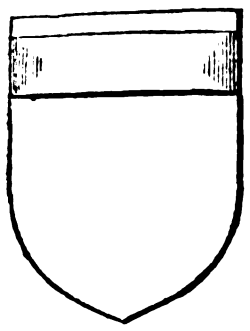
'The Field is Tenne, a 'Chief, *Or*, charged with 'a *Shapournet*, Ermyne. 'This Term *Shapournet* '(if I miſtake not) is de-'rived from the *French* 'Word *Chaperon*, which 'ſignifieth a Hood, where-'of this is a Diminutive, 'and beareth a Reſem-'blance. *Leigh* ſeemeth to take this Form of 'Bearing to be a Kind of Partition, and for 'that Cauſe doth extend the dividing Line (as 'in this Eſcutcheon) to the Extremities of the 'Chief; for which Cauſe I have inſerted the 'ſame (altho' untimely) in this Place, which 'otherwiſe I would have reſerved to ſome other. 'For my own Part, I take the ſame to be ra-'ther a Charge to the Chief, than a Portion 'thereof, diſtinguiſhed from the ſame only by 'a conceited Line of Partition, never heretofore 'heard of: Which mov'd me to ſhorten the 'Head of the riſing Line, whereby the middle 'Part hath the more Reſemblance of a *Chaperon* 'or Hood, in reſpect that it is made large below, 'and ſo aſcending with a comely Narrowneſs 'to the Top of the Chief: And if the Chief be 'the Head, as before we ſaid, what Place 'can be fitter for the Hood to be on, than 'the Head?

Guil-

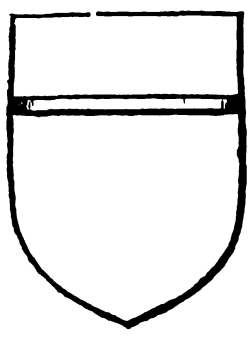
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Guillim is judg'd by *Mackenzy*, *p.* 31. *c.* 10. to be in an Error, when he calls this Kind of Bearing a *Shapournet*; and *Carter* for *Shapernet*; he allows it to be like an Epiſcopal *Chapperon*: But then, ſays he, *p.* 32. the *French* blazon it *de Sable, au Chef d'Hermines Chapperonné d' Or*; which, in our Language, is *Sable*, a Chief, Ermine-hooded, *Or*. And this is the reverſe of Mr. *Guillim*'s.

'A Chief (ſaith Sir *John Ferne*) may be ho-'noured of another, as an Addition to the for-'mer: As in Examples.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Chief, *Argent*, ſurmount-'ed of another, *Or*. This 'is accounted good Ar-'moury, and ſignifieth a 'double Reward given by 'the Sovereign. So well 'may a Gentleman de-'ſerve in giving Counſel 'to his Sovereign, that he 'may be twice rewarded for the ſame, as was 'the Bearer hereof, a *French* Counſellor, which 'when it happeneth, muſt be placed in this 'Manner: Thoſe Additions of Honour that are 'given in Reward for Counſel or wiſe Actions, 'are thought to be placed moſt fitly on the chief 'Part or Head of the Eſcutcheon, *Quia à Capite 'edenda eſt omnis ratio*; becauſe all Reaſon pro-'ceedeth from the Brain. That contrariwiſe, a 'Chief may be alſo diminiſhed, this next Ex-'ample may teach us.

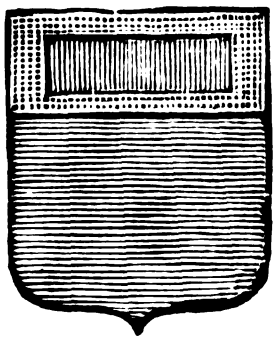


'He beareth *Or*, a Chief, '*Azure*, a Fillet in the 'neither Part thereof, *Ar-'gent*. Some, perhaps, 'ſtrictly obſerving the 'Form of my undertaken 'Method, will conceive, 'that this Coat might 'have been more fitly pla-'ced hereafter among ſuch 'Ordinaries as are made of a two-fold Line. 'Nevertheleſs, though it may ſeem to be of the 'Number of thoſe, yet in very deed, one Line 'being added to the lower Part of the Chief, 'doth conſtitute a Fillet, whoſe Content muſt 'be the fourth Part of the Chief, and muſt be 'placed properly and naturally in the preciſe 'loweſt Part thereof. For a two-fold Reſpect 'was the Name of Fillet given it; the One in 'regard of the Thing whereunto it is reſembled, 'by Reaſon of the Length and Narrowneſs there-'of; and the Other, becauſe of the Place where-'in it is beſtowed. For as the Fillet is ſhaped 'long and narrow, for the more commodious 'Uſe of Women, in truſſing up of their Hair, 'as alſo for the Faſtning of their Head-tires, and 'reſtraining of their Hair from ſcattering about 'their Brows; ſo is this very aptly placed on the 'Chief, which is the Head of the Eſcutcheon, 'and doth confine and encompaſs the utter-'moſt Borders of the ſame. This Head-tire 'being taken from Women, may well fit an 'uxorious or luxurious Perſon, or ſuch an one, 'as in Matters of Importance is over-ſway'd by 'a Woman: Which doth not a little extenuate 'and impair their Dignity or Eſtimation among 'thoſe of graver Sort; for that they are deemed 'to have their Head fixed upon the Shoulders of 'others, and thoſe of the weaker Sex.

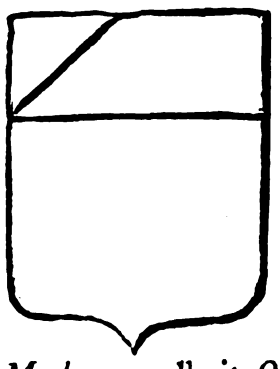
But *Mackenzy*, *p.* 31. *c.* 10. diſapproves of *Guillim*'s Derivation of Fillet; for, ſays he, it is not from a Fillet, which is put about the Hair, but it is a *French* Word ſignifying a ſmall Thread.



Vert, a Chief, *Argent couvert d'Azur*. This (tho' very rare) is ſet down by *Mackenzy*, *p.* 31. *c.* 10. for a *French* Coat and good Armoury: By *Couvert*, ſaith he, is meant ſhadowed, or partly covered by the Foot of Hangings or Tapiſtry, for that is the Reaſon of this Bearing.



This alſo is a rare Bearing, and inſerted in the ſame Place with the laſt mentioned; 'tis thus blazon'd by the *French*, *d' Azur au Chef couſu, de Gueules, bordé d'Or*, by the *Engliſh* thus; *Azure*, a Chief, *couſu Gules* embordured *Or*: By *Couſu* here, the *French* mean a *Chef* ſew'd to the Field, and ſo avoid a Breach of that great Rule which forbids the placing one Colour upon another.



This alſo *Mackenzy* delivers in the ſame Place for a *French* Coat, and ſays, the Way that they blazon it is thus, *d'Or au Chef d'Azur chappé à dextre d' Argent*, by which, if I underſtand it, they mean divided, ſlit, or parted from the Dexter: *Mackenzy* calls it *Or*, a Chief, *Azure*, party *per* Bend ſiniſter in the dexter Canton *Argent*; and I think he expreſſes it more plain to Apprehenſion.

Note, That this Ordinary admits not only of Lines of Partition, but alſo Charges of all Sorts, Ordinaries, Animals, Vegetables, *&c*, as in the following Examples will appear under their proper Places.

CHAP.

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CHAP. V.

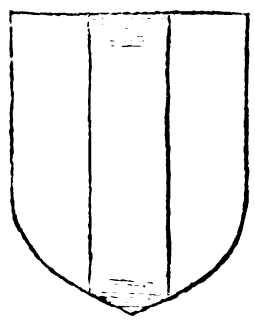
'HItherto hath our Pencil drawn out to 'your view, a ſingle Line, which doth 'create an Ordinary, or ſome other of the 'Charges laſt mentioned, it reſteth that I ſhew 'what a manifold Line is, and the Uſe thereof, 'according to the Project of our prefixed Me-'thod. I call that a manifold Line, when as 'more than one Line are required to the Per-'fecting of an Ordinary.

'Manifold Lines are { Two-fold. / More than two-fold.

'Two-fold Lines I underſtand to be there, 'where is conſtituted an Ordinary of two Lines. 'Of which Kind of Ordinaries are theſe only, '*viz.* the Pale, Bend, Feſs, Barr, Quarter, 'Canton, and their like, as ſhall appear by Ex-'ample in their ſeveral Places: Firſt of a Pale.

'A Pale is an Ordinary conſiſting of two Lines 'drawn perpendicularly from the Top to the 'Baſe of the Eſcutcheon, comprehending the 'third Part of the Eſcutcheon. The Content of 'the Pale muſt not be enlarged, whether it be 'charged or not.

The *French* (as *Mackenzy* obſerves *p.* 32. *c.* 11.) ſay, that Soldiers of old carried Pales of Wood to encamp them, which they fix'd in the Earth: And as *Varenius* obſerves, they are beſtow'd on him who empaled a City for its Defence; for *Palus* ſignifies thoſe Pales with which Cities or Camps were guarded, *l.* 168. *f. de verb. ſignif. Pali & Perticæ in numerum materiæ redigendæ ſunt, & ideo lignorum appellatione non continentur.* And, *Aul. Gel. lib.* 5. *c.* 6. obſerves, that *Caſtra & foſſarum ſuperciliæ palis præcingere moris fuit.* Betwixt theſe they fix'd or ty'd ſmall Rods, and therefore the *French* expreſs no Diminutive of a Pale, but a *Verget*, which is their ordinary Word for a ſmall Rod.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Pale, *Or*; which Coat 'was born very ancient-'ly by *Hugh de Grandmeſ-'nil*, Lord of *Hinkley*, in '*Leiceſterſhire*, and Lord 'High Steward of *En-'gland*, in the Time of 'King *Henry* the Firſt, 'whoſe Daughter and 'Heir, called *Parnel*, was married to *Robert* 'Beaumont, third Earl of *Leiceſter*, who in her 'Right was Lord High Steward of *England*.

Stranſham, or *Stratham*; *Argent*, a Pale, dancy *Gules*.

Daungell; *Argent*, a Pale, dancy *Sable*.

Dixon; *Argent*, a Pale, dancy Vert.

Tidbury, or *Tedbury*; *Gules*, a Pale, *Ermine*: I have ſeen the Pale *Argent*, and thus I have ſeen *Wakehurſt* give it.

Moreſwith; *Sable*, a Pale, *Ermine*.

Alley; *Azure*, a Pale, *Ermine*.

Grandemeſnil; *Gules*, a Pale, *Or*.

Delaforde; *Sable*, a Pale, *Argent*.

Okeburne; *Argent*, a Pale, *Gules*. I have ſeen it alſo by the Name of *Calkin*.

Wates of *Shropſhire*; *Or*, a Pale, *Azure*.

Pyner; *Argent*, a Pale, *Azure*: Which is carried alſo by a Family of the Name of *Wakeherſt*.

Marcarnes; *Vaire*, a Pale, *Sable*.

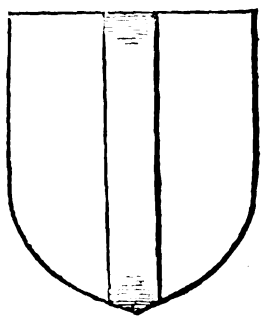
Chiſworth; *Gules*, a Pale ingrail'd, *Or*.

Or, a Pale indented, *Gules*, was confirmed by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, 4th of *May*, 1577. 19th of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Streynſham* of *Canterbury*, Gent. Son and Heir of *George Streynſham*, the Son and Heir of *Lawrence Streynſham*, ſometime of *Feverſham* in the County of *Kent*, Gent. and to their Deſcendants, and to the Deſcendants of the aforeſaid *Lawrence Streynſham* of *Feverſham*. M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 854.

(𝔇) *Or*, a Pale ingrailed, *Sable*; by the Name of *Sawers*.

'This Ordinary, by the *Engliſh*, is ſub-divided into { Pallet. / Endorſe.

'A Pallet is the Moiety, or one half of the 'Pale, and thereof receiveth his Name of Di-'minution, as being a Demy or little Pale. And 'an Endorſe is the fourth Part of the Pallet. An 'Example of each enſueth.

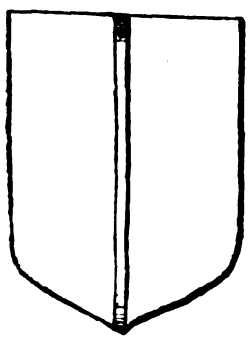


'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Pallet, *Argent*. The Pal-'let is never charged with 'any Thing, either quick 'or dead, neither may it 'be parted in any Caſe in-'to two, as ſome Armou-'riſts do hold; but that 'it may be parted into 'four, *Leigh* maketh no 'queſtion: For he giveth an Example of the 'Bearing of the fourth Part thereof, which he 'termeth an Endorſe, as in the next Eſcutcheon 'appeareth: But Sir *John Ferne* ſaith, it con-'taineth the eighth Part of the Pale, which in 'effect is all one with the fourth Part of the 'Pallet.

The *French*, as I have told you before, own no ſuch Diminutive of a Pale, though they do ſuch a Bearing; as we may ſee in the Coat of *Harlay de Beaumont* ſet forth by *Baron* in his *l'Art Heraldique*,, *p.* 38. which, with us, is *Argent*, two Pallets, *Sable*; but he indeed blazons them, *d'Argent deux Pals de Sable*, two Pales, *Sable*;

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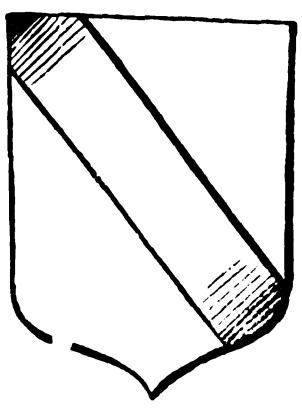
Sable; which ſeemingly by their own Rules, cannot ſtand; for, ſay they, a Pale occupies the third Part of the Shield as I mention'd before, which makes it impoſſible for more than one to be in it, at a Time, and have their due Proportion and Poſition; to avoid which Digreſſion they tell you, when more than one is in the Field they mean little Pales, though they call them barely Pales. Nor is our Cuſtom more reaſonable, becauſe neither do we keep up to the Rules we deliver; for tho' we never ſay three Pales we do three Pallets, which is much the ſame Thing; for as the Pallet is one half of the Pale, and conſequently the ſixth Part of the Field, ſo cannot three of them ſtand at once in one Shield and ſtand free, as all Ordinaries muſt, unleſs the Shield be divided into ſeven Parts to ſhew the Field on each ſide of the Charge, which wou'd be to rob the Pallet, making it a ſeventh Part inſtead of a Sixth; unleſs you would make thoſe Parts of the Field betwixt the Pallets, leſs than the Pallets, that they might retain the Size, which is a Freedom that I never ſaw taken or allow'd by any: Beſides, ſince as our *Engliſh* ſay, Ordinaries of this Kind are known by their Size, the Field muſt be equally divided, elſe they cannot readily be diſcern'd. 'Tis the ſame with our Barr and its Diminutives; for when we find a Coat divided into ſeven equal Parts, we blazon it three Barrs; yet tell you, the Barrs muſt ever contain the fifth Part of the Field, which then is impoſſible; nor can it be blazon'd three Cloſſets, becauſe a Cloſſet is ever the Half of a Barr, and the tenth Part of the Shield: Nor yet three Barrulets, becauſe a Barrulet is ever the fourth Part of a Barr, and conſequently the 20th of the Field: From whence it appears as reaſonable to ſay three Faces as three Barrs, three Pales as three Pallets, three Bends as three Bendlets; nay, if we will any ways have an Eye to Uniformity, more reaſonable in that it agrees with Foreigners, and hath no Variety of Terms. *Mackenzy* doth eſteem the *French* Way, and uſe it; and if we did, I think we ſhould do better.



'He beareth *Or*, an Endorſe, *Gules*. This Endorſe (ſaith *Leigh*) is not 'uſed but when a Pale is 'between two of them. 'But Sir *John Ferne* ſaith, 'he was very confident and 'bold to ſet down ſuch 'Rules of Blazon. And 'that an Endorſe may very well be born in any Coat-Armour between 'Birds, Fiſhes, Fowls, Beaſts, *&c.* But then '(ſaith he) it ſheweth that the ſame Coat hath 'been ſometimes two Coats of Arms, and after 'conjoyned within one Eſcutcheon, for ſome 'Myſtery or Secret of Arms. And for the Ap'probation of ſuch Bearing, he giveth an In'ſtance of an Eſcutcheon of Pretence, or *En'giſlet* (ſo he termeth it) born over theſe four 'Coats, *viz.* of *Auſtria*, *Burgandy*, *Sicily*, and '*Flanders*, which is, *Or*, an Endorſe between a 'Lyon ſaliant, and an Eagle diſplayed, *Gules*.

This is like unto what the *French* call a *Verget*; and when they find ſuch a Bearing on a Pale, they ſay a Pale charged with another little Pale or *Verget*. *Mackenzy p.* 32. *c.* 11. thinks *Endorſe* is alſo an old *French* Term, and ſignifies to put upon the Back of any Thing, in *dorſo*; (*Endoſſé* now ſignifies endorſed in *French*) and therefore Executions of Summons, are called Indorſations, becauſe they are written on the Back of the Summons. And poſſibly the Signification of *Endorſé* might lead *Leigh* to what he is above condemn'd for by Sir *John Ferne*, as bold.

'Now from the Pale, and the ſeveral Sub'diviſions thereof, let us come to the Bend, and 'the diſtinct Parts of the ſame. A Bend is an 'Ordinary conſiſting alſo of two fold Lines 'drawn overthwart the Eſcutcheon, from the 'dexter Chief to the ſiniſter Baſe Point of the 'ſame; ſo that the exact Point of the dexter 'and ſiniſter Corners thereof, may anſwer to the 'preciſe Midſt of thoſe equidiſtant Lines where'of the Bend is made: As in Example.



'He beareth *Or*, a Bend, '*Sable*. Which Arms were 'anciently born by *Peter* '*de Malo lacu*, or *Mawley*, 'a noble Baron of this 'Kingdom, in the Time 'of King *Edward* the IIId. 'The Bend containeth 'in Breadth the fifth Part 'of the Field, as it is 'uncharged; but if it be 'charged, then ſhall it 'contain the third Part thereof. Of all the Or'dinaries there is none divided like this, as by 'Example ſhall hereafter appear.

Or, a Bend, *Gules*, pertain'd to *Marke Cottle* of *North Tawton* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Amia*, Daughter of *Leonard Loves* of *Vgbeer* in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſq; which *Marke* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Tho. Cottle* of the ſame Place, who by his Wife *Alice*, Daughter of *Dunſtan Heywood* of the ſaid Place, had Iſſue, beſides *Marke* his eldeſt Son aforeſaid, *William*, *Anthony*, *Chriſtopher* and *Amias*; alſo *Jane*, *Mary*, and *Agnes*; *Jane* was married to *William Gilbert* of *Bovay* in the ſaid County, *Gent.* and *Mary* to *John Robage* of *Chagford*, Gent.

Note, That the ſaid * *Thomas* was ſecond Son of *John Cottle* of *Tombridge*, in the County of *Devon*, Gent. which *John* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John Cottle* of the ſame Place, by his ſecond Wife, he being Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *John Cottle* alſo of the ſame Place, *Gent. Grafton, de Devon.* M. S. *fol.* 65.

* *Query*, 3*d Son*, for Grafton *in the Pedigree ſays*, fol. ibid. *that the ſaid* John *had three Sons and three Daughters*; *the Sons, ſays he, were* Walter, Hugh, *and* Thomas *who there is third Son*; *tho' when he treats of his Marriage*, &c. *indeed he calls him* 2d *Son.*

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Theſe Arms were confirmed to *Thomas Cottell* of *North Tawton*, in the County of *Devon*. Gent. by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, dated the 8th of *November* 1580. *Anno* 22 *Eliz.*

Wallis of *Somerſetſhire*; *Ermine*, a Bend, *Sable.*

Wallis of *Dorſetſhire*, and of *Somerſetſhire* alſo; *Ermine*, a Bend, *Gules.* I have ſeen the ſame Coat by the Names of *Elmeſted*, *Clyſton*, *Apledorfield*, and *Barnake.*

Burne or *Bourne*; *Ermine*, a Bend, *Azure*: I have ſeen this Coat to the Name of *Engliſh.*

Ermine, a Bend, *Vert*; by the Name of *Langley.*

Dabetto; *Ermine*, a Bend, *Sable.* The ſame is born by the Name of *Iſley.*

Devonſhire and *Somerſetſhire Cottel*'s Coat born by *Mawbye*, *Holwell Carthorpe*, and to *Dauncel.*

Tetton or *Teaton*; *Or*, a Bend, a *Sable*; this belongs alſo to the Names of *Bonavile*, *Foſſard*, *Marreley*, *Mawley* (who was at *Cales* Siege) and *Gotham*; and with a Label of three Points *Argent*, to the Name of *Ryſer.*

Blantone of *Lancaſhire*; *Argent*, a Bend, *Sable.* I find this Coat to have been born by the Names of *Hogythe*, *Maller*, *Erſwyke*, *Gotham*, *Ditton*, *Delapoole*, *Ernelle*, and *Mounceux.*

Terrell of *Hertfordſhire*; *Argent* (ſome give *Or*) a Bend, *Azure.* This belongs, as I find in old Ordinaries, to the Names of *Badye*, *Cheuſton*, *Buſts*, or *Buſet*, and *Calthorpe.*

Trentane of *Lincolnſhire*; *Argent*, a Bend, *Gules*, born alſo by the Names of *Cheverſton*, *Chenſton*, and *Delayhay.* It belong'd alſo to *Heyland* of *Suffolk*, and with a Label of three Points over all of the ſecond to *Kendall* of *Bedfordſhire*; yet in ſome Places I find their Arms to be, *Argent*, a Bend, *Vert*, which alſo pertains to the *Kendalls* of *Devonſhire*, as in *Weare*-Church in that County may, or, ſometime ſince, might be ſeen.

Paynell of *Lincolnſhire*; *Argent*, a Bend, *Sable.* This belong'd alſo to the Names of *St. Barbe*, *Stopham* or *Stopham*, and *Sampter.*

Swathing; *Argent*, a Bend, *Azure.* I find this Coat by the Name of *Vorney*, and with a Label of three Points over all, *Gules*, by the Name of *Hovile.*

Clyſton of *Norfolk*; *Gules*, a Bend, *Ermine.* This is alſo by the Name of *Walwyn*, and with and without a Label of three Points, by the Name of *Refer* in *Lincolnſhire*; alſo with a Label, by *Rye* of *Yorkſhire.*

Folliot or *Fyliote* of *Norfolk*; *Gules*, a Bend, *Or*, (ſome ſay *Argent*). This belongs alſo to the Names of *Herman*, *Kellobery*, (who ſometimes give the Bend, *Argent*) and *Marſhall.*

Hanſard of *Weſtmorland*; *Gules*, a Bend, *Argent*, a *Mullet* for Difference. This Coat without the *Mullet* pertains to the Names of *Haward* and *Penſeart.*

Carſwill of *Devonſhire*; *Sable*, a Bend, *Or*, over all a Label of five Points: This Coat is in *Holberton* Church.

Sable, a Bend, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Philpot.*

Carminow or *Carmeno* of *Cornwall*; *Azure*, a Bend, *Or*; the ſame with a Label of three Points, *Gules*, as a Difference, was the Coat of *Carminow* of *Devonſhire*, as may or might be ſeen in the Church of *Axminſter.* Some give the Bend *Argent.* The former Coat without the Label, I find alſo to have been in S^t. *Peter*'s Church in *Devonſhire.* The *Scroops* of *Bolton* in the County of *York* do alſo give the ſame Coat

Whitenhall or *Whitnall* of *Kent*; *Vert*, a Bend, *Ermine.*

Hynton; *Vert*, a Bend, *Or.* This Coat is in the Church of *Toryton*, in the County of *Devon.* Some make the Bend *Argent.*

(♉) *Schan* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, a Bend, *Argent.*

Argent, a Bend, *Ermine* of three Spots is born by the Name of *Johnſon*, and was confirmed by *William Flower* the 7th of *May*, 1579. 21 Queen *Eliz.* to *Richard Johnſon* of *Gainsbrowe* in the County of *Lincoln*, Gent. In this Blazon I follow the Patent, which makes the *Ermine* as it were a Charge, rather than the Bend a *Furr.* M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834.

(♊) *Or*, a Bend, *Gules*; or, according to ſome, *Argent*, a Bend, *Gules*; the Coat of *Vaus* Lord *Dirleton* of old.

(♋) *Azure*, a Bend, *Argent*; the Coat of *Biſſet* of *Leſindrum.*

(♌) *Argent*, a Bend, *Azure*; the Coat of *Sandilands.*

Gules, a Bend wavy, *Or*, with a Chief, *Vaire*, and a Martlet for a Difference, have been born by the Name of *Brewer*, and pertains to the Family of *Brewer* of *London*, deſcended out of *Somerſetſhire.* Vide Lib. de Lond. C. 24. in Coll. Arm.

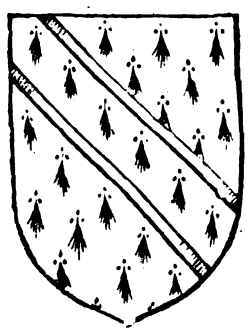
'The Bend ſeemeth to have its Denomina-
'tion from the *French* Word *Bender*, which ſig-
'nifieth to ſtretch forth, becauſe it is extended
'betwixt thoſe oppoſite Points of the Euſcut-
'cheon, *viz.* the dexter Chief, and the ſiniſter
'Baſe. Yet, in ancient Rules, I find the Bend
'drawn ſomewhat Arch-wiſe, or after the Re-
'ſemblance of the Bent of a Bow. Notwith-
'ſtanding, according to ſome Armouriſts, it
'doth repreſent a Ladder ſet aſlope on this
'Manner, to ſcale the Walls of any Caſtle or
'City, as ſhall be ſhewed hereafter, and be-
'tokeneth the Bearer to have been one of the
'firſt that mounted upon the Enemies Walls.
'This Bend drawn from the right Side to the
'Lefr, is called a Bend dexter; but you ſhall
'alſo find a Bend exactly drawn like to this on
'the contrary Side, having his Beginning from
'the left Corner of the Chief, and his Termina-
'tion in the dexter Baſe Point of the Eſcutcheon,
'for which Cauſe it is named a Bend Siniſter,
'as in Example hereafter ſhall illuſtrate. In
'blazoning of Bends, if the ſame be Dexter, you
'ſhall only ſay, He bears a Bend, not uſing the
'Word Dexter; but if it be drawn from the
'ſiniſter Chief to the dexter Baſe, then you
'muſt,

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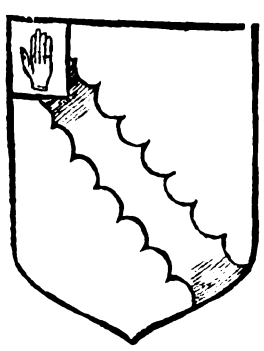
'muſt, in Blazon, by no means omit the Word 'Siniſter.

The Bend, or *Bande* as the *French* write, repreſents (ſaith *Mackenzie p.* 34. *cap.* 12.) the Belt of a Knight, and is call'd *Baltheus* in *Latin*; to which agrees *John Gibbon Bluemantle*, in his Introduction to *Latin* Blazon, and in *Italian*, *Benda* or *Cingulo*. It is born of different Colours and in different Forms by ſundry Nations; for the *French* wear their Sword-belt as a Bend; the *Germans* as a *Faſce* about their Middle. The *French* (ſaith *Mackenzy)* wear their Bend White; the *Spaniard*, Red; the *Engliſh*, *Scots*, and *Danes*, Blue; the *Barbarians*, Black: And ſuch *French*, adds he, as wear a Bend in their Arms with us, wear it generally White, to ſhew their Origine.

'*Note*, That the Bend, and diverſe other Or-'dinaries following, are ſubject to Exemption 'or voiding. Voiding (as earſt we ſhewed) 'is the Exemption of ſome Part of the inward 'Subſtance of Things voidable, by occaſion 'whereof the Field is tranſparent through the 'Charge, leaving only the outward Edges, bear-'ing the Colour and Quantity of the Charge, as 'appeareth in this next Eſcutcheon.



'He beareth *Ermine*, 'a Bend voided, *Gules*, 'by the Name of *Ireton*. '*Note*, That if the void 'Part of the Bend were 'of a different Metal, Co-'lour, or Furr, from the 'Field, then ſhould you 'term the ſame, a Bend 'bordured, *Gules*, (accord-'ing to the Opinion of ſome Armouriſts:) But 'I am of Opinion that it were better blazoned, 'a Bend of ſuch and ſuch a Metal, Colour, or 'Furr edged. For this Difference do I put be-'tween them, that when it is blazoned edged, 'it muſt be underſtood to be an Edge or Hem, 'running along the Sides only; but if it were 'termed in Blazon bordured, then it muſt be 'conceived that the Bend is invironed round, 'as well the Ends as the Edges.



'The Right Honoura-'ble *Henry* Earl of *Suſſex*, 'Viſcount *Fitzwater*, Lord 'of *Egremont*, *Burnell* and '*Botatoart*, Knight of the 'moſt noble Order of the 'Garter, beareth *Argent*, 'a Bend engrail'd *Sable*, 'with the Arms of *Ulſter*. 'It was the paternal Coat-'Armour of Sir *Francis Radclyff* of *Dilſton* in '*Northumberland*, Baronet. He is made, by the 'late Editor, to be of my Lord *Suſſex*'s Family 'aforeſaid.

Argent, a Bend engrail'd, and in Chief ſiniſter, a Mullet *Sable*, was the Coat of *Samuel Radcliffe*, D. D. and Principal of *Braſnoſe* Colledge, who dy'd the 26th of *June* 1648, and was buried in the Middle of St. *Mary*'s Chancel, *S. P.* a great Benefactor to his Colledge. *Vide* A. Wood's *Hiſt. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib.* 1. *p.* 302. 395, 396. 404. and *lib.* 2. *p.* 215. *col.* 2. 225. *col.* 2. M. S. *of* Ant. *&* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon.

The ſame as before, only a Martlet on the Mullet *Argent* for Difference, was the Coat of *Samuel Radcliffe*, M.A. of *Braſnoſe*, who dy'd the 20th of *December*, 1649. Aged 30, and was buried in *Holywell* Church-yard, near the Church-door. He was the Son of *John Radcliff* of *Cheſter*, Gent. and married the Daughter of *Thomas Holt*, a *Yorkſhire* Man, and Architect or Builder of the new Shools in *Oxon*, but had no Iſſue by her: She was afterwards married to *William Whelpdale*, but bare him no Child. Theſe Arms are on his Monument in *Holywell* Church-yard. M. S. *of* Ant. *&* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon.

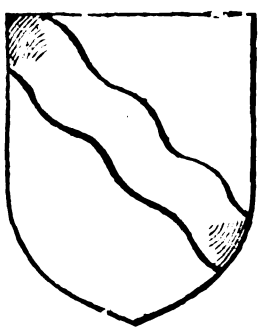
(G) *Gamack* of *Clerkenſhalls* in *Scotland*; *Gules*, a Bend engrail'd, *Argent*.

(H) *Gules*, a Bend engrail'd, *Argent*, the Coat of *Fenton* of that *Ilk*.

Ermine, a Bend indented, *Sable*, was the Bearing of *John Weſt*, Gent. Son of *John Weſt* of *Hampton Poyle*, in *Com. Oxon.* Gent. who married *Catharine*, Daughter of *Richard Seaman*, late of *Paynwick* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Gent. by *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter of *Martin Wright* lately Alderman of *Oxon.* M. S. *of* Ant. *&* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon.

'*Argent*, a Bend engrailed, *Gules*, is the pa-'ternal Coat-Armour of that ancient Family of 'the *Colepeppers* of *Kent*; the Chief of which 'is the Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Colepep-'per*, Baron of *Thornſway*, now reſiding at *Leeds-'Caſtle* in the ſaid County. This Coat alſo ap-'pertaineth to Sir *Thomas Colepepper* of *Preſton-'Hall* in *Aylesford*, in the ſaid County, *Baronet*.

'This Ordinary is compoſed of diverſe other 'of the Forms of Lines before-mentioned, as 'ſundry other of the Ordinaries are, as by theſe 'next, and other ſubſequent Examples in their 'due Places ſhall appear.



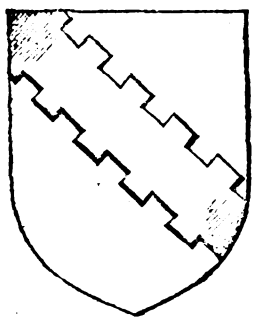
'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Bend wavy, *Sable*. This 'Coat-Armour pertaineth 'to *Henry Wallop* of *Far-'leigh-wallop* in the Coun-'ty of *Southampton*, Eſq; This is term'd a Bend *Undé*, (ſay ſome) of the *Latin* Word *Unda*, which ſignifies a Wave or Sourge of the Sea, raiſed by ſome turbulent Flaw of Wind and Tempeſt; or by reaſon of the Oppoſition and Encountring of ſome other Current. But I rather think, as I ſaid before, it is called *Undé* from the *French* Word *Ondé*, which ſignifies waved, and which the *French*, whom

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we imitate, uſe to expreſs this Line, they indeed might uſe it in their Tongue from the *Latin*.

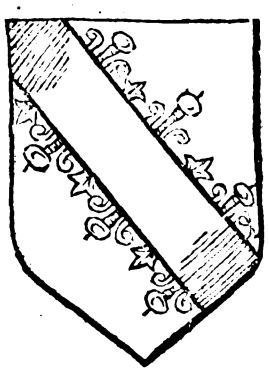
This Family, as I obſerv'd in my Introduction, took its Denomination from the River *Wallop*, which induc'd them to carry a Wallop, or ſwelling Wave for their Arms.

Azure, a Bend wavy, *Argent*, is the Coat pertaining to the Name of *Swale*, and was declar'd to belong to *Francis Swale* of *South Stainly*, Eſq; by *Richard St. George*, Norroy.



'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Bend Crenelle, *Argent*, by 'the Name of *Walleyes*. 'What *Crenellé* is, I have 'before ſhewn. After this 'Manner, Soldiers, in de'fault of Scaling Ladders, 'uſed to nick or ſcore a 'Piece of Timber with 'their Swords (for Want 'of better Tools) and ſo found Means to aſcend 'the Walls, and ſurprize the Enemies.

This the *French* ſometimes term *Breteſſeé*, as in the Coat of *Scarron*, *d'Azure à la Bande Breteſſeé d'Or*. Baron l'Art Heraldique, *p.* 48.



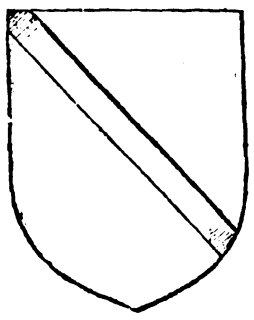
'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Bend flory, *Argent*, by 'the Name of *Highlord*, 'of *Micham* in *Surry*, Gent.

This Coat was allow'd by Patent under the Hand of Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *May* the 26th, 1630, 5th of King *Charles* I. to *John Hellard* alias *Highlord* and *Zachary* his Brother, both of *London*, Merchants, Sons of *John Hellard* alias *Highlord* of the ſame City, Merchant, who was the Son of *William Hellard* of *Woodbury* in the County of *Devon*, Gent.

'The Parts of 'a Bend are { Such as are deduced from it. / Bendelet.

'Such as are derived from a 'Bend, do contain { Half. / Leſs than half.

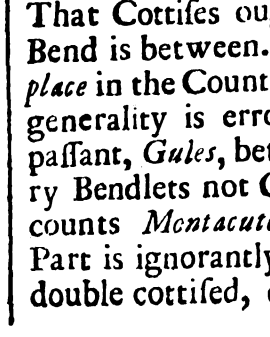
'That which containeth half the Bend is cal'led a Gartier, whereof you have here an Ex'ample in this Eſcutcheon.



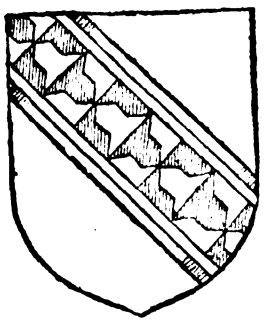
'He beareth *Or*, a Gar'tier, *Gules*. This is deriv'ed either from the *French* 'Word, *Jartier*, or elſe 'from the *Norman* Word, '*Gartier*, both which are 'the ſame that we call 'in *Engliſh*, a Garter, 'the Form whereof this 'Charge doth repreſent. 'It is a Name of honourable eſteem in *Engliſh* 'Heraldry, and it gave beginning to the moſt 'renowned Order of Knighthood, of which 'Colledge and Society have been more Kings 'and Princes, and princely Peers, than of all 'the knightly Orders beſides in Chriſtendom. 'This containeth half the Bend in bigneſs.

'Such as do contain leſs than 'half the Bend, are { Coſt. / Riband.

'Both which are exemplified in theſe next Eſ'cutcheons.



'The Field is *Gules*, a 'Coſt, *Or*. The Content 'of this is the fourth Part 'of the Bend, and half 'the Garter, and is ſome'times called a Cotiſe, 'and alſo a Battoon (as '*Leigh* noteth): But *Bara* 'maketh a Cotiſe and the 'Battoon two diſtinct 'Things. The Word Coſt or Cotiſe is derived 'from the *Latin* Word *Coſta*, which ſignifieth a 'Rib, either of Man or Beaſt. And *Farneſius* 'ſaith, *Coſtæ à cuſtodiendo ſunt dictæ*, *Farn.* 1. 45. 'When one of theſe is born alone, as in this Eſ'cutcheon, then ſhall you term it in Blazon a 'Coſt; but if they be born by Couples in any 'Coat (which is never, ſaith *Leigh*, but when a 'Bend is placed between two of them) then you 'may name them Cotiſes: As in Example.



'He beareth *Or*, a Bend, '*Verrey*, between two Co'tiſes or Coſts, *Gules*. This 'Coat pertaineth to Sir *Ed'mund Bowyer* of *Camber'well*, in the County of '*Surrey*, Knight. Not 'unfitly are theſe ſo term'ed Coſts or Cotiſes, in 'reſpect they are placed 'upon each Side of the Bend, and do incloſe 'the ſame, as the Ribs of Man, or of Beaſt, 'do bound and defend their Intrails. Con'cerning ſuch Charges or Fields compoſed of '*Verrey*, I refer you (for the Avoiding of need'leſs Repetition) to the Rules before deli'vered.

Some have highly condemn'd *Leigh* for this his Aſſertion: But I muſt crave leave to alledge he has much Reaſon on his Side in affirming, That Cottiſes ought never to be born, unleſs a Bend is between. For the *Marſhams* of *Hornſplace* in the County of *Kent*, whoſe Coat for the generality is erroneouſly blazon'd *Or*, a Lyon paſſant, *Gules*, between two Cottiſes *Azure*, carry Bendlets not Cottiſes. And the *Browns*, Viſcounts *Montacute*, whoſe Coat for the moſt Part is ignorantly blazon'd three Lyons paſſant double cottiſed, or between four Cottiſes, carry not

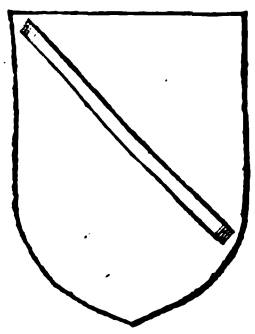
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not Cottiſes, but two Gemells in Bend, between which are their Lyons. Nor did I ever ſee Cottiſes born in *England* by themſelves: Though in *Baron*'s *l'Art Heraldique*, he gives them to the Number of Eight, and under: Yet, in my Opinion, that Advocate is out: He ſhould not term them Cottiſes; but little Bends, Ribbands, or any other Name; ſeeing a Cottiſe, in the Signification of the very Word, implies ſomewhat upon the Side of another, ribbing or hemming it in as it were, which in his Coat doth not appear.

I have obſerv'd but two Inſtances of Cottiſes in *Mackenzy*'s Work, and in both they are join'd to the Edge of the Bend: But whether therein his Engraver did err; or whether he keeps ſo cloſe to the Signification of *Coſte*, as to make them the Sides or Ribs of the Bend, I know not; if he doth, I muſt crave Leave to ſay, I think him in an Error; as well for that he differs from all others, as that when the Bend and Cottiſes are but of one Colour, they cannot be diſcern'd, without ſome unnatural Line, as one of his Inſtances is, *viz. Argent*, a Bend cottiſed, *Sable*, &c. where 'tis impoſſible to diſcern the Cottiſes, unleſs ſome Line of Partition be made with White, Red, or ſome unnatural Colour. This Inſtance is in his Plate to *cap.* 12. *p.* 35. The other in his Plate of Birds, *p.* 58.

This Coat, had my Method been ſtrictly follow'd, ſhould have been among mix'd Ordinaries; but, for the Controverſy ſake, 'tis introduced here.

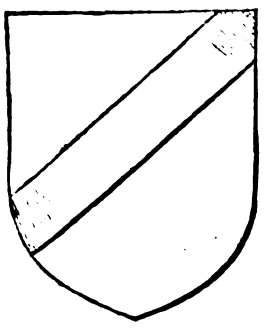
'*Note*, That as well the Subdiviſions of Or-
'dinaries, as the Ordinaries themſelves, are form-
'ed of the ſeveral Sorts of Lines before expreſ-
'ſed, as may be gathered out of *Upton*, whoſe
'Opinion you ſhall hear when we come to ſpeak
'of Battoons.



'He beareth *Or*, a Rib-
'band, *Gules*. This is
'that other Subdiviſion
'that is derived from a
'Bend, and doth contain
'the eighth Part thereof.
'The Name accordeth
'well with the Form and
'Quantity of the ſame, in
'that it is long and nar-
'row, which is the right Shape of a Ribband.'

Theſe Diminutives Sir *George Mackenzy*, *p.* 34. *cap.* 12. juſtly terms Fancies of our *Engliſh* Heralds. For the *French*, whom we imitate, uſe them not; they call all Diminutives of the Bend *Cotiſé*: And if there be more or leſs than ſix Bends in one Shield, they expreſs the Number as in the Coat of *Budes des Portes* ſet forth by *Baron* in his *l'Art Heraldique*, which he blazons *d'Azur à trois Bandes d'Or*. And though this in a general Senſe, may differ from their aforeſaid Rule, That all their honourable Pieces ſhould contain a third Part of the Field: Yet, ſuppoſing, (as I hinted before,) to be obſerv'd only when they are ſingly born, it doth not. And we who have labour'd to make ſo many Diminutives to our Ordinaries, cannot avoid Digreſſions of that Nature; nay, we make more than they in the Rules to thoſe very Diminutives.

'Thus much may ſuffice touching the Bend
'dexter, and the Subdiviſion thereof: Let us
'now conſider the Bend ſiniſter, and how the
'ſame is ſubdivided. A Bend ſiniſter is an Or-
'dinary conſiſting of a two fold Line, drawn
'traverſe the Eſcutcheon, from the ſiniſter Chief
'Corner to the dexter Baſe Point; and differ-
'eth (as we ſaid) from the dexter Bend only in
'this, that it is placed on the oppoſite Part of
'the Eſcutcheon: As in Example.



'He beareth *Argent*, a
'Bend ſiniſter, *Vert*.' This is a Term to which the *French* are unacquainted, who call this Ordinary a Barr: And ſome Authors, as *Baron* in his *l'Art Heraldique*, *p.* 29. obſerves, *Contrebande* which, in my Opinion, is a much properer Name than the former; for as *Bande* or Bend is univerſally underſtood to expreſs a Bend dexter; ſo *Contrebande* ſhews as plain the reverſe in a Bend ſiniſter, which Barr I think doth not to any but themſelves.

Mackenzy finds the Bend ſiniſter to be ſeldom born in *Scotland*; and, I may ſay, it is alſo very ſeldom us'd in *England*.

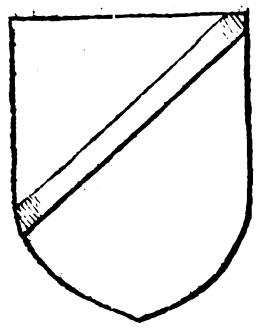
'You may, perhaps, ſometimes find this Bend
'born jointly with the Bend dexter in one Eſ-
'cutcheon, which, to look upon, are much like
'unto a *Saltire*. In Coats of ſuch Bearing, you
'muſt carefully obſerve which of them lieth
'next to the Field, and that muſt be firſt nam-
'ed. And this Rule holdeth not alone herein,
'but alſo in all other Coat-Armours formed of
'divers Charges, whereof the one lieth nearer
'to the Field than the other, according to the
'ſixth Rule of Blazon formerly given.

'The Bend ſiniſter is ſub-
'divided into a { Scarp. / Battoon.

'A Scarp (as *Leigh* noteth) is that Kind of
'Ornament (much in Uſe with Commanders in
'the Field) which we do uſually call a Scarf, as
'may be gathered by the Derivation thereof
'from the *French* Word, *Eſhcarpe*, ſignifying that
'Ornament which uſually is worn by martial
'Men after the ſame manner from the left
'Shoulder overthwart the Body, and ſo under
'the Arm on the right Side: As in Example.

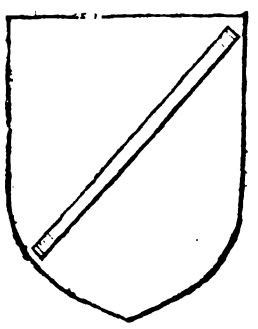
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'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Scarp, *Azure*. You need 'not in blazon thereof 'make any mention of 'this Word Siniſter, be- 'cauſe it is never born 'otherwiſe than thus.' But the *French* have no ſuch Word as *Scarpe*; they call this Kind of Bearing *contre Cottice*: And if any Thing ſhould be call'd a *Scarpe*, *Mackenzy* thinks, *p.* 35. *c.* 12. that it ſhou'd be the Bend; not its diminutive: For it looks (ſays he) likeſt to a Scarf; and a Bend in *Engliſh*, is ſometimes *un eſcarpe* in the *French*, or a Scarf.

'Notwithſtanding this Charge hath ſome 'Reſemblance of the common Note of Illegiti- 'mation: Yet, is it not the ſame; neither hath 'it any ſuch Signification; for that it agreeth 'not with the Content thereof, nor with the 'Manner of Bearing the ſame, as is plain by 'this next Eſcutcheon.



'He beareth *Or*, a Bat- 'toon, *Gules*. This Word 'is derived from the *French* 'Word *Baſton*, which ſig- 'nifieth a Wand or Cud- 'gel. The *Frenchmen* do 'uſually bear their Bat- 'toon (as it were) coup- 'ed after this Manner; 'whereof I do better al- 'low, than of that Form which is commonly 'uſed among us in *England*, becauſe the ſame 'being ſo born, doth better reſemble the Shape 'or Form of a Cudgel or Battoon. And tho' 'this hath the Form and Quantity of a Coſt, 'yet it differeth from the ſame, in that the Coſt 'is extended to the Extremities of the Eſcu- 'tcheon, whereas the Battoon ſhall be couped, 'and touch no Part of the ſame, as by this Eſ- 'cutcheon appeareth.

Some Lawyers, ſaith *Mackenzy*, *p.* 76. *c.* 22. call this Figure *Barra ſive Baculum*, Sintag. jur. cap. 6. num. 6. lib. 45. Some *Tinea lutea*, Hopping. Some *linea*, Tepat. cap. 5. Some call it *diviſé Mar. queſt*, 1140. The *Germans* call it *Strich*, and *Bachovius* moſt improperly *Tignum*, which ſignifies a Chevron.

'This is the proper and moſt uſual Note of 'Illegitimation (perhaps for the Affinity be- 'twixt Baſton and Baſtards; or elſe for that 'Baſtards loſt the Priviledge of Freemen, and 'ſo were ſubject to the ſervile Stroke) and it 'containeth the fourth Part of the Bend ſini- 'ſter; and being thus born, differeth from all 'the Subdiviſions of the Ordinaries before ma- 'nifeſted ſufficiently, what conformity ſoever 'any of them may ſeem to have therewith. 'This Mark was deviſed both to reſtrain Men 'truly generous, from the filthy Stain of this 'baſe (but common) Sin, when they conſider, 'that ſuch Accuſation to themſelves, and Shame 'to their Iſſue, ſhall never be ſevered from their 'Coat-Armour, which ſhould be the Blazon of 'their Honour. For let the ſpurious Birth have 'never ſo noble a Father, yet he is Baſe-born; 'and Baſe will be ever the firſt Syllable in a Ba- 'ſtard's Name, till by his own Vertues he hath 'waſhed off the Stains of his Father's Vice, as 'many high Spirits have done; who though ſo 'born, have attained to the higheſt Pitch of 'Glory. Every Baſtard may have his Battoon 'of what Colour he will, but not of Metal, 'which is for the Baſtards of Princes. At the 'firſt, Baſtards were prohibited to bear the 'Arms of their reputed Fathers. Then (ſaith 'Sir *John Ferne* in his *Glory of Generoſity*) they 'did ſince obtain a Toleration from Sovereigns 'and Kings, to be made Legitimate, and to be 'matriculated by the King's Grant, as Children 'lawfully born: Which Grant did enable them 'to be capable of many Immunities and Prero- 'gatives which others lawfully begotten do en- 'joy: And ſo by ſuch Legitimation they are diſ- 'charged of all thoſe Diſhonours which in for- 'mer Time they were ſubject unto; and were 'acquitted from the Stain of their Baſtardy, *Ex- 'cepto quòd ex tali legitimatione non admitteban- 'tur ad Jura Sanguinis cum aliis Filiis*: Except 'only, that they had not the Right of Blood 'and Inheritance thereby.

'By Pretence of theſe Legitimations, they 'bear the Coat-Armour of their reputed Ance- 'ſtors, with a Sign of Baſtardy, now commonly 'known to every Man, by reaſon of frequent 'Uſe: Which Mark (as ſome do hold) neither 'they nor their Children ſhall ever remove or 'lay aſide, *Ne ſordes per errorem inter præcipuos 'reputentur*; leſt the Fruits of Luſt ſhould, by 'Error gain the Eſtimation of Generoſity.

'*Upton* calleth this Baſton or Battoon, a Fiſ- 'ſure, and making mention of the variable 'Forms thereof, ſaith, *Iſtæ Fiſſuræ tot modis va- 'riantur, quod modis fiunt bendæ*: Theſe Fiſſures 'have as many Varieties of Forms as the Bends 'have.

'For there are 'of them '(ſaith he)	*Planæ*,	Plain.
	Ingrediatæ,	Ingrailed.
	Invectæ,	Invecked.
	Fuſilatæ,	Fuſile.
	Gobonatæ,	Gobonated.

'And (he ſaith) it is commonly called a Fiſ- 'ſure (which is a Cut or Rent) *pro eo quod 'ſindit Arma paterna in duas partes; quia ipſe 'baſtardus ſinditur & dividitur à patrimonio patris 'ſui*: In that it cuts or rents the Coat-Armour 'in twain, becauſe the Baſtard is cut off from 'his Father's Inheritance. In ſome Countries 'they uſed to diſtinguiſh theſe from the lawful 'Begotten, by ſetting of two Letters upon their 'Garments, *S* and *P*, *quaſi*, *Sine Patre*, without 'Father.

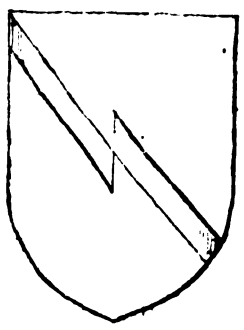
Cui

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'*Cui pater eſt populus, pater eſt huic nullus & omnis.*

Brats are priviledg'd above any:
We have but one Sire, they have many.

'And perhaps *S. P.* did ſignify *Satus Populo*, 'the Son of the People. *Chaſſaneæus* ſaith, that 'Baſtards are not capable of their Father's Pa'trimony, either by Law or Cuſtom, *Quia ſi'lius Ancillæ non erat hæres cum filio Liberæ*: 'The Servants Child muſt not part Stakes with 'her Miſtreſſes. *Leigh* is of Opinion, That the 'lawful Son of a Baſtard ſhall change his Fa'ther's Mark to the right Side, obſerving ſtill 'the Quantity thereof; for ſo I do underſtand 'him, in reſpect that he addeth immediately, 'that the ſame may, at the Pleaſure of the 'Prince, be inlarged, or broken after this 'Manner.

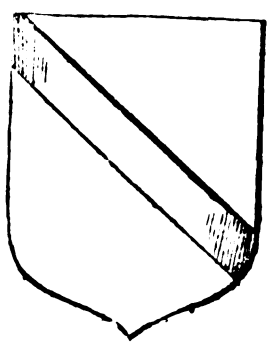


'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Bend, double Dancett, '*Argent*, by the Name of '*Lorks*. This (ſaith *Leigh*) 'ſhall never be called other 'than a Bend, after it is 'thus parted: But Baſtards '(ſaith he) have ſundry 'other Marks, every one 'according to their un'lawful Begettings; which, with hundreds of 'others, are the Secrets of Heralds.

This is an Opinion not altogether different from that which I told you the *Scots* had received, and *Mackenzy* condemn'd; becauſe, as he ſaid, all Marks of Baſtardy ſhould be ſiniſter: That is (as I take his Meaning) when they bear the Coat of their aſſerted Father, with ſuch an Appoſition (denoting the Baſtardy) as was not in the Coat before. Poſſibly Baſtards may have been diſtinguiſh'd by broken Ordinaries, as in the Coat before us and their like: But then thoſe Ordinaries, *&c.* were in the Arms of their aſſerted Father, and by being thus broken, when ſet by his, plainly ſhew'd the Abatement. But however, I will not as yet, pry too far into theſe mighty Matters, ſince they are term'd, *The Secrets of Heralds*, becauſe I have reſerv'd a Place in my *Tract of Difference* for that End.

Was I to blazon this Kind of Bearing, it ſhou'd be thus: A Bend, *Rompu*, from *Rumpo*, to break; for that it appears to me like the *Chevron* in a following Example, *viz.* Broken or Cut, and ſo one Part turning down, or lifted up; nor can I conceive it to be *Dancetté*.

'Beſides thoſe Bearings bendwiſe above de'monſtrated, we mentioned another by the 'Name of a Bendlet, which hath greater Re'ſemblance with a Bend than any of the reſt; 'and by the Name it may ſeem to be ſome Sub'diviſion of the Bend. It hath yet no certain 'Quantity, but containeth evermore a ſixth Part 'of the Field (according to the Obſervation of '*Leigh*) whereof you have an Example in this 'next Eſcutcheon.



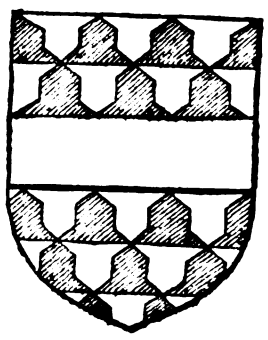
'The Field is *Argent*, 'a Bendlet, *Gules*. Two 'Manner of Ways doth 'this Charge differ from 'the Bend: The one, that 'the Bend containeth the 'fifth Part of the Field un'charged, and the third 'Part thereof charged. And 'this is limited to the ſixth 'Part of the Field, which it may not exceed. 'Secondly, It is diſtinguiſhed from the Bend, '*ſecundum locationem* in Place, inaſmuch as the 'Bend is ſo placed, as that the Corner of the Eſ'cutcheon doth anſwer to the juſt Middle of 'the ſame, between the upper and nether Lines 'thereof: But the Bendlet beginneth in the ex'act Corner of the Point of the Eſcutcheon; ſo 'as the lower Line is diſtant from the Corner 'thereof the full breadth of the Bendlet.' But the *French* know no ſuch Ordinary.

CHAP. VI.

'OUR prefixed Order doth now call upon 'me to bend my courſe from Bends, 'with the Parts and Subdiviſions thereof, and 'to proceed to the Feſs, which challengeth the 'next Place.

'The Feſs is an Ordinary, formed of a two'fold Line, drawn overthwart the Breadth of 'the Eſcutcheon; in the Midſt whereof is the 'very Center of the Shield. And it containeth 'the third Part of the Field, and may not be 'diminiſhed, albeit the *French* Heralds do blazon 'three Barrs Gemels, for a Feſs of ſix Pieces.

But here if I miſtake not, *Guillim* is in an Error; for *Baron* in his *l'Art Heraldique*, *p.* 36. ſets forth the Arms of *Lomaria*, which we blazon *Argent*, three Barrs Gemells, *Gules*, thus, *d'Argent à trois jumelles de Gueules*, by which it appears they call them *jumelles*, not Faces or Feſſes of ſix Pieces.



'He beareth *Vaire*, *Or*, 'and *Vert*, a Feſs, *Gules*, 'by the Name of *Duffield*. 'This Word *Feſs* is a '*French* Word, and doth 'ſignify the Loins of a 'Man. This Ordinary 'hath been anciently ta'ken for the ſame that we 'call *Baltheum militare*,

or

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' or *Cingulum Honoris*, a Belt of Honour; be-
' cauſe it divideth the Field into two equal Parts,
' it ſelf occupying the Middle between both,
' even as the Girdle environeth the middle Part
' of a Man, and reſteth upon his Loins.

Guillim is wrong here alſo, for *Feſſe* ſignifies (not the Loins) but the Buttocks, which are much lower than the Center, and therefore the *French (Bara* excepted) write it ſtill Face, and it repreſents, ſaith *Mackenzy*, *p.* 37. *cap.* 13. the Scarf of a Warrior, *un Eſharp*, *Colomb. p.* 118. and from bearing *Argent*, a Face *Azure*, the firſt of the Sharps who came from *France* with King *David*, was call'd Monſieur *de l'Eſharp*, and by corruption *Sharpe:* but whether it be the Belt or the Scarf, the Matter is not much, and *Guillim*'s Definition of that Point is by many approved.

He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs, *Vaire*, *Or*, and *Gules*, by the Name of *Hericke:* This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, and *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, *Anno* 1605. to Sir *William Hericke* of *London*, Knight.

Collect. of the North. per *Cheſt. or* per Glover *in* M.S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834.

Argent, a Feſs, *Sable*, was the Coat of *Henry Kyghley* of *Inskip*, Eſq; who married *Giſley*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Butler* of *Bewſe*, and hath Iſſue *Harry*, *Richard*, *George*, *William*, *John* and *Margaret*.

Romſey of the Counties of *Cheſhire* and *Southhampton*, *Argent*, a Feſs, *Gules*. I find the ſame Coat alſo by the Names of *Depdene* of *Norfolk*, *Haſſeley* of *Suffolk*, and *Lacy* of *Ireland*. It was the ancient Coat alſo of *Devereux*, *Marmion*, and *Langham*.

Everdon or *Everingham* of *Yorkſhire*; *Argent*, a Feſs, *Azure*.

Wading of *Ireland*; *Sable*, a Feſs, *Or*. The Coat alſo of St. *Omer*.

Winter; *Sable*, a Feſs, *Ermine*.

Lucy of *Ireland*; *Sable*, a Feſs, *Argent:* The Coat alſo of *Orwell*, *Bewchaſtel* and *Waldrington*.

Wallis; *Gules*, a Feſs, *Ermine*. The Coat alſo of *Axton*, *Gowre*, and *Joley*.

Gules, a Feſs, *Or*, was the ancient Coat of the *Beauchamps* (ſometime Earls of *Warwick)* before they added the ſix Croſſes, which they ſince carried.

Eliot of *Surry*; *Azure*, a Feſs, *Or*.

Button alias *Bitton* of *Wiltſhire*; *Ermine*, a Feſs, *Gules*. I find this Coat born alſo by *Barnaby Temp*, *E.* 1. by the Name of *Barnacke*, and of *Iſley* a *Kentiſh* Family.

Teſteley; *Ermine*, a Feſs, *Sable*.

Dine of *Oxfordſhire*; *Or*, a Feſs, *Sable*, Sir *John*.

Ablehall of *Warwickſhire*, and *Ableſhall* of *Glouceſterſhire*; *Or*, a Feſs, *Gules*. I find the ſame Coat to the Names of *Dokenfield* and *Lacy*; and to belong alſo to Sir *Edward Colvill* of *Lincolnſhire*.

Vernon; *Or*, a Feſs, *Azure*. The ſame Coat I find alſo by the Name of *Skewres* of *Wiltſhire*; and by the Names alſo of *Vryen*, *Audencules*, *Bewmarris*, and *Brammeryſe*.

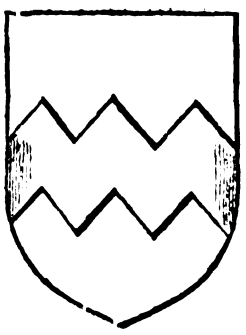
' This Girdle of Honour may ſeem to have
' been in ancient Time given by Emperors and
' Kings, and their Generals of the Field unto
' Soldiers, for reward of ſome ſpecial Service
' performed by them: And it is not improbable,
' that ſuch a Reward it was, that the General of
' *David*'s Army, *Joab*, would have given the
' Meſſenger that brought him News that *Abſa-*
' *lom* was hanged by the Hair of the Head in an
' Oak, if he had ſlain him; where *Joab* ſaith,
' *Why haſt thou not killed him, that ſo I might*
' *have rewarded thy Service with ten Sheckles of*
' *Silver, and a Girdle (or an arming Belt?)* for
' ſome tranſlate it *Cingulum*, ſome *Baltheum*.
' Amongſt the *Macedonians*, it was ordained by
' a military Law (ſaith *Alex. ab Alex.*) that the
' Soldier that had not killed an Enemy, *non mi-*
' *litari Cingulo, ſed capiſtro cingeretur:* ſhould
' not be girt with an arming Girdle, but with
' a Halter. And not without Reaſon is a Man
' adorned with a military Girdle, ſignifying he
' muſt be always in a Readineſs to undergo the
' Buſineſs of the Weal Publick; for the more
' ſpeedy Performance of which Charge, he ſhould
' have his Garments cloſe girt unto his Body,
' that the Looſneſs of them ſhould give no Im-
' pediment to the Execution of his aſſumed
' Charge and enjoined Services. And theſe
' Tokens of Chivalry were ſo highly eſteemed
' in ancient Times, that St. *Ambroſe* ſaith, in his
' Age, *Duces, & Principes, omnes etiam militantes,*
' *operoſis Cingulis auro fulgente pretioſis, ambiunt,*
' &c. great Captains, Princes, and martial Men,
' delight to wear their Belts curiouſly wrought,
' and glittering with Gold, *&c.*

' As the Beſtowing of this military Girdle,
' was reputed very honourable, becauſe none
' were to receive it but Men of Merit; ſo alſo
' was it ever accounted moſt diſhonourable for
' any juſt Cauſe to be again deprived of the Dig-
' nity thereof; neither ſhould ſuch an one be
' reſtored thereunto, but upon very ſingular
' and eſpecial Deſert, as *Ferettus* noteth, where
' he ſaith, *Auguſtus laudabiliter militarem diſci-*
' *plinam geſſit ſeveriſſime: & privatos militari Cin-*
' *gulo nunquam reſtituit, niſi illos præ cæteris vir-*
' *tutum merita inſignirent: Auguſtus* the Empe-
' ror, got much Honour by the Severity of his
' military Diſcipline: For if a Man were once
' deprived of his arming Girdle, he never would
' reſtore it, unleſs he performed ſome excellent
' Service above all others. Notwithſtanding,
' there is alſo one Kind of putting off the Belt,
' of no leſs Honour, than the putting on of it;
' yea, much more glorious it is, in that it is the
' End and Perfection of the other; and that is,
' when the Victory is atchieved, Victory being
' the End of Arming, as Peace is of Battel. To
' which purpoſe is that ſaying, 1 *Reg.* 20. 11.
' *Ne jactet ſe qui ſe accingit, ut qui diſcingit: Let*
' *not him boaſt who girds himſelf, as he that doth*
' *ungird:* Meaning, we muſt not triumph (as
' the Saying is) before Victory; but it being
' once attained, it is the Honour of a generous
' Mind, to put off his Belt, and not to ſanguine
his

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'his Blade with cold Blood. For thoſe Gallants, who in Times and Places of Peace, are 'ſtill drawing their Swords, like Warriours in 'Times and Places of War, prove (for the 'moſt Part) peaceabler and calmer than they 'ſhould be.

'But if a Knight be diſarmed of his military 'Girdle by his Demerits and Offence, he is 'therewithal deprived of all military Priviledges, 'like as it fareth with a Captain, who (if he 'happen to loſe his Enſigns) is diſabled to ad-'vance any other in the Field, until he hath 'either regained the ſame, or by his Valour ex-'torted ſome other from the Enemy. Which 'Kind of Deprivation of Knights and martial 'Men for any notable Tranſgreſſion, was of 'frequent Uſe in Times paſt, and in ſome Pla-'ces is continued unto this Day with greater 'Severity and much more Infamy than in former 'Times. *Depoſitio Cingulorum & Baltheorum* '(ſaith *Wolfgangus Lazius*) *quod genus pœnæ pro-'prio ſeorſim vocabulo diſcinctura & recinctura vo-'cabatur, manet hodie adhuc in ordine Equeſtri, 'majori quam olim ignominia. Quo ritu (ut nos 'dicimus) Equites aurati degradantur.* The De-'priving of the Belt (which was wont to be 'termed the Diſcincture or Ungirding) is at 'this Day ſtill in Uſe amongſt Knights, and with 'more Ignominy than it was in ancient Times: 'Which is nothing elſe but that which we call 'degrading of a Knight. If any ask me, How 'this comes about that ſuch Degradation of a 'Knight is more infamous than of Old? I an-'ſwer, It is becauſe it is more rare, and there-'fore more remarkable. If again you ask, Why 'it is more rare than of Old? I anſwer, Be-'cauſe it is more infamous, and therefore 'Princes are more unwilling to inflict it. How-'ſoever, the Truth is, That baſe and unknight-'ly Actions and Qualities, deſerve a baſe and 'unknightly Chaſtiſement.



'He beareth *Or*, a Feſs, '*Dancetté*, Sable. Theſe 'Arms pertain to the wor-'thy *Gentleman* Sir *Tho-'mas Vavaſour*, who, in 'the Reign of King *James*, 'was Knight-Marſhal of 'his Majeſty's Houſhold, 'and of the Verge thereto 'appertaining; whoſe Fa-'mily anciently had the Addition *Le* to their 'Name, as being the King's *Valvaſores*, being, 'in Times paſt, a Degree not much inferiour to 'a Baron, and given to their Family *ex Regio 'munere*, as Mr. *Camden* noteth in *Yorkſhire*, 'ſpeaking of *Haſelwood*, being the ancient Inhe-'ritance of the ſaid Family.

He beareth *Ermine*, a Feſs *dancetté*, *Sable*; by the Name of *Weſt*. This Coat was confirmed by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 5th of *November* 1633, in the 9th Year of King *Charles* I. to —— *Weſt*, of —— —— —— ——

See Her. Offi. Lond. C. 24.

(G) *Leech* of *Scotland*, *Argent*, a Feſs wavy *Sable*.

Ermine, a Feſs embattiled, *Gules*, was aſſign'd by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 11th of *Feb.* 1575. 18 Q. *Eliz.* to *Chriſtopher Mather* of *Secroft*, in the County of *York*. M. S. Aſhm. Num. 834.

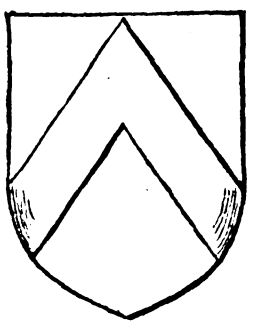
(H) *Argent*, a Feſs wreath'd, *Azure* and *Gules*, the Coat of *Carmichael*, Lord *Carmichael*: I ſhould chuſe rather to blazon this a Wreath of ſuch Colours in Feſs; tho' I have, agreeable to Sir *George*'s Blazon, rang'd it with Ordinaries.

The Face or Feſs has no Diminutive among us, which *Mackenzy* (*p.* 37. *cap.* 13.) admires at, ſeeing we aſſign ſo many to other Ordinaries: But the *French*, (ſays he) call little Faces, *Trangles*, if they be equal in Number; and *Burells*, if they be unequal, as five or ſeven. But I find, in *Baron*'s *l'Art Heraldique*, *p.* 36. the Arms of *Vignory*, to be thus blazon'd, *De gueules à ſix Burelles d'Argent*, that is, *Gules*, ſix *Burells*, *Argent*; which *Burells* we call Barrulets. He blazons alſo the Coat of *Grandpre*, in the ſame Page, thus, *Burelé d'Or & de Gueules de dix Pieces*, making *Burelé* an *adjective*, and thereby expreſſing the Coat, Burely, as we might ſay in *Engliſh*: We term this Barruly of Ten, *&c.* Perhaps from *Burelé* the *French* Word. *Baron*, p. 39. ſpeaks of a Trangle indeed, which he terms half the Face; but gives no Rule concerning the Number, *&c.* as beforeſaid.

In *Scotland*, ſaith *Mackenzy*, *p.* 37. the Face or *Feſs*, is call'd a Barr, as he inſtances in the Earl of *Perth*'s Arms, who is ſaid to bear *Or*, three Barrs wavy, *Gules*: Thoſe (ſaith he) ſhould be call'd Faces, according to the *French*; and Feſſes, according to the *Engliſh*: But here I think he is miſtaken; for though it differs from the *French*, 'tis agreeable with our Cuſtom, who never allow more than one Feſs to ſtand in one Field, becauſe of its Dimenſion, which is the third Part thereof; and becauſe of its poſition, which is in the Middle; though I hold his Blazon to be as good, becauſe neither the *French* Cuſtom nor *Engliſh*, agrees with their Rules. But *Mackenzy* will have it, that a Face or Feſs, of old, was truly call'd a Barr, and it repreſents (ſays he) in its Shape, one of thoſe Barrs which are us'd all over ſome Doors, and therefore the *Latin* Authors call it *Verris*, *Skinner verb. Bar.* But this I conceive is no Proof yet, for they and the *Italians* alſo call it *Faſcia*, or *Benda*, as he himſelf in the ſame Page allows; and, in my Mind, it rather repreſents the Belt and Scarf, as beforeſaid.

'So much of a Feſs: Now of a Chevron. A 'Chevron is an Ordinary, formed of a two-fold 'Line Spirewiſe or Pyramidal; the Foundation 'being in the dexter and ſiniſter baſe Points of 'the Eſcutcheon, and the Acute-Angle of the 'Spire, near to the Top of the Eſcutcheon: As 'in Example.

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'The Field is *Topaz*, 'a Chevron, *Ruby*. This 'Coat pertaineth to the 'honourable and ancient 'Family of *Stafford*, now 'Barons, and ſometimes 'Earls of *Stafford*, and 'Dukes of *Buckingham*.'

Newbery of *Ireland*; *Ermine*, a Chevron, *Gules*. The ſame belongs to the Honourable *Touchet*, Lord *Audley*; and to the Name of *Kinaſton*.

Wynſlow; *Ermine*, a Chevron, *Ermines*.

Arras; *Ermine*, a Chevron, *Sable*. This Coat belong'd alſo to the Names of *Plompſted*, *Hatfield*, and *Lanſtroder*.

Hanningfield or *Havingfield* of *Cornwall*; *Or*, a Chevron, *Sable*. I find the ſame Coat to the Name of *Heningfield* of *Suffolk*, which two Names I take to be varied only by Time and corrupt Writing. I find alſo another Way of Writing this Name, *viz. Hangefeeld*, which was done by an *Eſſex* Family who carried the ſame Coat; as did alſo the *Donwycks*, *Deuſton*, *Penley*, and *Ridenſhalls*, though of different Names.

Cornill of *Warwickſhire*; *Or*, a Chevron, *Vert*. This Coat I find alſo by the Name of *Ynge*. It has been carried alſo by the Name of *Jude* of *Bedfordſhire*. Vide *Burton*'s *Leiceſterſhire*.

Stafford of *Middleſex*; *Argent*, a Chevron, *Vert*. This Coat belong'd alſo to the Names of *Burghepe*, *Chilton*, *Swellington* and *Trye*.

Marler or *Merler* of *Kent*; *Argent*, a Chevron, *Gules*. This Coat belong'd alſo to the Names of *Stockel*, *Thelton*, and *Tias*.

Wanton of *Eſſex*; *Argent*, a Chevron, *Sable*. It was born alſo by the Names of *Landon*, *Archdeacon*, *Bradley*, *Deuſon* and *Prodney*.

Wallis of *Suſſex* and *Surry*; *Gules*, a Chevron, *Ermine*. I have ſeen the ſame Coat alſo by the Name of *Kirkby*.

Hadley; *Gules*, a Chevron, *Or*. The ſame Coat by the Names of *Martesſlewe* and *Gounery*, or *Gouneris*.

Drayton of *Norfolk*; *Gules*, a Chevron, *Argent*. The ſame belong'd alſo to the Names of *Kinne*, *Teys*, *Dulford*, or *Fulford* of *Devonſhire*, and *Burnebury* of *Cornwall*.

Baynard of *Norfolk*; *Sable*, a Chevron, *Ermine*: By the Name of *Wiſe* alſo.

Dabernon or *d'Abernoun*, an ancient *Surry* Family ſeated at *Stoke Dabernon* in that County, the preſent Seat of Sir *Francis Vincent*; *Azure*, a Chevron, *Or*. I have ſeen this Coat by ſeveral other Names, as *Lathbrooke* or *Ledbrooke*, *Abernie*, *Prowſt* and *Kime*.

Vert, a Chevron, *Or*, by the Name of *Curle*. Some give the Chevron *Argent*. This ſame Coat was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 17th of *December* 1586, 29th of Queen *Elizabeth* to *William Curll* of *Hatfield*, in the County of *Hertford*, Son of *Nicholas Curll*, deſcended of the ancient Family of that Surname in *Swaldale*, within the Liberty of *Richmond*, in the County of *York*. Vide *M. S.* of *Grant*'s in *Aſh. Num.* 844.

(G) *Tailzeter*; *Ermine*, a Chevron, *Gules*, a *Scots* Family.

(M) *Argent*, a Chevron, *Sable*, by the Name of *Fochart*.

(M) *Ermine*, a Chevron, *Gules*, by the Name of *Tailzefer*.

(M) *Azure*, a Chevron, *Ermine*, is the Coat of *Lidderdale* of *St. Mary Iſle*.

'This Ordinary is reſembled to a Pair of 'Barge-couples or Rafters, ſuch as Carpenters 'do ſet on the higheſt Part of the Houſe, for 'bearing of the Roof thereof; and betokeneth 'the Atchieving of ſome Buſineſs of Moment, 'or the Finiſhing of ſome chargeable and me-'morable Work. This was anciently the uſual 'Form of Bearing of the Chevron, as appear-'eth by many Seals and Monuments yet extant, 'and is moſt agreeable to Reaſon, that as it re-'preſenteth the Roof of a Houſe (though I am 'not ignorant that *Leigh* ſaith, it was in old 'Times the Attire for the Heads of Women-'Prieſts) ſo accordingly it ſhould be extended 'to the higheſt Part of the Eſcutcheon, though 'far different is the Bearing thereof in theſe 'Days. In which reſpect it were fit that com-'mon Painters, the common Diſorderers of 'theſe Tokens of Honour, were better looked 'unto; who both in former Ages, and much 'more in theſe Days, have greatly corrupted 'theſe honourable Signs, by adding their new 'fantaſtical Inventions; that ſo they might 'make the Things born in Coat-Armour more 'perſpicuous to the View, or becauſe they would 'be thought to be well overſeen in Heraldry. 'For indeed they want the Eye of Judgment, 'to ſee and diſcern that ſuch is the Excellency of 'theſe honourable Tokens, that the leaſt altera-'tion either by augmentation, diminution, tranſ-'poſition, or whatſoever other Means, doth 'occaſion a Change in them ſo great, as that 'they thereby differ from themſelves, not only 'in their accidental, but alſo in their ſubſtan-'tial Parts, and ceaſe to be any longer the ſame 'they were before, and their Owners are de-'barred to challenge any Propriety or Intereſt 'in them, in reſpect of ſuch Alteration. *Modica 'alteratio in membro principali magnam alteratio-'nem facit* (ſaith the Philoſopher). A little Al-'teration makes a great Alteration in a principal 'Part. As the leaſt Spot in the Eye, which is 'the worthieſt Part of the Face, doth more 'disfigure the ſame, than ten times ſo much in 'any other Member of the whole Body.'

A Chevron is a common *French* Word ſignifying a Couple, by *Vitruvius Capreolus*; by the *Latin*, (ſaith *Mackenzy*, *p.* 37. *cap.* 14.) now it is call'd *Tignum*, or *Cantherius*; by the *Italian*, *Capriolo* or *Caviletto*, and is given by Heralds to ſuch as have ſupply'd their Prince, Country, or Family: And thus the *Hepburns* carry *Gules* on a Chev-

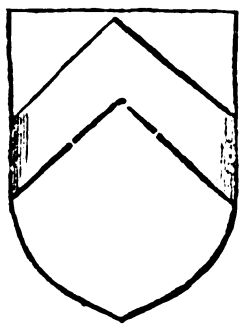
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a Chevron, *Argent*, two Lyons pulling at a Roſe: The Reaſon of which was (ſaith he) that when the *Scots* were near beaten at the Battle of —— two Brothers of that Name came in with a freſh Supply and recover'd the Battle, (as *Holinſhead*, alſo, adds he, confeſſes) for which they got the Chevron to ſignify the Supply they brought, the two Lyons to repreſent the two Brothers, and that they were *Scots* pulling at a Roſe, which is the Badge of *England*: Alſo *Robertſone* of *Struan* got a Chevron added to his Shield, for taking *Graham*, who kill'd King *James* the Iſt, but he has not us'd it of late, ſaith he, becauſe he thought it a Mark of Cadency.

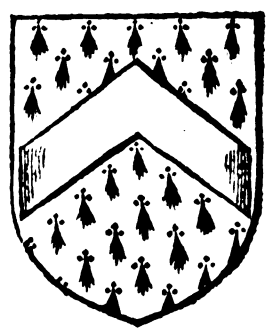
Mackenzy juſtly condemns *Leigh* for his above-nam'd Whim, of its being an Head-tire; and ſays, it proceeded from want of *French*.

The *French* place 1, 3, 4, or 5 Chevrons at Pleaſure in one Field, and in this, as in many other Things, ſaith *Mackenzy*, the *Scots* follow them; and certainly this is as proper as their ſaying, three Pales, three Bends, and the like.

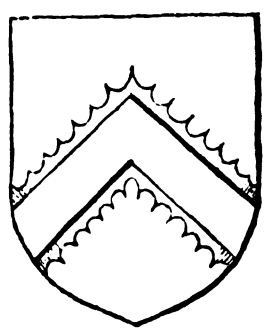
'The Content of the Chevron is the fifth 'Part of the Field (according to *Leigh*): But '*Chaſſanæus* reckoneth the ſame amongſt thoſe 'Ordinaries that do occupy the third Part of the 'Field. You may have two Chevrons in one 'Field (ſaith *Leigh*) but not above; and if they 'exceed that Number, then ſhall you call them 'Chevron-ways. But I ſuppoſe they might be 'termed much better Chevronels; that is to 'ſay, minute or ſmall Chevrons; for ſo is their 'Blazon more certain. This Charge following, 'and the Subdiviſions thereof, are diverſely 'born, as well in reſpect of the diverſe Location, 'as of the variable Form thereof; for ſome-'times it is born on Chief, otherwhiles on Baſe, 'ſometimes Enarched, ſometimes Reverſed, 'ſometimes Fretted, *&c.* As after by Examples 'appeareth.



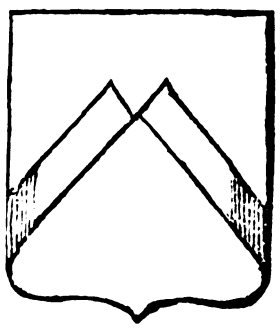
'He beareth *Or*, a Che-'vron in Chief, *Azure*. '*Note*, That the lower 'Part of this Chevron is 'far above the ordinary 'Place of a ſingle Che-'vron; for it is pitched 'as high as the Nombril 'of the Eſcutcheon, where-'as others have their ri-'ſing from or near above the dexter and ſini-'ſter Baſe Points. The Anceſtors of this Bearer '(ſaith *Leigh*) have born the ſame otherwiſe, 'which was for ſome good Purpoſe removed, 'although it were better after the common 'Manner of Bearing. There are divers Acci-'dents incident unto this Ordinary, *viz.* Tranſ-'poſition, as in this laſt Eſcutcheon; Couping, 'Voiding, and Reverſing. Of all which I pur-'poſe to give ſeveral Examples in their proper 'Places.



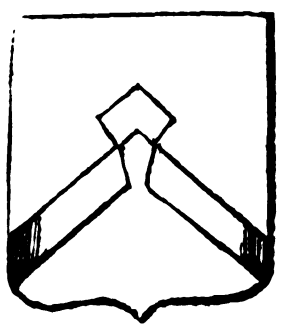
'He beareth *Ermine*, a 'Chevron couped, *Sable*, 'by the Name of *Jones*. 'What Couping is, I 'have before ſhewed, 'whereunto (for ſhun-'ning needleſs Repeti-'tion) I refer you.



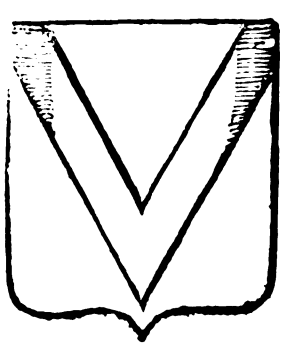
'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Chevron Ingrailed, void-'ed, *Or*, by the Name of '*Dudley*. What voiding 'is, I have ſhewed before. 'In the Blazoning of 'Coat-Armours of this 'Kind, I mean of Charges 'voided, you ſhall not 'need to make any men-'tion of the Colour of the exempted Part there-'of, ſaying, That it is voided of the Field: For 'if you ſay voided only, it is ever underſtood 'that the Field ſheweth through the middle 'Part of the Charge voided. If the middle 'Part of this Chevron were of a different Metal, 'Colour, or Furr, from the Field, then ſhould 'you blazon it thus: A Chevron ingrailed, *Or*, 'ſurmounted of another, of ſuch or ſuch Co-'lour.'



This is a *French* Bear-ing, and very ſeldom to be found among us: 'Tis thus blazon'd, *de Sable au Chevron d'Argent briſé ou eclatté par le haut*, i. e. *Sable*, a Chevron, *Argent*, burſt or ſplit on the Top. By *Syl. Pet. Sta. Capreolus fractus, diminutus capite, mutilus*, &c. *Mackenzy p.* 39 I have ſeen ſeveral of theſe in one Shield, as I ſhall ſhew hereafter.

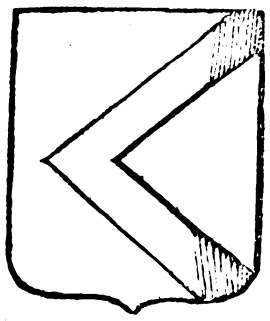


Argent, a Chevron, *Rompu*, is the Blazon of this Coat; though ſome ſay erroneouſly *Rompé*, not knowing the *French*. If the Manner in which this Chevron is broke, was mention'd, I think it would be better; for *Rompu* may as well be apply'd to a Chevron broken in another Form or Place.



Azure, a Chevron reverſed, *Or*. This is a *French* Coat, and placed by *Baron* in his *l'Art Heraldique p.*47. to the Name of *Ralet*; his blazon is *d'Azur au Chevron verſé d'Or.*

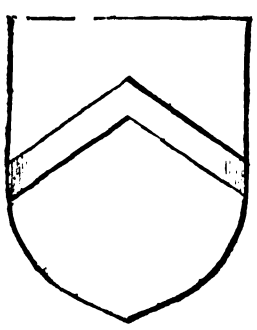
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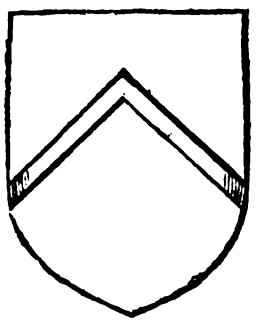
This alſo is a *French* Coat by the Name of *Doublet*, and blazon'd by *Baron* in the ſame Place thus, *d'Or au Chevron couché d'Azur.*

'The Subdiviſions of this 'Ordinary are { Chevronel. / Couple-cloſe.

'A Chevronel is a Diminutive of a Chevron, 'and ſignifieth a minute or ſmall Chevron, and 'containeth half the Quantity of the Chevron: 'As for Example.

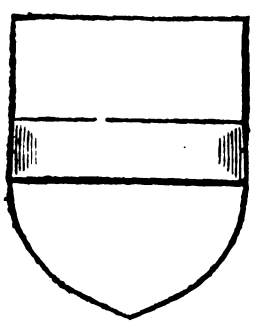


'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevronel, *Vert*. Of theſe '(ſaith *Leigh*) you may 'have no more than three 'in a Field, except Parti- 'tion. The other Subdi- 'viſion of the Chevron 'is called a Couple-cloſe. 'A Couple-cloſe is a ſub- 'ordinate Charge derived 'from a Chevron, and formed of two Lines 'erected Chevron-ways.



'He beareth *Vert*, a 'Couple-cloſe, *Argent*. This 'containeth the fourth of 'the Chevron, and is not 'born but by Pairs, ex- 'cept there be a Chevron 'between them. Well 'doth the Name of this 'Charge agree with the 'Uſe thereof, which is not 'only to be born by Couples for the moſt Part, 'but alſo to have a Chevron between them, 'which they incloſe on each Side.

'The next in order to the Chevron is the 'Barr. A Barr is compoſed of two Equi-diſtant 'Lines drawn overthwart the Eſcutcheon, after 'the Manner of the Feſs before-mentioned, as 'in this next Eſcutcheon appeareth.

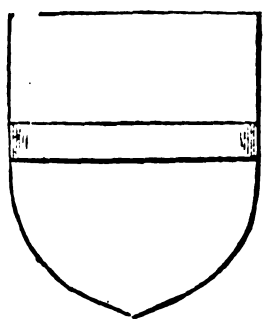


'This Ordinary differ- 'eth from the Feſs, not 'only in that it containeth 'the fifth Part of the Field, 'whereas the Feſs occu- 'pieth the third Part 'thereof; but alſo that the 'Feſs is limited to one 'certain Place of the Eſ- 'cutcheon, to wit, the 'exact Center or Feſs Point thereof, whereas 'the Barr is not tied to any preſcript Place, 'but may be transferred unto ſundry Parts of 'the Eſcutcheon. But if there be but one only 'Barr in the Eſcutcheon, then muſt the ſame 'occupy the Place of the Feſs, as appeareth in 'this Eſcutcheon. This Charge is of more eſti- 'mation than is well conſidered of many that 'bear the ſame. If you have two Barrs in the 'Field, they muſt be ſo placed, as that thereby 'the Field of the Eſcutcheon may be divided in- 'to five equal Parts; ſo ſhall each of them re- 'ceive their juſt Quantity.'

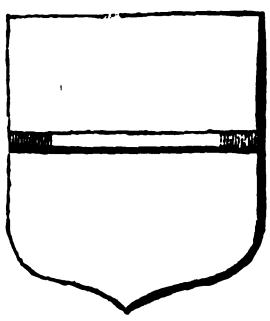
The *French* have no ſuch Ordinary as this; for they, as I told you before, call a Bend ſiniſter a Barr: And when they ſay he bears Barrs or *Barreé*, they mean a Bearing like our Scarpes or Bendy ſiniſter; and ſo on the contrary, when they blazon what we call Barrs or Barry, they ſay Faces or *Facé*.

'A Barr is ſubdivided into a { Cloſet. / Barulet.

'A Cloſet is a Charge abſtracted from a Barr, 'and conſiſteth alſo of two Equi-diſtant Lines 'drawn overthwart the Eſcutcheon: As in Ex- 'ample.



'He beareth *Or*, a Clo- 'ſet, Sanguine. This con- 'taineth half the Barr, and 'of theſe there may be 'five in one Field, and are 'very good Armoury. 'The other Subdiviſion 'of a Barr is called a Ba- 'rulet, which (after the 'Opinion of *Leigh*) can- 'not be born dividedly, but muſt be born by 'Couples, unleſs they be parted with a Barr, 'whereof you have an Example in this next 'Eſcutcheon.



'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Barulet, *Argent*. The 'Content of the Barulet 'is the fourth Part of the 'Barr, whereof it is a De- 'rivative, as by the Name 'of Diminution impoſed 'thereupon doth mani- 'feſtly appear. Barulets '(ſaith *Upton*) are diverſe- 'ly born in Arms, *viz.* Plain, Engrailed, *&c.* 'whereunto good heed muſt be taken in Bla- 'zon.'

Although I might ſeem to ſet this Chapter a-part for the honourable Ordinaries; yet, ſeeing there are other Ordinaries (ſomething leſs frequent) that are form'd by the like Lines, I thought proper to inſert them here, although they do preceed ſome of the honourable Ones, which being compos'd of more Lines, I am conſtrain'd by my late mention'd Method to treat of after ſuch as have leſs: The firſt of theſe Ordinaries is the Gyron.

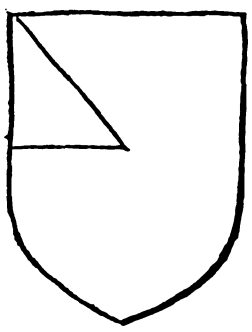
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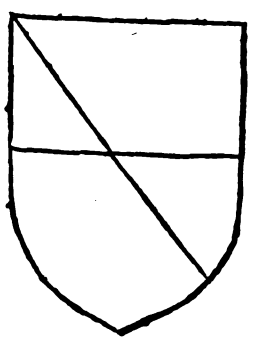
'A *Gyron* is an Ordinary conſiſting of two 'ſtreight Lines drawn from divers Parts of the 'Eſcutcheon, and meeting in an Acute-Angle 'in the Feſs Point of the ſame. A *Gyron* (as 'one ſaith) is the ſame that we call in *Latin* '*Gremium*, which ſignifieth a Lap, and is the 'Space between the Thighs; and thence per-'chance do we call the *Groyn*; which Name, 'whether it be given to this Charge, becauſe 'it determines *in gremio*, in the very Lap or 'Midſt of the Eſcutcheon, or becauſe it hath a 'Bending like the Thigh and Leg together, I 'cannot define.'

Mackenzy p. 27. *c.* 8. ſaith, That *Gyron* is the *French* Word for Boſom; and that *Gyrons* were ſo call'd, becauſe they met in or about the Boſom: They were of old call'd, *Contrarie-conid*, becauſe they did meet in *Cono*, *portat arma contra conata ex octo partibus*, Vid. Fern. 211. They are in the *Latin* call'd, *Pinnulæ octonæ*, and *Merli octango-laxi* by the *Italians:* And therefore if they be eight, ſaith he, the Number need not be expreſs'd, but if there be fewer or more it muſt. *Berengarius* was ſo call'd, ſaith *Mackenzy*, *Quia ejus Arma erant bene gyronata.*

'*Gyrons* are born diverſely, *viz.* ſingle, by 'couples of ſix, of eight, of ten, and of twelve, 'as ſhall appear hereafter, where I ſhall ſpeak 'of Arms having no Tincture predominating. 'For the Making this Ordinary, behold this 'next Eſcutcheon, where you ſhall find one ſingle '*Gyron* alone, which doth beſt expreſs the Man-'ner thereof: As in Example.



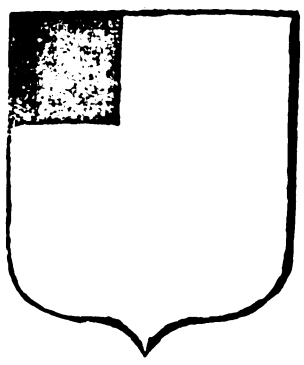
'He beareth Sanguine, 'one *Gyron* iſſuing from 'the Chief dexter Point, '*Or*. If theſe two Lines 'whereof this Ordinary 'is framed, were drawn 'throughout to the Extre-'mities of the Eſcutcheon, 'then would they conſti-'tute two *Gyrons*, as in this 'next Eſcutcheon appeareth. But if this *Gyron* 'had ſtood in Feſs in the dexter Part, and the '*Gyron Argent*, then were it the ſecond Coat of 'the Lord *de Wolfo* of *Sueſia*, whoſe Daughter 'was married to the Marqueſs of *Northampton*, 'and after to *Gorge*.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'two *Gyrons*, *Gules*. You 'need not ſay, meeting 'in Point, the One from 'the dexter Chief, the 'Other in the ſiniſter Baſe, 'becauſe they do ever-'more meet in the Feſs-'Point, be they never ſo 'many. Here you ſee, 'that as two Lines drawn, the one Bend-ways 'from the dexter Corner of the chief Part of 'the Eſcutcheon, and reſting on the Feſs-Point, 'and the other drawn Feſs-ways overthwart the 'Eſcutcheon, and meeting with the ſame in 'the ſaid Feſs-Point, do make one *Gyron*: So 'do the ſame drawn throughout, produce two '*Gyrons*.

'So much of a *Gyron*: Now of a Canton and 'Quarter.

'A Canton is an Ordinary framed of two 'ſtreight Lines, the One drawn perpendicularly 'from the Chief, and the Other tranſverſe from 'the Side of the Eſcutcheon, and meeting there-'with in a Right-Angle, near to the Corner of 'the Eſcutcheon, as in this next appeareth.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Canton, *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Sutton*. This 'Ordinary is termed a 'Canton, becauſe it oc-'cupieth but a Corner or 'Cantel of the Eſcutcheon. 'Some Armouriſts do 'hold, That the Canton 'is a Reward given to 'Gentlemen, Eſquires, 'and Knights, for Service done by them, and 'not to a Baron. Some others notwith-'ſtanding are of a different Opinion, That a 'Canton may well beſeem an Earl or a Baron 'receiving the ſame at his Sovereign's Hand; 'yet is the Quarter to be preferred in Dignity 'before the ſame: And before them both, 'Sir *John Ferne* preferreth the Eſcutcheon of 'Pretence, which he calleth an *Engiſlet* or Feſſy-'Target.

In this *Mackenzy*, *p.* 27. *c.* 8. agrees pretty well with *Guillim*; for, ſays he, it is call'd Canton from the *French* Word *Canton*, which ſignifies a Corner; and it repreſents the Banner that has been given to the Bearer, as a Reward of his Service; or at leaſt is equivalent, as if a Banner had been given to him.

'*Note*, That a Canton parted traverſe-ways, 'whether it be from the dexter Corner, or from 'the Siniſter, doth make two baſe Squires. And 'if the Canton be placed in the dexter Corner 'of the Eſcutcheon, you muſt in blazon only 'name it a Canton, not making any mention 'of the local Situation thereof: But if it be pla-'ced on the contrary Side, then muſt you in 'Blazon add this Word Siniſter, as he beareth 'a Canton ſiniſter. The ſiniſter Canton is all 'one with the Dexter in Form, in Quantity, 'and in Eſtimation, but differeth from the ſame, 'both in regard of the local Poſition thereof (by 'reaſon that it is placed in the ſiniſter Corner of 'the Eſcutcheon) as alſo in that it is not of ſo 'frequent Uſe.

'Hitherto of a Canton, now of a Quarter.

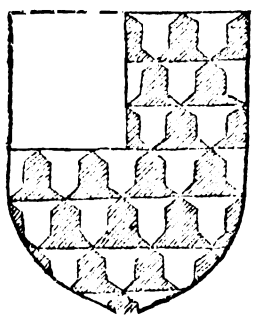
'The Quarter is an Ordinary of like Compo-'ſition with the Canton, and holdeth the ſame 'Places, and hath great reſemblance thereof; 'inſomuch as the ſame Rules and Obſervations 'that do ſerve for the One, may be attributed 'to the Other, *Quia ſimilium ſimilis eſt ratio*;

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'of like Things, the Reaſon is alike. The only 'Difference between them is, That the Canton 'keepeth only a Cantle or ſmall Portion of the 'Corner of the Eſcutcheon, and the Quarter com-'prehendeth the full fourth Part of the Eſcutche-'on: As in Example.

Mackenzy, *p.* 27. is miſtaken, where he makes the Canton and Quarter to be all one: And this I underſtand as much from his own Derivation of the Word Canton, lately mentioned, as any other Conſideration; for, ſays he, the Canton is a Corner; and that a Corner of any Thing is improperly call'd a Quarter thereof, I need not prove.



'He beareth *Verrey*, *Ar-'gent* and *Sable*, a Quar-'ter, *Gules*, by the Name 'of *Eſtanton*. Albeit that '(according to *Leigh*) the 'Quarter is for the moſt 'Part given by Emperors 'and Kings to a Baron (at 'the leaſt) for ſome ſpe-'cial or acceptable Ser-'vice done by him; yet do we find the ſame 'beſtowed upon Perſons of meaner Dignity for 'like Occaſion. Contrariwiſe, the Canton (be-'ing received at the Sovereign's Hand) may 'beſeem the Dignity of a Baron or Earl, as 'aforeſaid.

'Having ſpoken of the Canton and Quarter, 'as much as for this preſent is requiſite, I will 'reſerve ſome other their Adjuncts to a more 'convenient Place. And will now ſpeak of a 'Pile, ſhewing ſome variable Examples of the 'diverſe Bearings thereof.

'A Pile is an Ordinary conſiſting of a two-'fold Line, formed after the Manner of a Wedge; 'that is to ſay, broad at the upper End, and ſo 'leſſening by Degrees throughout with a come-'ly Narrowneſs and taper Growth, meeting to-'gether at the lower End in an Acute-Angle, as 'in this next Eſcutcheon appeareth.

"The late Editor of this Book took the Pile, "to be derived from *Pilum*, an ancient Weapon "peculiar to the *Romans*, ſhaped ſomewhat like "a Dart without Feathers, but thicker at the "great End, and waxing ſmaller Taper-wiſe, "being about five Foot in length, and ſharp-"ned at the Point with Steel: And ſuch (ſaith "he) were the offenſive Arms of the *Haſtati* and "*Principes*, as *Polybius* of the *Roman* Militia af-"firmeth: And Generals themſelves have born "them in their Marches, perhaps to encourage "the Soldiers by their Examples; all which is "proved by the excellent *Lucan*, *lib.* 1. who la-"menting the Miſery of a Civil War, thus "complains:

——— "*Totis concuſſi viribus orbis*
"*In commune nefas, infeſtiſque obvia ſignis*
"*Signa, pares aquilas, & Pila minantia Pilis.*
—— "*where, arm'd to impious War*
"*The Force of all the quaking World from far*
"*Is met; dire Standards againſt Standards daſh,*
"*Eagles 'gainſt Eagles, 'gainſt Piles, Piles do cluſh.*

And *Lib.* 7.

—— "*ſceleris ſed crimine nullo*
"*Externum maculant Chalybem, ſtetit omne coactum*
"*Circa Pila nefas* ———

"*But no dire Crime could ſtain the Stranger's Steel,*
"*Nought could do Miſchief but the* Roman *Pile.*

"Laſtly, deſcribing *Cato*'s Magnanimity in "his rough March through *Libya*, he thus ſing-"eth, *Lib.* 9.

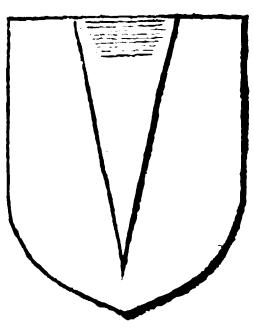
"*Ipſe manu ſua Pila gerens, &c.*

Thus Engliſhed:

"*Himſelf a-foot, before his wearied Bands,*
"*Marches with Pile in Hand, and not commands.*

But a Pile in Heraldry (ſaith *Mackenzy p.* 27. *c.* 8.) repreſents that Engine whereby Soldiers and others ſecured the Foundations of their Buildings; and have ſince been given to ſuch as were very uſeful in founding Commonwealths, Colonies, or Families: But three Piles are often miſtaken (as he conceives) both in *England* and *Scotland*, for the Paſſion-Nails; which were ordinary Symbols aſſum'd by ſuch as went to the Holy Land. And thus (ſaith he) I blazon the *Wiſharts* Arms, *Argent*, three Paſſion-nails *Gules*, meeting in Point, for they reſemble exactly the Jeſuits Cognizance, which is three Paſſion-nails. And generally in *France* and *Spain*, where theſe Piles are *Gules* and meet in Point, they are call'd Paſſion-nails: And he the rather believes this, becauſe *Spelman*, *p.* 572. relates, That the *Wiſharts* got this Name out of Malice from the *Saracens*, whom *Robert*, the firſt of that Name, did much perſecute, about the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt.

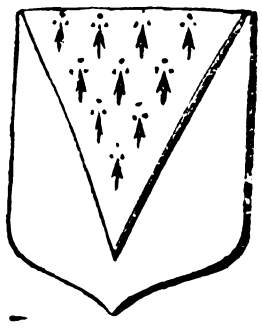
But the Nails we very frequently ſee in *Engliſh* Coat-Armours, are like the real Nails which Antiquity us'd, and not like Piles. 'Tis probable, in thoſe ancient zealous Times, Nails might repreſent the Paſſion-nails, and in ſuch Coats the Blazon is not improper. But later Times have introduc'd them on other Occaſions, wherefore I treat of them as Things pertinent to Building under their proper Head.



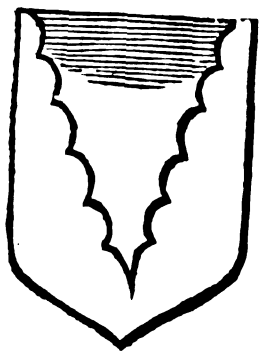
'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Pile, *Gules*. This Coat 'pertained to the right 'worthy and valiant 'Knight, Sir *John Chan-'dos*, Baron of St. *Savi-'our*'s, *le Viſcount* in *France*, 'great Seneſchal of *Poictu* 'High Conſtable of *Aqui-tain.*

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'*tain.* All given him by King *Edward* the Third, 'who alſo made him one of the Founders of the 'moſt Noble Order of the Garter. In all For-'tifications and Buildings, in caſe the Ground 'be diſtruſted to be unſure and deceivable, Men 'are accuſtomed to build upon Piles, and by 'them to force an infallible and permanent 'Foundation.



Azure, a Pile, *Ermine*, was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, *June* 28, 1587. 29 Queen *Eliz.* to *Tho. Wyche* of *Davenham*, in *Com. Ceſt.* Gent. (who married —— Daughter and Heir of —— *Moreton*, of the ſaid County) Son of *Richard*, by his Wife —— Daughter of —— *Haughton*, which *Richard* was Son of *Richard* (by his Wife —— Daughter of *Beeſton*) who was Son of *William Wyche* and *Margery* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Richard Brett* of *Davenham* aforeſaid. *Vide* M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſhm. N° 844.

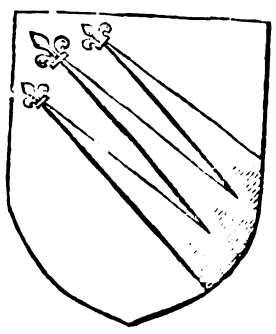


'He beareth *Or*, a Pile 'engrailed, *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Waterhouſe*; and 'was the paternal Coat-'Armour of Dr. *Edward* '*Waterhouſe*, a great Lo-'ver of Antiquities and 'Heraldry.' This was the Gentleman that writ the Octavo, Entitled, *The Defence of Arms and Armoury*, which I have quoted in my Introduction, and he that was ſuppos'd to have a chief Hand in *Morgan*'s *Sphere of Gentry*.

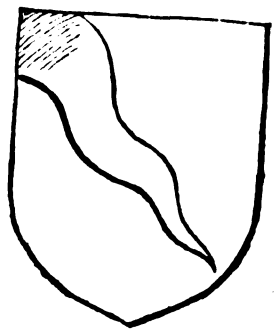
'Sometimes you ſhall find this Ordinary born 'tranſpoſed or reverſed, contrary to the uſual 'Form of their Bearing, *viz.* with their Points 'upward, which naturally ought to be down-'wards, being ſuppoſed to be a Piece of Tim-'ber, whoſe nether Part is ſharp'ned, to the 'End that it may be more commodiouſly driven 'into the Ground;' and ſometimes two or three in one Eſcutcheon; as hereafter ſhall appear.

'The Pile is an ancient Addition to Armoury, 'and is a Thing that maketh all Foundations 'to be firm and perfect, eſpecially in Water-'works.

'When there is but one Pile in the Field, it 'muſt contain the third Part of the ſame at the 'Chief. This Ordinary is diverſely formed and 'born, as in this next Eſcutcheon doth ap-'pear.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'triple Pile, Flory on the 'Tops, iſſuing out of the 'ſiniſter Baſe, in Bend, 'towards the dexter Cor-'ner, *Sable*. This Sort of 'Bearing of the Pile, hath 'a Reſemblance of ſo ma-'ny Piles driven into ſome 'Water-work, and by 'long Tract of Time, incorporated at their 'Heads, by reaſon of an extraordinary Weight 'impoſed upon them, which gave Impediment 'of their Growth in height.



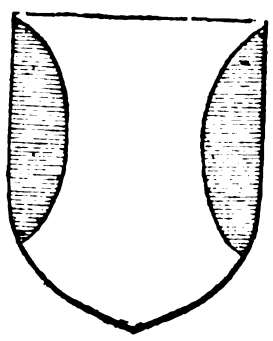
'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Pile waved, iſſuing out 'of the dexter Corner of 'the Eſcutcheon, Bend-'ways, *Or*, by the Name 'of *Aldam*. As this Pile 'waved iſſueth out of the 'Dexter, ſo alſo may the 'ſame be born from the 'ſiniſter Chief Point. 'Moreover you ſhall find them born in Pale, 'and ſometimes iſſuing out of the Baſe with the 'Point thereof tranſpoſed, which I leave to Ob-'ſervation.

'So much of Piles, and their Variety, as well 'of Form as of Location. There reſt yet ſome 'other Sorts of Ordinaries, that are compoſed of 'a two-fold Line, not hitherto ſpoken of.

'Such are theſe, *viz.* { Flaſque. Flanch. Voider.

'In ſome Mens Conceit, perhaps, theſe Ordina-'ries laſt mentioned might have been more fitly 'placed amongſt ſuch as are before handled, 'and are compoſed of a ſingle Line (of which 'Number theſe may be well reckoned, if we 'conſider them each one a-part by themſelves:) 'but foraſmuch as none of them are born ſingle, 'but always by couples; for conveniency, I 'have choſen rather to ſort them with theſe that 'are formed of a two-fold Line: And firſt of a 'Flaſque.

'A Flaſque is an Ordinary conſiſting of one 'Arch-line, drawn ſomewhat diſtant from the 'Corners of the Chief, and meanly ſwelling by 'Degrees until you come towards the Midſt of 'the Eſcutcheon, and from thence again decrea-'ſing with a like comely Deſcent unto the ſini-'ſter baſe Points: As in Example.



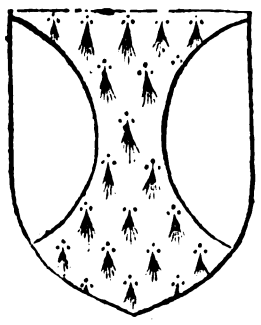
'The Field is *Or*, two 'Flaſques, *Azure*. This 'Reward (ſaith *Leigh*) is 'to be given by a King 'for Vertue and Learn-'ing, and eſpecially for 'Service in Ambaſſage: 'For therein may a Gen-'tleman deſerve as well 'of

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'of his Sovereign, as the Knight that ſerveth 'him in the Field. This is called an Arch-line, 'of the *Latin* Word *Arcus*, that ſignifieth a Bow, 'which being bent, hath a moderate bowing, 'void of Exceſs of Tuberoſity. This Word 'Flaſque is derived either from the *French* Word '*Fleſchier*, or from the *Latin* Word *Flecto*, which 'ſignifieth to bend or bow.'

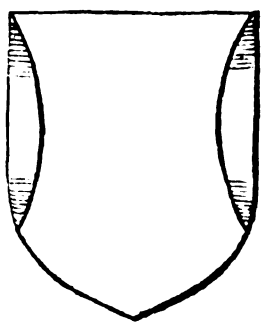
It hath its Name, ſaith *Mackenzy p.* 28. *c.* 8. as *Skinner* obſerves, *à ſimilitudine uterum antiquorum: Animi candorem notat, Herodian. in ſevero*, p. 223. But *Spelman* (ſays he) aſſerts, that they are the Facings of Gowns which were of old ſo ſhap'd. Others alſo there are who think theſe Flaſques to be the proper Rewards given by Princes, to ſuch as have ſerv'd them as domeſtick Servants: For the Voider, which is the Diminutive of the Flaſque, is acknowledg'd by *Guillim* (as you will by and by ſee) to be the Reward for domeſtick Service, *& eadem eſt ratio totius, & partis.*

'The next in Order is the Flanch, which is 'an Ordinary formed of an Arch-line, taking its 'Beginning from the Corner of the Chief, and 'from thence compaſſing orderly with a ſwel-'ling Emboſſment, until it come near to the 'Nombril of the Eſcutcheon, and thence pro-'portionably declining to the ſiniſter baſe Point, 'as in this next Eſcutcheon.



'He beareth *Ermine*, 'two Flanches, *Vert*. This '(ſaith *Leigh*) is one De-'gree under the aforeſaid 'Flaſque, yet it is com-'mendable Armoury. This 'Word Flanch (as ſome 'do hold) is derived from 'the *French* Word *Flans*, 'which ſignifieth the 'Flank of a Man or Beaſt, that includeth the 'ſmall Guts, becauſe that Part ſtrutteth out, '*cum tumore quodam*, as it were a blown Bladder. 'Sometimes you may find this Ordinary made 'of ſome other Forms of Lines than plain, which 'when it ſhall happen, you muſt in the Blazon 'thereof make ſpecial mention of the Form of 'Line whereof it is compoſed.

'Laſt of all in our Ordinaries, cometh the 'Voider, conſiſting of one Arch-line moderate-'ly bowing from the Corner of the Chief, by 'Degrees, towards the Nombril of the Eſcu-'tcheon, and from thence in like Sort declin-'ing, until it come unto the ſiniſter Baſe, and 'hath a more near Reſemblance of the Bent of 'a Bow than the Flanch hath, in that it riſeth 'not with ſo deep a Compaſs: As in Example.



'He beareth *Tenne*, two 'Voiders, *Or*. This is the 'Reward of a Gentlewo-'man for Service by her 'done to the Prince; but 'then the Voider ſhould 'be of one of the nine Furs 'or Doublings. Such Re-'ward (ſaith *Leigh*) might 'the Dutcheſs of *Mont-'fort* have given to her Gentlewoman, who 'ſerved her moſt diligently, not only while 'ſhe kept the Town of *Hanybot*, but alſo when 'ſhe rode armed into the Field, and ſcared the '*Frenchmen* from the Siege thereof. Theſe are 'called Voiders, either becauſe of the Shallow-'neſs wherein they do reſemble the accuſtom-'ed voiding Plates with narrow Brims uſed at 'Tables; or elſe of the *French* Word *Voire*, 'which ſignifieth a Looking-glaſs or Mirrour, '(which in ancient Times were commonly made 'in that bulging Form) eſpecially conſidering 'they are given to Gentlewomen in recompence 'of Service, unto whom ſuch Gifts are accept-'able; and withal implying, that Gentlewo-'men ſo well deſerving, ſhould be Mirrors and 'Patterns to others of their Sex, wherein to be-'hold both their Duties, and the due Reward of 'Vertues. His Counſel was ſo very behoveful, 'who adviſed all Gentlewomen often to look 'on Glaſſes, that ſo, if they ſaw themſelves 'beautiful, they might be ſtirred up to make 'their Minds as fair by Vertue, as their Faces 'were by Nature: But if deformed, they might 'make amends for their outward Deformity, 'with their intern Pulchritude and gracious Qua-'lities. And thoſe that are proud of their Beau-'ty, ſhould conſider, that their own Hue is as 'brittle as the Glaſs wherein they ſee it; and 'that they carry on their Shoulders nothing but 'a Skull wrapt in Skin, which one Day will be 'loathſome to be looked on.

CHAP. VII.

'HAving ſhewed the Manner and Making 'of ſuch Ordinaries as are compoſed of 'a two-fold Line; we will now proceed to that 'other Member of the Diſtribution before de-'livered, which maketh mention of Ordinaries 'conſiſting of Lines more than two-fold; and 'will ſhew how they alſo are made.

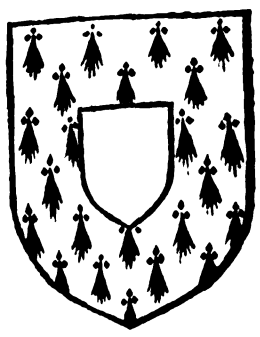
'Such Ordinaries do conſiſt 'of Lines { Three-fold. / Four-fold.

'Thoſe that are formed of a three-fold Line, 'are the Ineſcutcheon and the Orle.

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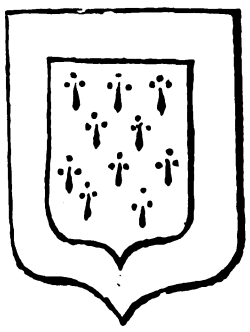
'The Ineſcutcheon is an Ordinary formed of 'a three-fold Line, repreſenting the Shape of the 'Eſcutcheon: As in Example.



'He beareth *Ermine*, 'an Ineſcutcheon, *Gules*, 'by the Name of *Hul-'greve*: This Name of 'Ineſcutcheon is proper 'only to thoſe that are 'born in this Place; for 'if the ſame were born 'in any other Place, than 'upon the Feſs-Point of 'the Shield, you ſhould term the ſame then an 'Eſcutcheon, and not an Ineſcutcheon; ſo muſt 'you alſo, if there be more than one in the 'Field. This Eſcutcheon is ſometimes termed 'an Eſcutcheon of Pretence, as ſhall hereafter 'appear.

I conceive both the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* are in an Error, when they ſay an *Ineſcutcheon of Pretence*; or that the *'Scutcheon of Pretence* is an Ineſcutcheon: For an Ineſcutcheon is properly the Charge of a Shield, and born within a 'Scutcheon or Shield, as the Coat before us, whether in that or any other Poſition, let *Guillim* aſſert what he pleaſe; and therefore the *French* do more properly call our *'Scutcheon of Pretence*, a *'Scutcheon Sur-tout*, a Shield over all, becauſe it covers ſome Part of the Charge of the Coat or Coats whereon it is placed: But of this hereafter.

'This Ordinary containeth the fifth Part of 'the Field (ſaith *Leigh*, but his demonſtration 'denoteth the third Part) and may not be diminiſhed; and albeit it be ſubject to ſome Alteration, by reaſon of the different Forms of 'Lines before ſpecified, yet it keepeth ſtill one 'ſett Form of an Eſcutcheon, as we ſhall ſee 'by and by.



The next Ordinary, in courſe, which is compoſed of a three-fold Line, is the Border as We and the *French* term it, *i.e.* a Border; for, as you may obſerve by the Cut, it borders round, and as it were hemms in the Field.

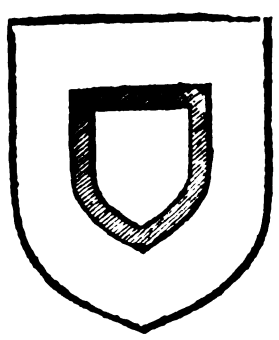
The *French* reckon this the Ninth among their twelve Honourable Pieces: But what is very remarkable, our *Engliſh* Heralds will by no means admit it as ſuch, nor as a principal Figure, but only as a Difference, though they do allow of its diminutive the Orle as ſuch: But, as both *Mackenzy* and *Nisbet* have very well obſerv'd, they are miſtaken; for 'tis an Ordinary, and a principal Figure, not only in *France* and *Scotland*, but in *England* too, as is evident in the following Coats, which conſiſt of no other Charge but Bordures; therefore *Guillim*, *Leigh*, and other Writers ſhould have better conſulted their Books of Ordinaries before they had writ ſo poſitively.

Ermine, a Bordure, *Gules*, is the ancient Coat pertaining to the Family of *Hundeſcote*. I ſuppoſe none will pretend that this is a Mark of Cadency from the ancient Dukes of *Britany*, and if not, the Bordure muſt be an Ordinary, and a principal Figure.

Or, a Bordure, *Vaire*, pertain'd to the ancient Family of *Gwine*.

I could here inſtance two or three more, as particularly the Families of *Hunt*, *Swynburne*, &c. whoſe Coats, by my Method, I am conſtrain'd to ſpeak of in another Place.

'The next in rank of this Kind is the Orle, 'which is an Ordinary compoſed of a three-fold 'Line duplicated, admitting a Tranſparency of 'the Field, throughout the innermoſt *Area* or 'Space therein incloſed. This hath the Form 'of an Ineſcutcheon, but hath not the ſolid Sub'ſtance thereof, being evermore voided; as in 'theſe following Examples appeareth.



'He beareth *Or*, an 'Orle, *Azure*, by the 'Name of *Bertram*, Lord 'of *Bothal*. This Word '*Orle* ſeemeth to be de'rived from the *French* 'Word *Oreiller*, which 'ſignifieth a Pillow, and 'is attributed to this Or'dinary, becauſe the ſame 'being of a different Tincture from the Field'and formed only of a double Tract, in re'gard of the Tranſparency of the Field with'in, and the ſurrounding thereof without, it 'receiveth the Reſemblance of an emboſſed 'Subſtance, as if it were raiſed like a Pillow 'above the Field. *Upton* termeth it in *Latin* '*Tractus*, which ſignifieth a Trace or Trail, be'cauſe the Field is ſeen both within and with'out it; and the Trail it ſelf is drawn thereup'on in a different Colour. If this were flored '(ſaith *Leigh*) then muſt it be called a Treſſure, 'which muſt contain the fifth Part of the Field. 'And if two of theſe be in an Eſcutcheon, you 'muſt term them a double Treſſure.

But *Mackenzy p.* 40. derives this Orle from the *Latin* Word *Orula*, which ſignifies a little Bordure, and ſays, That as the Bordure, ſo alſo this was given to recompence ſuch as have afforded Protection and Defence, becauſe it defends what is within it. He makes the Treſſure or *Treſheur* alſo to ſignify the ſame, becauſe he holds it to be the Diminutive thereof, as that is of the Bordure. What a Treſſure is, ſee the Examples following thoſe of the Orle.

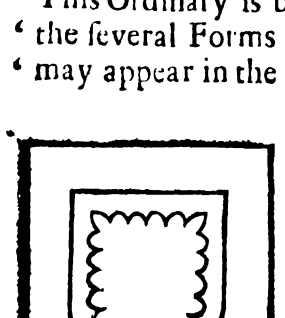
'*Chaſſanæus* ſaith, that the Orle is ſometimes 'formed of many Pieces, and that they are born 'to the Number of Six.

'As touching the Doubling of this plain Orle, 'I will not here give Example, for that I pur'poſe to preſent to your View a three-fold Orle 'or Tract, which doth include the two-fold, as 'in this next Eſcutcheon appeareth.

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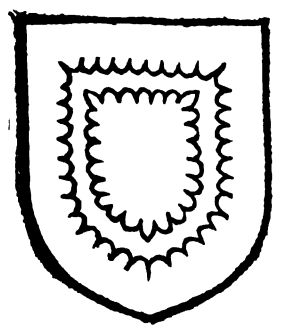
'He beareth *Or*, an 'Orle of three Pieces, *Sable*. That this Ordinary is born of many 'Tracts, it appeareth by 'this Example, taken 'out of *Upton*, for the 'Reader's Satisfaction; 'where it is ſaid, *Sunt 'inſuper alii qui habent 'iſtum Tractum triplicatum & quadruplicatum, ut 'nuper in armis Epiſcopi Cænomanenſis, qui porta-'vit pro Armis unum Tractum triplicatum de ni-'gro, in campo aureo:* Some bear the Orle tripled 'and quadrupled, as the late Biſhop of *Maine*, 'who bare a tripled Orle, *Sable*, in a Field, *Or*. 'This Ordinary is born diverſely, according to 'the ſeveral Forms of Lines before handled, as 'may appear in the Examples enſuing.



'He beareth *Or*, an 'Orle Engrailed on the 'inner Side, *Gules*.

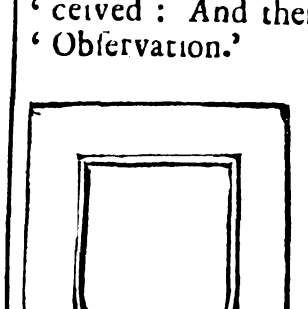
Or, an Orle Indented on the inner Side, is the Coat of *Landell* of *Coule*; and without the Indent is the ancient Coat of that Name, as now quarter'd by the Earl of *Hume*.

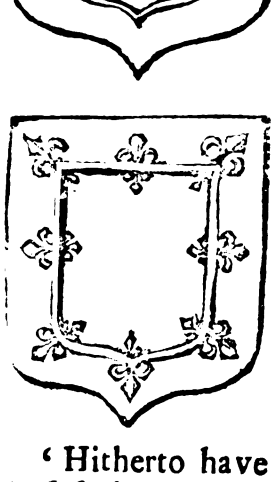
'I found this Form of Bearing obſerved by an 'uncertain Author, whom at firſt I ſuppoſed 'to have either unskilfully taken, or negligent-'ly miſtaken the Trick thereof; but after I had 'found in *Upton*, that in blazoning of an Orle 'Engrailed, he blazoned the ſame; an Orle En-'grailed on both Sides, I took more ſpecial No-'tice of this Kind of Bearing, for that ſuch a 'Form of Blazon (proceeding from a Man ſo 'judicious in this Kind) ſeemed covertly to im-'ply a Diſtinction of That from this Form of 'Bearing. And becauſe *diverſa juxta ſe appoſita 'magis eluceſcunt*, Things differing give Light 'each to other, I will here produce the Coat it 'ſelf, and the Blazon thereof, as I find it ſet 'down by *Upton*.



'*Il port* (ſaith he) *de 'Gules un trace engrailee, 'de chaſcun coſt d'Or*. 'And in *Latin* thus: *Qui 'habet iſta Arma, portat 'unum tractum ex utraque 'parte ingradatum, de Au-'ro in campo rubro*. He 'beareth an Orle engrail-'ed on both Sides, *Or*, in 'a Field, *Gules*. And no doubt by heedful Ob-'ſervation you may find theſe Orles in like Sort 'born invecked, *Similium enim ſimilis eſt ratio*; 'for like Things have the like Reaſon and Re-'ſpect.

'*Note*, That diverſe Charges, as well Arti-'ficial as Natural, are born Orle-ways, or in 'Orle: As likewiſe in Form of Croſs, Bend, 'Chevron, Saltire, *&c.* the Examples whereof 'I muſt paſs over, until a fit Place be offered 'to handle Charges of thoſe Kinds Concern-'ing the Bearing of Orles, compoſed of the ſun-'dry Sorts of Furrs, I hold it needleſs to uſe 'Examples to expreſs them to the View, for 'that by Conſideration of the manifold Sorts 'of ſeveral Ordinaries before expreſſed, their 'diverſe Manner of Bearing may be eaſily con-'ceived: And therefore I will leave them to 'Obſervation.'





Argent, a Treſſure, *Azure*. This, as I ſaid, is the Diminutive of an Orle, and is moſt frequently born Flory, Counter-flory, particularly in *Scotland*, as in the next Eſcutcheon, and ſometimes double, as in the Arms of that Kingdom, to which it was added, as a Note of that memorable League betwixt their King *Achaius* and *Charlemaign* King of *France*. It is carried as a principal Figure in *England*, by the Family of *Faſon*, as you will find hereafter.

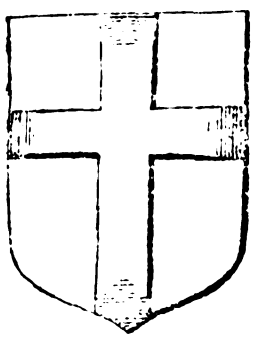
'Hitherto have we conſidered the Making 'of ſuch Ordinaries as are compoſed of a three-'fold Line: Our Order calleth me now to ſpeak 'of ſuch Ordinaries as do require a four-fold Line 'for the Effecting of them.

'Of this Sort is the { Croſs. / Saltire.

'The Croſs is an Ordinary compoſed of a 'four-fold Line, whereof two are Perpendicu-'luar, and the other two are Tranſverſe, for 'ſo we muſt conceive of them, though they are 'not drawn throughout, but meet by Couples 'in four Acute-Angles, near about the Feſs-'Point of the Eſcutcheon; to look upon (if 'they were couped, as they are ſometimes found) 'like to four Carpenter's Squares; as the Ex-'ample following will demonſtrate. This Or-'dinary is called *Crux*, *à cruciando*, or *à cruciatu*, 'becauſe of the unſpeakable Torture and Tor-'ment which they do ſuffer, who undergo this 'Kind of Death. The Content of the Croſs is 'not the ſame always: For when it is not 'charged, then it hath only the fifth Part of the 'Field; but if it be charged, then muſt it con-'tain the third Part thereof. To give you par-'ticular Examples of all the different Forms of 'Bearing of the Croſs, were as needleſs as end-'leſs, conſidering the Variety ſet down by other 'Authors: I will therefore content my ſelf with 'theſe enſuing.

'He

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'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Croſs, Sable, by the Name 'of *Raynsford*, and is the 'paternal Coat-Armour of 'Sir *Richard Raynsford* of '*Dallington* in *Northamp* '*tonſhire*, Kt. Lord Chief 'Juſtice of his Majeſty's 'Court of *King*'s *Bench*.

'This Coat was alſo born by *Henry Rayns*-'*ford* of *Stanmore magna* in *Middleſex*, B. D. 'deceaſed.

'*Argent*, a Croſs, *Vert*, by the Name of *Huſ* '*ſey*; and with the Arms of *Ulſter*, is the Coat-'Armour of Sir *Thomas Huſſey* of *Hemington* in '*Lincolnſhire*, Bart.

'*Azure*, a Croſs, *Or*: This Coat Armour per-'tained to the right worſhipful Family of *Shel*-'*ton* in the County of *Norfolk*, whence deſcend-'ed that honourable vertuous Lady, *Mary Shel*-'*ton*, who was many Years of the moſt honou-'rable Bed-chamber of that glorious Queen *Eli*-'*zabeth*; and was alſo Wife to the right wor-'ſhipful Sir *John Scudamore* of *Home-Lacy* in the 'County of *Hereford*, Kt. Standard-bearer to 'Her Majeſty's Honourable Band of Gentle-'men Penſioners.'

This ſame Coat is alſo born by *Theophilus Shelton*, of *Darrington*, in the County of *York*, Eſquire.

(99) *Or*, a Croſs, *Gules*, by the Name of *Corsby*.

Vert, a Croſs, *Or*, was born by *Henry Sted-man* or *Stedmyn*, of *Brecknockſhire*, Genr. who dy'd in the Houſe of —— *Roſe* behind, or on the North Side of St. *Maries* Church, the 22d. of *Octo-ber*, 1685. Aged 65, or thereabouts; buried by the Care of his Son *Hen-ry Stedmyn*, M. A. (and Chaplain of *All Souls* Colledge) in St. *Mary*'s Church.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.

He accompany'd Sir *Leolin Jenkyns*'s Body from *Hammerſmith* to *Oxon*, and continuing there for ſome Time after, for the Sake of his Son, fell ſick and dy'd. He was the Son (as *Ant. à Wood* conceiv'd) of *John Stedman* of *Loves-lodge* in *Caermarthenſhire*, Eſq; and had been a Student in *Jeſus Colledge* with Sir *Leolin Jenkyns* before-mentioned.

Henry Stedman, the Son, was matriculated, of St. *Alban*'s *Hall*, in *Oxon*, by the Name of *Sted-min*, Son of *Henry Stedmin* of St. *B——chin*, Gent. Aged 17, 1671. *April* 10.

Argent, a Croſs, Sable, was the Coat of *Piers Leigh*, of *Bradley*, who married to his firſt Wife *Jane*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Gerard* of *Bryn*.

Coll. of the North. per Glover (or Cheſter) in M. S. in the Aſhmolian Library, Number 834.

'This Ordinary is oftentimes diverſely nam-'ed, according to the Diverſity of Lines where-'of it is compoſed: For as is the Form of 'Lines whereof it is made, ſo is the Denomina-'tion thereof. In the ancienteſt Inſtitution of 'the Bearing of the Croſs (without all Con-'troverſy) it had this Form; which is taken 'to be the true Shape of the Croſs whereupon 'our bleſſed Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt* ſuffered: 'Whoſe godly Obſervation and Uſe was in 'great Eſteem in the Primitive Church; tho' 'in latter Times it hath been diſhonourably 'entertained by two oppoſed Kinds of Fan-'taſticks: The One, who ſo ſuperſtitiouſly dote 'on it, that they adore it like their God: The 'Other, who ſo Unchriſtianly deteſt it, that 'they ſlander the moſt godly and ancient Uſe 'thereof, in our firſt initiating unto *Chriſt*, as 'if it were ſome deviliſh Idol. But the true 'Soldiers of ſuch a Captain need not to be 'aſhamed to bear their General's Enſign. And 'this Bearing was firſt beſtowed on ſuch as 'had performed, or at leaſt undertaken ſome 'Service for *Chriſt*, and Chriſtian Profeſſion: 'And therefore being duly conferred, I hold 'it the moſt honourable Charge to be found in 'Heraldry. But the Form and Bearing there-'of (as well as the Chevrons formerly ſpoken 'of) hath been alſo depraved through the in-'conſiderate Handling of common Painters. 'For which Cauſe I have cauſed this prece-'dent Croſs only to be cut after this Faſhion, 'in the Reſt I have enſued the vulgar Manner of 'Bearing now uſed, *Nemo enim errantem arguit*, '*qui cum multis errat*.'

That which made this Ordinary ſo conſider-able, and ſo frequently uſed in Heraldry was, the ancient Expeditions into the Holy Land, and the Holy War; for the Pilgrims, after their Pilgrimage, took the Croſs for their Cog-nizance, and the Enſign of that War was the Croſs; and therefore theſe Expeditions were called *Croiſſades*. In theſe Wars (ſaith *Mackenzy* p. 42. cap. 16.) the *Scots* carried St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, the *French* a Croſs *Argent*, the *Engliſh* a Croſs *Or*, the *Germans*, *Sable*, the *Italians*, *Azure*, the *Spaniards*, *Gules*, as *Colomb.* obſerves: Thus *Montmorancy* carry the Croſs becauſe they were the eldeſt Chriſtians among the *Gauls*, and the Dukes of *Savoy* becauſe they did aſſiſt the *Rhodes* againſt the *Turks*; and the *Sibald*, who are come from *Sabaudia*, carry the Croſs, becauſe *Savoy* or *Sabaudia*, from whence they came, carry the Croſs; for *Sibandus* or *Sibaldus*, is but the corrupted Name of *Sabaudus*. But the St. *George*'s Croſs, *i. e.* the red Croſs in a Field, *Argent*, is now the Standard of *England*, he being our Patron.

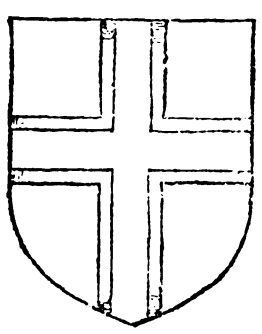
The plain Croſs is call'd in *Latin*, *Crux ſim-plex & plana*.

Note, That the *Latin* Terms of moſt of the Croſſes following, are ſet down from *Mackenzy*, who gives them as ſet down by *Syl. Pet. Sanct. Upton*, and others.

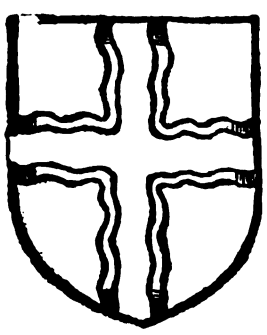
'A like Form of Bearing of this, is that Croſs 'which we find born in the Shield of St. *George*, 'but diverſely from this, both in Metal and 'Colour: Which, of ſome Armouriſts in *Up-'ton*'s Time (as himſelf noteth in his *Diſcourſe*

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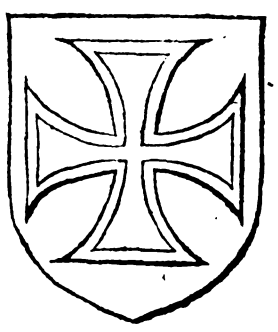
'*of Arms*) received in thoſe Days a very ſtrange 'and abſurd Kind of Blazon, which he there 'ſetteth down after this Manner; the Shield, '*Gules*, four Quarters, *Argent*: Whoſe Reaſon 'herein (ſaith he) I do not allow, for that by 'ſuch Manner of Blazon, the Bearing of a 'plain Croſs ſhall never be known. Moreover, 'herein alſo may we obſerve the Blazon hereof 'to be erroneous, in that they ſay, Four Quar-'ters: Which are indeed but ſo many Cantons; 'elſe ſhould they all four meet in the Center of 'the Eſcutcheon. This Ordinary is ſubject to 'voiding and couping, as theſe Examples fol-'lowing ſhew.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'a Croſs voided, *Azure*; in *Latin*, *Crux ſecta introrſim, ſeu perforata*. 'Pa-'*normitan* writeth of *Al-'phonſus* King of *Arragon* '(what Time he beſieged '*Puteoli*, a City by the 'Sea-ſide in *Campania*) 'that he reſorted daily to 'the Sea-ſhore for his Recreation, upon a Time he 'chanced to find the Corps of a Man of *Genoa* 'in *Italy*, that had been caſt out of a Galley; 'and thereupon alighting ſpeedily from his 'Horſe, cauſed all others that were near him 'to light; and commanded ſome to dig a Grave, 'whilſt others covered the naked Corps; and 'he himſelf, with his own Hands did make a 'Croſs of Wood, which he ſticked faſt at the 'Head of the Man ſo interred; to teſtify that 'all Chriſtian Offices may beſeem the greateſt 'Kings; and that whatever Death we die, it 'is not material, ſo we live to Chriſt. So great 'is the Reſemblance oftentimes of Things born 'in Coat-Armour, which yet in their Exiſtence 'are much differing, that a Man well ſeen in 'Heraldry, may eaſily commit an Error in the 'Blazoning of them, as by comparing of this 'Coat-Armour with the next, will manifeſtly 'appear: Wherefore you muſt uſe an adviſed 'Deliberation in Blazoning, eſpecially of Arms 'of near reſemblance.



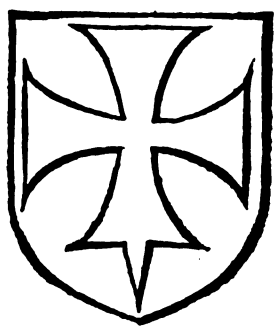
'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Croſs-wavy, voided, '*Sable*, by the Name of '*Duckenfield* in *Devon-'ſhire*. In Coats of ſuch 'Bearing, you ſhall not 'need to ſay, in the Bla-'zon of them, that the 'Charge (whatſoever the 'ſame be) is voided of 'the Field; becauſe when you ſay only Void-'ed, and no more, it is always underſtood to 'be voided of the Field.



'He beareth *Or*, a Croſs 'Patee, *Sable*, Fimbriated, '*Gules*.'

This is call'd a Croſs *Patée*: *Quia extremitates ejus ſunt patulæ*, becauſe the Ends are broad and patent, and to this agrees *Chaſſ. fol.* 28. *Bara le Blazon des Arm.* 67. though *Leigh*, I know, is of a contrary Opinion, and calls it *Formée* or *Formy*. In the *Latin* a Croſs *Patée* is call'd, *Crux patula ad ſcapos*, *ſeu Crux patens*.

'This approacheth near to the former, in re-'ſpect of the double Tract thereof; yet doth 'it much differ from the ſame in Subſtance, for-'aſmuch as the Charge of that is a twofold 'Croſs, *viz.* one ſurmounted of another; and 'this a ſingle Croſs bordured or invironed with 'a Hem or Edge. Moreover, That this is not 'a Croſs of *Gules*, ſurmounted of another, *Sa-'ble*, it is clear, becauſe the Edge that goeth 'about this Croſs is much narrower than is the 'Space between thoſe two Croſſes. Beſides, 'it cannot ſtand with the Rules of good Ar-'moury, to bear Colour upon Colour, or Me-'tal upon Metal. This is called a Croſs *Fim-'briated*, of the *Latin* Word *Fimbria*, which 'ſignifieth an Edge, Welt, or Hem for a Gar-'ment, and is to be underſtood to be of the 'ſame Thickneſs with it, and not to lie either 'upon or underneath.



'He beareth *Or*, a 'Croſs *Patée* fitched in 'the Foot, *Gules*. This 'Coat was born by *Gal-'fride de Scudamore* that 'lived in the Time of 'King *Henry* the Second. 'It is termed Fitched of 'the *Latin* Word *Figo*, 'which ſignifieth to fa-'ſten or make ſure, becauſe by the Means of 'the Sharpneſs added to the Foot thereof, 'it becometh more apt to be faſtned any 'where.'

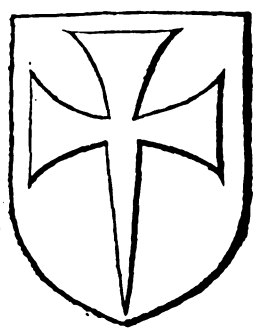
But *Mackenzy*, *p.* 43. *c.* 16. ſays, it is call'd Fitched from the *French* Word *Fichée*, which ſignifies fixed, and that the Writing it *Fitchée* with *a*, *t*, is an Error: But ſuch Diſputes as theſe, tho' unneceſſary, vex the Reader to the Purpoſe, and therefore in my Mind it were better to ſay a Croſs fixable; and for the ſame Reaſon, it were better to ſay a Croſs crouch-wiſe, than to ſay a Croſs Potent, or *Potence*: For a *Potence* ſignifies a Crouch in the *French*, but Potent and *Potence* are the ſame Terms: Nay, the *French* wou'd be puzzled to underſtand their own Language in ſome of our Books of Heraldry, and are highly to be commended for having their Terms in their own Tongue.

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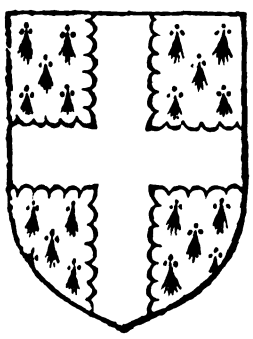
The Reaſon of Croſſes *Fichée* (or fixable, as I term them) being born in Arms, *Mackenzy* conceives, was, That the Primitive Chriſtians did always carry Croſſes with them as Marks of Devotion; and when they ſettled themſelves in their Journey at any Place for Devotion, they fixed theſe portable Croſſes in the Ground.

'There is another Sort of Fitching of Croſſes 'that have the whole fourth Part figetive, as 'in this next Eſcutcheon.



'The Field is *Jupiter*, 'a Croſs *Patée* on three 'Parts, and fitched on 'the Fourth, *Sol.* This '(ſaith *Gerard Leigh*) was 'the Shield of bleſſed '*Cadwallader*, laſt King 'of the *Britains*, who 'ſlew *Lothaire*, King of '*Kent*, and *Ethelwold*, 'King of the South *Saxons*.' This Sort of Croſs, in the *Latin*, is, *Crux patula deſinens in Cuſpidem oblongam, ſeu cuſpidata.*

He beareth *Sable*, a Croſs *Patée Fichée*, *Or*, by the Name of *Collier*. This Coat was confirmed *October* 10. 5th of King *Charles* I. 1629. by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, to *Francis Collier* of *Darlington* in *Com. Staff.* Elq; deſcended from *Robert Collier* who came out of *France* into *England* in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth, and ſettled at the above-nam'd Place, and whoſe Heir he was. *Origin. Penes Collier de Litchfield. Her. Off. Grants Numb.* 2.



'He beareth *Ermine*, a 'Croſs engrailed, *Gules*, 'by the Name of *Norwood*, 'and is born by *Henry* '*Norwood* of *Tulſey* in *Glou*'*ceſterſhire*, Eſq; one of the 'Eſquires of his Majeſty's 'Body, and Deputy-Go'vernor of *Tangier*: And 'by *Francis Norwood* of '*Lackington* in the ſaid County, Eſquire.'

This Coat, with a Creſcent for difference, was confirm'd, at the Requeſt of *Rouge Creſs* by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1585. to *Thomas Norwood* of *Aſtwood*, in the County of *Buckingham.*

In *Latin* this Form of Croſs is term'd *Crux ſtriata, cannaliculata, ſeu criſpata*, and by ſome *ingradata.* By *Dion.* απσας πσσυλινοειδης.

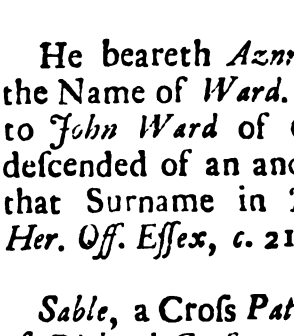
Gules, a Croſs engrail'd, charg'd with five *Ermine*-Spots, was the Bearing of *Thomas Good*, A. M. and Fellow of *Baliol Colledge*, Parſon of ——— in *Com. Linc.* who dy'd 1680, being Son of *Richard G.* Chandler of *Oxon.* and of ——— Daughter of *Thomas Blagrave* of *Oxon.* which *Richard* was buried the 21ſt of *November*, 1673. near his Father, being Son of *William Good*, Alderman of *Oxon.* who was Son of *Richard Good* of *Allhallows* Pariſh, Alderman, and twice Mayor of *Oxon.* who dy'd the 12th Day of *Auguſt*, 1609, and was buried in *Allhallows* Church. The ſaid *William* was by his firſt Wife *Mary.*

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.

(𝔐) *Or*, a Croſs engrail'd, *Sable*, is the Coat of *Rait* of *Hall-green.*

(𝔐) *Sinclair* of *Olbſter*, *Argent*, a Croſs engrailed on the Outer, and waved on the inner Side, *Sable.*

'As this Croſs is formed of bunched Lines, 'ſo are there others that are compoſed of ſun'dry other Sorts of Lines before ſhewed, as 'Experience will inform you, and as you may 'in Part ſee by Examples following.



'The Field is *Jupiter*, 'a Croſs *Patonce*, *Sol.* You 'may read in *Leigh* his '*Accidence of Armoury*, '*p.* 59. that King *Egbert* 'did bear in Battle a Croſs 'of this Form or Faſhion 'in his Left-hand, and in 'his Azure-coloured Ban'ner likewiſe.'

He beareth *Aznre*, a Croſs *Patonce*, *Or*, by the Name of *Ward.* This Coat was confirmed to *John Ward* of *Great Ilford* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; deſcended of an ancient and worthy Family of that Surname in *Yorkſhire*, by *William Segar. Her. Off. Eſſex, c.* 21.

Sable, a Croſs *Patonce*, *Argent*, was the Coat of *Richard Greſnore* of *Teton*, who married *Katharine*, Daughter and one of the Heirs of *Richard Cotton* of *Hampſted Rudware*, and by her had Iſſue *Thomas*, *Richard*, *John*, *Anthony*, *Davy*, *Elizabeth*, *Eleanor*, *Katharine*, *Anne*, *Alice*, *Margaret*, *Maud*, *Jane*, *Dorothy*, *Mary* and *Urſula.*

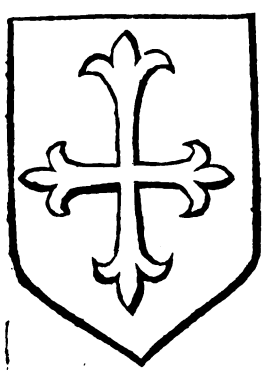
Collect. of the North. *per* Glover, *or per* Cheſt. *in* M.S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.

Thomas married *Maude*, Daughter to Sir *William Poole*, Kt. *Eleanor* was married to *Thomas Rediſhe* Son and Heir to *Robert*, *Katharine* to *Thomas Rogecroſtes* Son and Heir of *George Rogecroſtes*, and *Anne* to *Roger* the eldeſt Son to *Edward*, Son and Heir to *Roger Appyllyſdom*, Knight.

'Here you may obſerve how this Croſs *Pa*'*tonce* differeth from the Croſs *Patée* (demon'ſtrated before in the Shield of *Cadwallader*) 'and alſo from the Croſs Floury or *Fleurtée*, 'which I ſhall preſently ſhew you in *Penthar*'s 'Coat-Armour.

It

It differs alſo from the Croſs Flory, inaſmuch as that doth circumflex and turn down its Extremities like a *Fleur de Lys*, and this doth extend and ſtretch to a certain *Patée* Form. *Morgan*'s *Sphere of Gentry*, *lib.* 2. *p.* 13. But it is call'd by *Colomb. p.* 142. *Croix enhendée*, and not *Patonce.*



'He beareth *Or*, a Croſs 'flory, *Sable*, by the Name 'of *Lamplugh*, and is the 'Paternal Coat-Armour of '*John Lamplugh* of *Lamp*-'*lugh* in *Cumberland*, Eſq; 'deſcended from that an-'cient Family of the '*Lamplughs*, he being the 'Three and twentieth in 'Deſcent, of which there 'have been Nine Knights; 'one of which was Sir *Robert Lamplugh*, who 'lived in the Reigns of *Henry* the Second, and '*Richard* the Firſt. The Bearer hereof (who 'is now living) was Colonel of a Foot Regi-'ment in the Service of his late Majeſty King '*Charles* the Firſt, in the Army commanded by 'his Highneſs Prince *Rupert*, and was in actual 'Service under the ſame Command at the 'Battel at *Marſton-moor* in *Yorkſhire*, *Anno* 1644. 'and was in ſeveral other Services for his ſaid 'Majeſty.

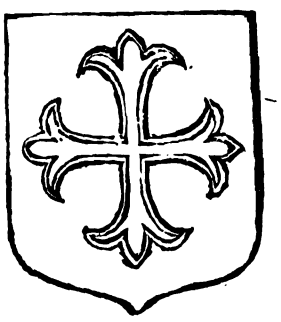
He beareth *Sable*, a Croſs *Or*, by the Name of *Braham*; which Coat was confirm'd unto Sir *Richard Braham*, as a publick Acknowledgment of his Loyal Services in the Grand Rebellion of Forty One, by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, *June* the 10th, the 22d of King *Charles* the Firſt, *Anno Dom.* 1646.

Collect. of the North. per Glov. or per Cheſt. in Aſh. Numb. 834.

Argent, a Croſs flory, *Sable*, was the Coat of *Richard Banyſter* of the *Bank*, who had to his firſt Wife *Margaret*, Daughter to *Nicholas Rigmadon* of *Weddaker*, and hath Iſſue by her *William*, which *William* married *Ellen*, Daughter to Sir *Henry Halſall.*

The ſaid *Richard* had to his ſecond Wife *Margaret*, Daughter to *William Kirkeby* of *Raclyf*, by whom he hath Iſſue *Henry* and *Iſabell.*

(M) *Anny* of *Dolphington*, *Or*, a Croſs flory, *Gules.* In the *Latin* this is term'd *Crux florida.*



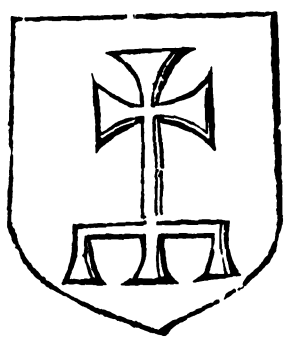
'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Croſs *Patonce*, voided, '*Gules*, by the Name of '*Pilkington*, a Knightly Fa-'mily of great Antiquity, 'and very numerous, ta-'king Name from *Pilking-'ton* in *Lancaſhire*. 'Tis 'reported, according to '*Fuller*'s *Worthies*, *p.* 110. 'That the Chief of the Family being ſought 'for, ſoon after the Conqueſt, was forced to 'obſcure himſelf under the Habit of a Threſher '(others a Mower) which occaſioned the 'Motto, *Now thus, now thus.* Others think this 'to have happened in the Wars between *York* 'and *Lancaſter*, when Sir *John Pilkington*, to-'gether with his Brothers Sir *Robert* of *Ri-'vington*, and Sir *Thomas* of *Stanley*, with their 'Father Sir *Robert*, had their Lands taken from 'them; and Sir *John* was bound by Indenture 'not to take up Arms againſt the King. *Geſ-'fery Pilkington*, Grandſon of this Sir *John*, mar-'ried the Daughter and Heir of *Sallow* of *Stan-'ton* in *Derbyſhire*, whoſe Poſterity continues 'there to this Day.'

Argent, a Croſs *Patonce* voided, *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Pilkington*, and was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, to *Jacob Pilkington*, Biſhop of *Durham*, deſcended of the ancient and worthy Family of *Pilkington* in the County of *Lancaſter*, at *Aukeland*, in the County Palatine of *Durham*, the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1575. 17th of Queen *Elizabeth.*

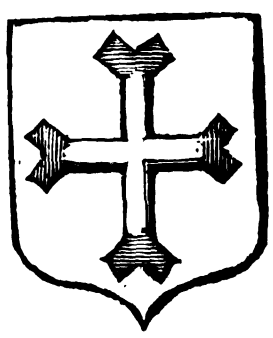
M. S. *in* Aſh. Numb. 834.



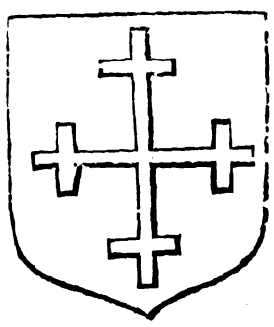
'*Azure*, a Croſs Avelane, '*Or*. In *Latin* it is writ-'ten, *Crux avelana*: The 'Quarters reſembling the 'Filbert Nuts.



'*Gules*, a Croſs *Patée* '*Lambeaux*, *Argent*, is 'born by the Name of '*Rudetzker.*



'*Or*, a Croſs *Furche*, '*Gules.*



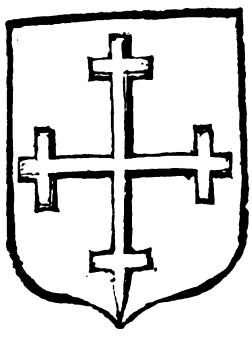
'He beareth *Vert*, a 'Croſs Croſlet, *Or*, by the 'Name of *Berry*, and is 'born by Mr. *Samuel Ber-'ry*, Citizen of *London.*

(S) *Dunning* of *Maler* in *Scotland*, *Argent*, a Croſs Croſlet, *Gules.*

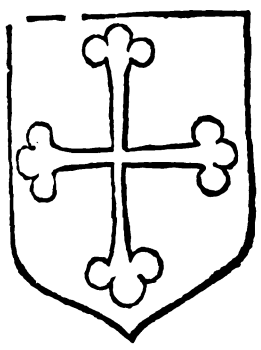
Sabl

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Sable, a Croſs Croſlet, *Ermine*, in the dexter Quarter, a Creſcent for Difference, *Or*, was allow'd by Patent, by *William Cambden* in *July* 1606. to —— *Durant* of *Durant* in *Derbyſhire.*

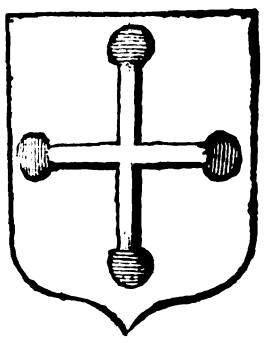


Vert, a Croſs Croſlet *Fichée* in the Foot. This is a *French* Coat by the Name of *Ingon. l'Art Heraldique*, p. 49.

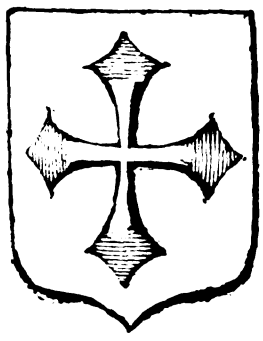


'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Croſs *Botone*, *Sable*, by 'the Name of *Winwood*, 'and is the Paternal Coat 'Armour of *Richard Win* 'wood of *Ditton-Park* and '*Quainton* in *Buckingham*-'*ſhire*, Eſq; Son and Heir 'of the Right Honoura 'ble Sir *Ralph Winwood* 'Knight, Ambaſſador Lie-'ger to the States of the *United Provinces*, and 'Principal Secretary of State to King *James*.'

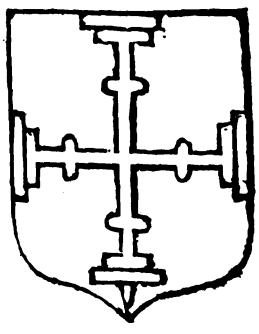
This Sort of Bearing the *French* call *Trefflée*, from *Treffle*, a Treſoil or Three-leav'd Graſs, which the Ends of this Croſs imitate, as we may ſee by the Arms of *Coudan*, viz. *Gueules à la Croix Trefflée d'or.* Baron's l'Art Heraldique.



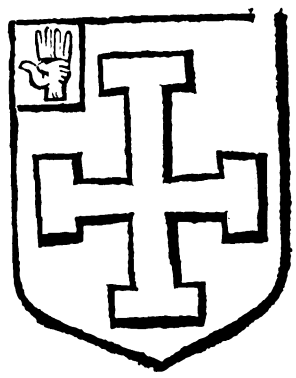
Argent, a Croſs Pomel, *Sable. Leigh, fol.* 38.



Tenné, a Croſs *Urdée*, *Or. Leigh, fol.* 38.

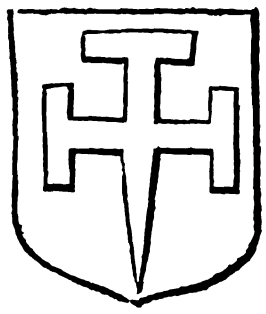


Gules, a Croſs, degraded *Fichée*, *Argent. Leigh, fol.* 35. By degraded, he means thoſe Degrees, or Sort of Steps which you ſee at each End.



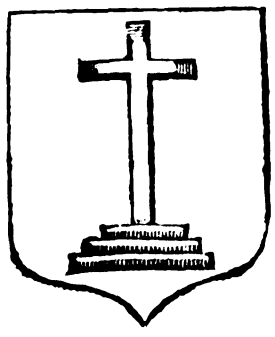
'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Croſs Potent, *Or*, by the 'Name of *Allen*, and is 'the Coat-Armour of Sir '*Thomas Allen* of *Finchley* 'in *Middleſex*; and of Sir '*Thomas Allen* of the City 'of *London*, Alderman, 'Knight and Baronet.'

This Sort of Croſs in the *Latin* is, *Crux patibulata*; in *French*, *à la Croix Potancée*, or *Potencée.*



'The Field is *Jupiter*, 'a Croſs Potent fitched, '*Sol*. This Kind of Croſs 'was born by *Etheldred* 'King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, 'who lived *Anno Salutis*, '946.

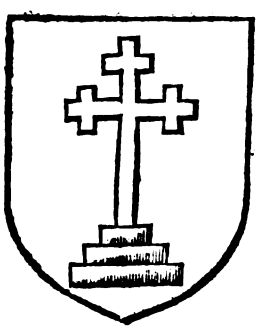
'What a Potent is, I 'have formerly ſhewed in 'the firſt Section, *p.* 16. It may alſo be blazoned a Croſs *Crowchée*, for the Reſemblance that 'it hath of a Crutch, which *Chaucer* calleth a 'Potent, which is properly figetive: For were 'it that the overthwart or croſs Part hereof 'ſhould be exempted, then would the middle 'Part ſhew it ſelf to be a perfect Crutch, uſed 'for the Stay and Suſtenation of feeble and 'aged Perſons. Like as old Age is a Bleſſing 'of God, ſo, contrariwiſe, it is a Token of his 'heavy Diſpleaſure, to be cut off before a Man 'ſhall attain thereto: As appeareth by that 'Saying of God unto *Eli* the Prieſt, *Behold*, '*the Days come that I will cut off thine Arm, and* '*the Arm of thy Father's Houſe, that there ſhall* '*not be an old Man in thine Houſe*, 1 Sam. 2. 31. 'And again, *And there ſhall not be an old Man in* '*thy Houſe for ever*, Verſe 32. And further, *And* '*all the Multitude of thine Houſe ſhall die when they* '*be Men*, Verſe 33. Moreover, it is ſaid in the 'Prophet *Zachary* on the contrary Part, *Thus* '*ſaith the Lord of Hoſts, There ſhall yet old Men* '*and old Women dwell in the Streets of Jeruſalem*; '*and every Man with his Staff in his Hand for ve-*'*ry Age*: Whereby is meant, that God would 'preſerve them in Life, ſo long as Nature might 'ſuſtain them.



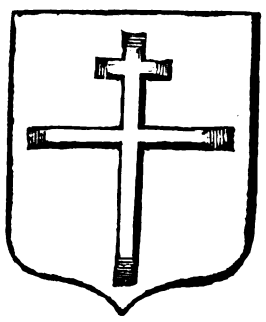
Vert, a Croſs *Calvary*, *Or*: In this Blazon I follow *Mackenzy*, who *p.* 42. *c.* 16. ſays, That the Croſs has ſeveral Denominations not only according to the Lines whereof it is made, as *Guillim* mentions, but alſo according to the ſeveral Perſons or Places that originally did bear it in the Form given: This Croſs being

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being long in the Pale and ſhort in the Arms, reſembles the Croſs of our Redemption fixed on Mount *Calvary*; and *Mackenzy*, I think, follows *Morgan*, who in his *Sphere of Gentry*, *lib.* 2. *p.* 11. has not only this, but thoſe following; as alſo hath *Mackenzy*. *Leigh*, *fol.* 33. blazons this Sort a Croſs on Degrees.

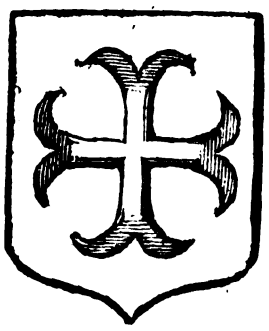


"*Gules*, a Croſs croſlet "ſet on Degrees, *Or*, is "quartered by *Edward* "*Jones* of *Lanuaire*, in the "County of *Denbigh*.



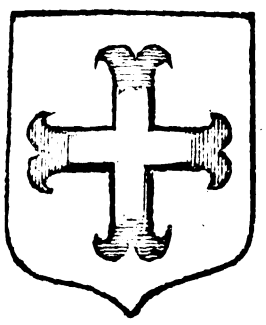
This Form *Morgan* blazons *Sable*, a Croſs Patriarchal, *Argent*: It was the Coat (ſaith he) of *Rodulphus*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Argent, a Patriarchal Croſs, *Gules*, is born by the Town of *Aſchafenburgh* in *Germany*. *Mackenzy* agrees to this Blazon, and ſays, It is alſo nam'd a Croſs of *Lorrain* becauſe *Lorrain* wears it; and thus the *French* call it, as you may ſee in the Coat of *Mintes*, which *Baron* in his *l'Art Heraldique*, *p.* 49. blazons *d'Argent à la Croix de Lorraine de Sable*. It is *Crux Patriarchalis* in the *Latin*.

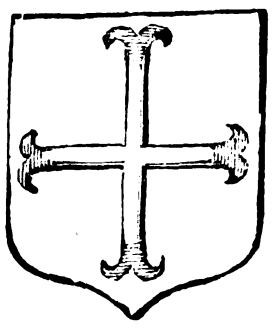


This Coat *Morgan* blazons a Croſs anchored, *Crux anchorata*, becauſe the Points thereof are made ſharp like unto an Anchor. *Mackenzy* from *Colomb* calls it a Croſs of *Maltha*, it being born by the Knights of *Maltha* for defending the Chriſtian Religion.

But this differs in Draught from the Croſs which *Baron* in his *l'Art Heraldique*, *p.* 49. hath ſet down, as you will ſee in the next Example.



This is the Coat of *Aubuſſon de la Feüillade*, and by the *French* Author blazon'd *d'Or à la Croix Ancrée de Gueles*, *Or*, a Croſs anchored, *Gules*. Now the Form of this Croſs anſwers exactly to what *Guillim* calls a Croſs *moline*; and *Guillim* differs in his Croſs *moline* from *Leigh*; ſo that to reconcile theſe Diviſions is no eaſy Matter. But if we ſuppoſe *Leigh*'s Draught to be trueſt, as I believe, and that *Guillim* has miſtaken the Croſs *ancrée* for *moline*, we pretty well do it; though if the *French* came nearer to *Morgan*'s Draught it would do better.



Azure, a Croſs *moline*, was the Coat of Sir *William Segar*, Garter, Principal King of Arms, and is now born by his great Grandſon *Simon Segar*, a great Admirer of Antiquities and Heraldry, having written valuable Manuſcripts concerning both, though but one ſmall Tract is printed, *viz.* *Honores Anglicani*.

This is the Form of *Leigh*'s Draught, and differs from *Guillim*'s in that the Ends here turn rounder and cloſer to the Barrs of the Croſs; 'tis alſo leſs in dimenſion. In the *Latin* a Croſs *moline* is rendred by *Upton*, *Crux mollendinaris*.

Sable, a Croſs *moline*, *Argent*, was born with a Labell for Difference, by *John Upton*, Gent. Com. of *Wadham* Colledge, eldeſt Son of *John Upton* of *Upton* or *Lupton*, in the County of *Devon*. Eſq; which *John*, jun. dy'd on St. *Thomas*'s Day (*Dec.* 21. 1686. Aged 17, or thereabouts) whereupon his Body being embalm'd (till his Friends had been acquainted and reſolv'd what to do with it) was at length buried in the outer Chappel of *Wadham*, on *Monday* the 10th of *January* following.

M S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon.

Azure, a Croſs *moline*, *Or*, was the Coat of Sir *William Moleneux*, Knight, who married to his firſt Wife *Jane*, Daughter and ſole Heir to *Richard Ruge* of *Ruge* in *Shropſhire*, and had Iſſue *Richard*, *Ann* and *Jane*.

Sir *Richard* (ſaith *Glover*) is married to *Eleanor*, Daughter to Sir *Alexander Radclyfe*, Kt. and *Anne* to *Alexander Standiſh*.

Coll. of the North. *per* Glov. *or* Cheſt. *in* M. S. Aſhm. Numb. 834.

The abovenam'd Sir *William* had to his ſecond Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir to *Cuthert Clyfton* of *Clyfton*, and hath Iſſue *Thomas*, *Anne* and *Margaret*; *Anne* was married to *Henry Halſall*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Halſall* of *Halſall*.

(M) *Argent*, a Croſs *moline*, *Sable*, is the Coat of *Colvil* Lord *Colvil* of *Ochiltry*.

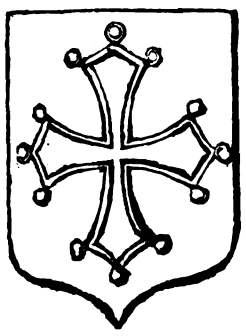
Azure, a Croſs *moline*, *Argent*, was the Coat pertaining to the Family of *Goldisboroghe* of *Goldisbrogh*.

Argent, a Croſs *moline*, *Gules*, in the firſt Quarter an *Ermine* Spot, is born by the Name of *Woodhall*. This Coat belong'd to *William Woodhall* who married *Mary*, Daughter of *James* the Son of *James*, who was Son of *James Woodhall* of *Cockermore* in *Cumberland*, and had Iſſue *Edmond Woodhall*, *William* and *James*; alſo *Deborah*,

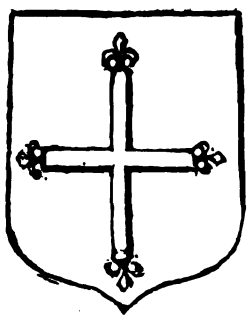
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borah, Elizabeth, Mary, Dorothy, Jane, Catharine, Joan and *Grindall.*

The aforeſaid *William Woodhall* who married *Mary Woodhall* was Son and Heir of *John Woodhall* by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Grindall*, and Siſter of *Edmund*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; which *John* was Son and Heir of *John* by his Wife *Jennet*, Daughter of ..... *Crake Place*, which *John* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John Woodhall* of *Ullock* in the County of *Cumberland*, by his Wife, who alſo bare him a Son *Thomas* who married *Joan*, Daughter of..... *Longdale.* Vide *Viſit de Com. Eſſex, Anno* 1614. *fol.* 29.

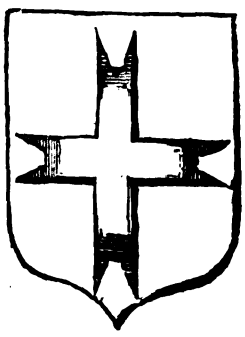


This is a *French* Coat, and ſet forth by *Baron* in his *l'Art Heraldique, p.* 49. for the Arms of *Toulouze* his Blazon is *de Gueules à la Croix clechée d'Or.*

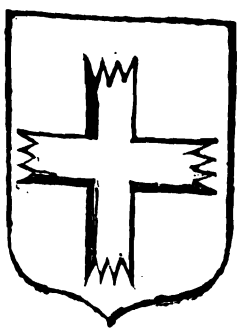


This Kind of Bearing doth *Leigh* term *Flurte* and *Morgan* Flurry, but the *French* ſay, *Fleurdeliſſée, l'Art Heraldique, p.* 49. and *Colomb. p.* 136. which Way I like better. By ſome it is call'd in *Latin, Patens Florida.*

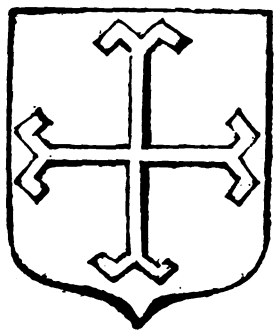
Argent, a plain Croſs *Flurte*, at the Ends *Sable.* This Coat was granted or confirm'd by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1602. to *John Swinnerton* Merchant-Taylor, and Sheriff of the City of *London.*



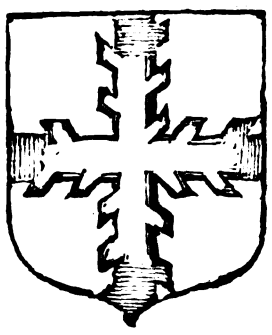
Purple, a Croſs double *Pichée*, as *Leigh* calls this; otherſome double *Fichée.*



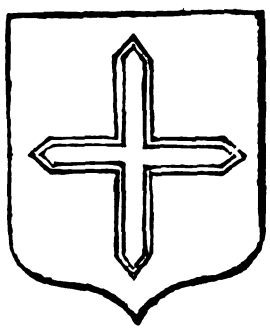
This is a *French* Coat, and a Bearing which I never ſaw, except in the Coat of *Melin* in *Baron*'s *l'Art Heraldique, p.* 49. where he blazons it *d'Azur à la Croix à ſeize Pointes d'Argent.*



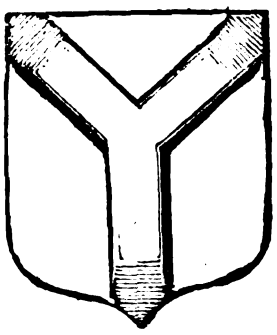
Argent, a Croſs *milrine*, *Sable. Morgan, lib.* 2. *p.* 15.



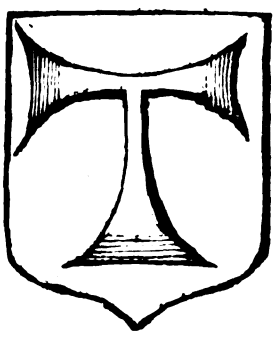
A Croſs raguled. In *Latin* 'tis, *Crux arbori ſimilis quæ decuſſis ramalibus undique aſperatur, vel Crux truncata, ſeu undique aſperata.*



Argent, a Croſs pointed voided, *Sable*, was the Coat of ..... *Dockingefeld* of *Portwood* ..... who married *Ellin*, Daughter of Sir *William Breerton* of *Cheſhire*, Kt. and (ſaith *Glover*) hath Iſſue *Ellen.* This Coat was confirmed or granted to *Robert Dokenfeild* of *Dokenfeild*, by *Richard St. George*, Norroy King of Arms, 1623.



Argent, a Croſs Pall *Sable.* This is the ſame Bearing that I told you the *French* had choſen for their Twelfth honourable Ordinary, and is ſometimes blazon'd an Epiſcopal Pall. *Morgan lib.* 2. *p.* 15. reckons it among Croſſes, whoſe Rule I have here follow'd. This (ſaith *Mackenzy p.* 33.) is call'd a Shake-Fork with us, and ſhould not touch the Corners of the Eſcutcheon; it is born by *Cunningham* Earl of *Glencairn* in the ſame Colours. It relates to ſomething about his Majeſty's Stables, this being an Inſtrument whereby Hay is thrown up to Horſes; And ſome (adds he) think it was given to that Family, as one of them might be, Maſter of Horſe to one of our Kings.

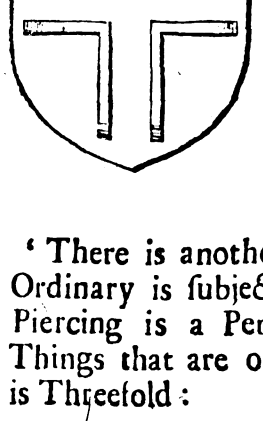


This is call'd a *Tau*, or Croſs of St. *Anthony.* In the *Latin, Crux Sancti Antonii. Morgan* ſays, that of Old it was the Hieroglyphick of Security, for which I ſuppoſe he alludes to, *kill not them upon whom ye ſhall ſee the Letter* Tau.

I Where-

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'Whereas I have formerly made mention of 'Voiding, in the Chaprer of Bends, and of one 'other Accident, namely Couping, in the Chap-'ter of Feſſes, I will now expreſs them both in 'one Example in this Eſcutcheon following.

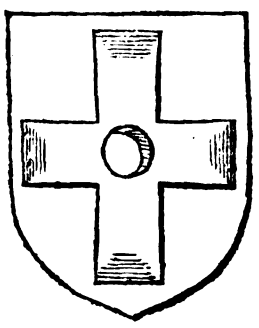


'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Croſs voided and coup-'ed, *Sable*, by the Name 'of *Woodnoth*.

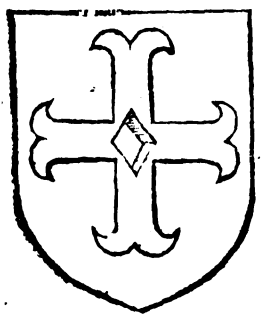
'There is another Accident whereunto this 'Ordinary is ſubject; that is to ſay, Piercing. 'Piercing is a Penetration or Perforation of 'Things that are of ſolid Subſtance. And it 'is Threefold:

That is to ſay { Round. Loſengeways. Quadrate.

'As touching round Piercing, you have an 'Example in this next following Eſcutcheon.

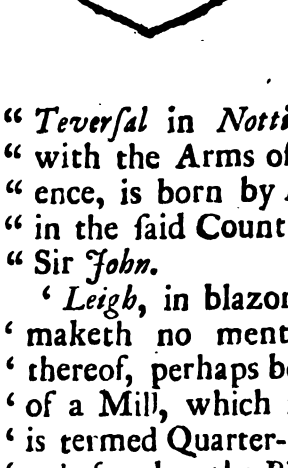


'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Croſs couped, pierced, 'Or, by the Name of 'Grill. If this Round in 'the midſt, were of any 'other Colour than of the 'Field, then ſhould you 'account the ſame to be a 'Charge to the Croſs; 'wherefore good heed muſt 'be taken in Blazoning of Coats of this Kind, 'and chiefly of the orbicular Form in the 'midſt of the Charge; to the End that you 'may know when to take the ſame for a Pierce-'ing, and when for a Charge.



'The Field is *Azure*, a 'Croſs *moline* pierced Lo-'ſenge-ways, *Or*. This 'is the ſecond Form of 'Pierceing before-menti-'oned, and the Coat was 'born by *Richard de Mo-'lineux* of *Lancaſter*, that 'lived in the Reign of 'King *Richard* the Second.

'Concerning this Croſs *moline* (ſaith *Leigh*) 'that if it ſtood Saltire-ways, then ſhould you 'call it *Ferre de Molin*, that is to ſay, a Mill 'rind, or the Ink of a Mill: Which, to me, 'ſeemeth a very Paradox, that Tranſpoſition '(being a Thing meerly accidental) ſhould give 'a new Denomination to the Thing Tranſpo-'ſed, and conſequently alter the Eſſence there-'of: *Quia novum nomen dat novum eſſe rei*; 'where are new Names, new Things are ſup-'poſed to be. It were a Thing worthy of 'Admiration, that Accidents ſhould have ſuch 'Power in them: For *Ariſtotle*, *Phyſicorum* 1. 'ſaith, *Accidentia poſſunt miraculoſe, & non alias 'mutare ſubjectum*; Accidents change not their 'Subject but by Miracle. Addition doubtleſs, 'and Subtraction, are of greater Force than 'Tranſmutation or Location; yet there is no 'ſuch Power in them as that they can alter the 'Eſſence of any Thing: *Quia augmentum vel 'diminutio* (ſaith *Chaſſanæus*) *circa accidentia con-'tractuum, non reponunt contractum in diverſo eſſe, 'neque per ea intelligitur ab eo in ſubſtantialibus 'receſſus*: The Adding or Diminiſhing of Acci-'dents, makes not the Thing loſe the Nature of 'his Being.



'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Croſs *moline*, Quarter 'pierced, *Or*. This Coat 'was born by *Thomas Mo-'lineux* of *Haughton* in the 'County of *Nottingham*, 'that lived in the Time 'of *Henry* IV.

"This Coat, with the "Arms of *Ulſter*, is born "by Sir *John Molineux* of "*Teverſal* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Baronet: And "with the Arms of *Ulſter*, with a due Differ-"ence, is born by *Darcy Molineux* of *Mansfield* "in the ſaid County, *Eſq*; Nephew to the ſaid "Sir *John*.

'*Leigh*, in blazoning of this Form of Croſs, 'maketh no mention at all of the Piercing 'thereof, perhaps becauſe it reſembleth the Ink 'of a Mill, which is evermore pierced. This 'is termed Quarter-pierced, *quaſi Quadrate pier-'ced*, for that the Pierceing is ſquare as a Tren-'cher.'

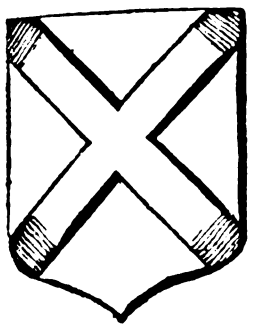
Monſieur *Baron* in his *l'Art Heraldique*, *p.* 49. calls this *à la Croix anilée* from *anille*, which in *French* ſignifies the Ink of a Mill.

'So much of the Croſs, with the Accidents 'thereof: Now of that other Ordinary that is 'framed alſo of a four-fold Line, that is to ſay, 'a *Saltire*.

'A *Saltire* is an Ordinary conſiſting of a four-'fold Line, whereof two are drawn from the 'dexter Chief towards the ſiniſter Baſe Cor-'ners, and the other from the ſiniſter Chief to-'wards the dexter Baſe Points, and do meet 'about the Midſt by Couples in Acute-Angles. 'I know the learned Geometer will find many 'more Lines here than I do mention: But '(as I ſaid of Lines in the Croſs) this our De-'ſcription agreeth beſt with Heralds, and our 'Purpoſe.

'He

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" He beareth Pearl, a " *Saltire*, Ruby. This is " the Coat-Armour of the " Right Honourable *Dig-* " *by* Lord *Gerard*, Baron " of *Gerards Bromley* and " Lord *Dutton*: And is " alſo born by the Right " Honourable *Charles* Lord " *Gerard*, Baron of *Bran-* " *don*, one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's " Bed-chamber, *&c.* This Coat, with the Arms " of *Ulſter*, is born by Sir *Francis Gerard* of " *Harrow-hill* in *Middleſex*, Knight and Ba- " ronet.

" *Azure*, a *Saltier*, *Argent*, is the Coat-Ar- " mour of Sir *William York* of *Burton-Pedwardin* " in *Lincolnſhire*, Knight.

" *Sable*, a *Saltier*, *Argent*, is born by the Name " of *Ducket* of *Steeple-Morden* in *Cambridge-* " *ſhire*.

(♒) *Argent*, a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, *Sable*, by the Name of *Maxwell*.

(♒) *Sable*, a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, *Argent*, by the Name of *Litle*.

Argent, a *Saltire*, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Wotton*, and was in effect confirm'd to *Edward Wotton* of *Kent*, Eſquire, being allow'd, and with his Quarterings, marſhal'd by *Robert Cook*, *March* 18, 1580. 23d of Queen *Eliz.* in the Patent of his Wife's Coat, who was *Heſter*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *William Pickering* of *Oſwaldkirk* in *Com. Ebor.*

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.

Or, a *Saltire*, *Azure*, was born by *Edward Parez*, Gent. Com. of *St. Edmond*'s *Hall*, who died the 12th of *March* 1665. at Nineteen, or thereabouts, and was buried in the Church of St. *Peter* in the Eaſt.

This Time of his Death was noted by the Arms Painter, but (ſaith *Ant. à Wood*) in my Almanack wherein I ſet down the *Obits* of Perſons upon the Tolling of the Paſſing-Bell, I find that he dy'd the 29th of *March* 1666. He was the Son of *John Parez* of *Burham* in *Berks*, Eſq;

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks de* Com. Oxon.

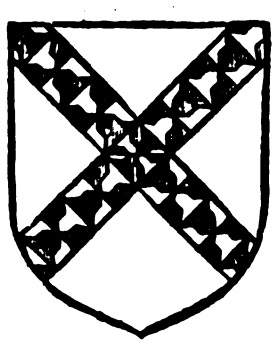
Upon his Plate in *Edmund-Hall* he is thus written, *Edward Parez*, Eſq; of *Britwell* in the County of *Buckingham*, Commoner.

'In old Time (ſaith *Leigh*) this was made 'of the Height of a Man, and was driven full 'of Pins, the Uſe whereof was to ſcale the 'Walls therewith, to which End, the Pins 'ſerved commodiouſly. In thoſe Days (ſaith 'he) the Walls of a Town were but low, as 'appeareth by the Walls of *Rome*, which *Rhe-* 'mus eaſily leaped over; and the Walls of *Win-* 'cheſter, which were overlooked by *Colebrand* 'the Chieftain of the *Danes*, who was ſlain by 'Guy Earl of *Warwick*, who was Champion for 'King *Athelſtane*.

Which ancient Uſe of the *Saltire Mackenzy* thinks might occaſion ſo many of them to be made Raguly, Engrail'd, *&c.* as alſo their Name among the *French*, which is *Sautoir*, from *Sauter*, to leap; becauſe, as is ſaid, it did help Soldiers to leap over Walls, by ſupporting their Hands and Feet in its Nicks or Notches, but he cannot imagine whence came our Word *Saltire*, and therefore thinks it a Corruption. Perhaps it came in from the *Latin*, *Salto*.

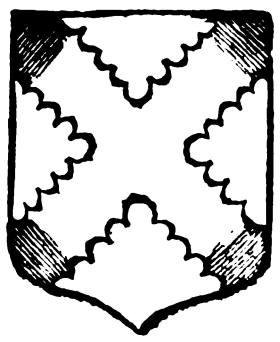
In *Scotland* this Ordinary is frequently call'd a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs; and for this they aſſign a Miracle much like that deliver'd by *Euſebius*, one of *Conſtantine*'s Biſhops, for his aſſuming the plain Croſs, *viz.* That St. *Andrew* appear'd to *Achaius* their King, upon that Croſs, when he fought againſt the *Picts*.

In the *Latin* it is call'd, *Crux tranſverſalis ſeu decuſſis*, *vel Crux Sancti Andreæ*, *aut Crux decuſſata*; and in the *Italian*, *Figura*, *a Forma della Lettera* X.



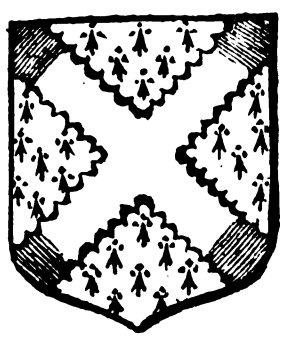
'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Saltire, *Verrey*, by the 'Name of *Willington*. 'This Ordinary is limited 'to the fifth Part of the 'Field, the ſame not be- 'ing charged, but if it 'be charged, then ſhall 'it contain the third Part 'thereof. This Charge 'alſo varieth his Name in 'Blazon, according to the divers Forms of Lines 'whereof the ſame is compoſed; for that it 'is no leſs diverſely made in reſpect of the 'Lineaments thereof, than the Croſs before 'handled.'

(♒) *Betſon* of *Contle*. *Or*, a *Saltire*, *Vaire*.



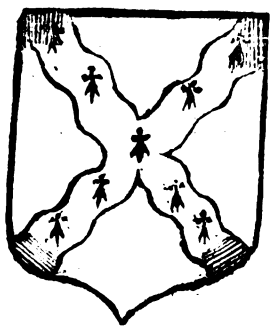
" He beareth *Emerald*, " a *Saltier* engrailed, *Pearl*. " This is the Paternal " Coat-Armour of the " Right Honourable *Fran-* " *cis* Lord *Hawley* of *Buck-* " *land* in *Somerſetſhire*, one " of the Gentlemen of the " Bed-chamber to his " Royal Highneſs *James* " Duke of *York*.

" *Argent*, a *Saltire* engrailed, *Sable*, by the " Name of *Middleton*. This, with the Arms of " *Ulſter*, is the Coat-Armour of Sir *George* " *Middleton* of *Leighton* near *Warton* in *Lanca-* " *ſhire*, Baronet.



'He beareth *Ermine*, a 'Saltire engrailed, *Sable*, 'by the Name of *Ingolds-* 'by, and is the Coat Ar- 'mour of Sir *Richard In-* 'goldsby of *Waldridge* in 'Buckinghamſhire, Knight 'of the *Bath*.

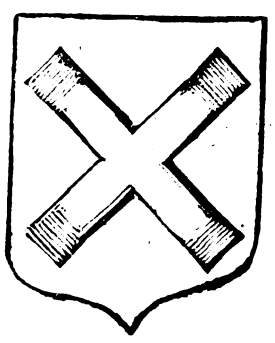
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'He beareth *Vert*, a *Sal-* " *tier* wavy, *Ermine*, by " the Name of *Wakeman*, " and is born by ..... " *Wakeman* of *Beckford* in " *Gloceſterſhire*.'

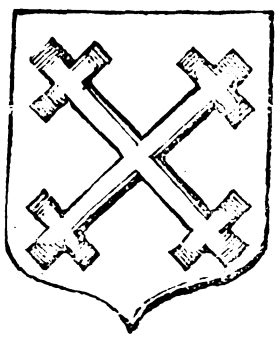
(M) *Argent*, a *Saltire* engrail'd, *Sable*, by the Name of *Colquhon*.

(G) *Cahowne* of *Luſſe* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a *Saltire* engrail'd, *Sable*.



Argent, a *Saltire* couped, *Gules*. This is a *French* Coat by the Name of *Roſe*. In *Baron*'s *l'Art Heraldique* it is blazon'd, *d'Argent au Sautoir alaiſé de Gueules*.

(M) *Argent*, a *Saltire* couped, *Gules*; by the Name of *Currie*.



This Coat, according to *Leigh*, *fol.* 41. is blazon'd *Argent*, a *Saltire* croſſed, *Sable*, and is commonly call'd St. *Julian*'s Croſs. The *Bruers* of *London* bear this Coat, marſhal'd with another. I have ſeen this Coat blazon'd, a Croſs croſlet tranſpos'd, or a *Saltire* croſs'd in its Extremities.

CHAP. VIII.

'HAving hitherto ſhewed at large the ſe- 'veral Forms of making ſuch Charges 'as we call honourable Ordinaries: Order re- 'quireth that I ſhould now ſhew their diverſe 'Manner of Bearing, according to our prefixed 'Diſtribution.

'Theſe are born { Simple. / Compound.

'Thoſe are ſaid to be born Simple, when only 'Ordinaries do appear in the Field.

'Theſe Ordinaries 'comprehend { One Sort. / Divers Sorts.

'Ordinaries are ſaid to be of one Sort, when 'only one Kind of them is born in the Field, 'without Mixture of any other:

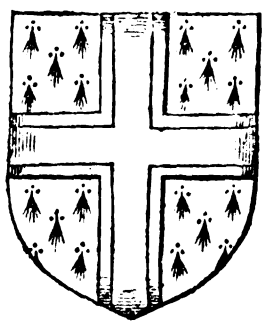
'Whoſe Bearing is { Single. / Manifold.

'By ſingle Bearing I underſtand ſome one Or- 'dinary born alone in the Eſcutcheon: Such 'are theſe precedent Examples before hand- 'led.

'By manifold Bearing of Ordinaries, I mean 'the Bearing of diverſe Ordinaries of the ſame 'Kind, whether the ſame be born of themſelves 'alone, or elſe conjunctly with ſome of their Sub- 'diviſions.

'Which Form of Bearing 'is two-fold, *viz.* { One upon another. / One beſides another.

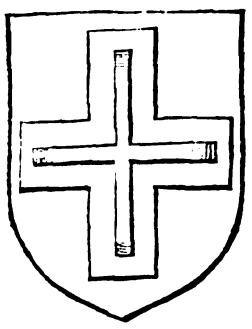
'What is meant by the Bearing of Ordina- 'ries of one Kind, one upon another, may be 'eaſily conceived by theſe four Eſcutcheons next 'following.



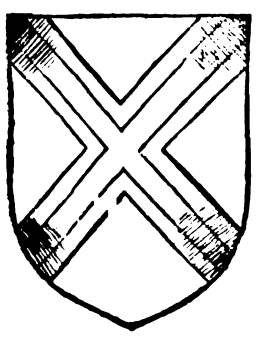
'He beareth *Ermine*, a 'Croſs, *Gules*, ſurmount- 'ed of another, *Argent*, by 'the Name of *Malton*. 'Among the Croſſes for- 'merly exemplified, I have 'given an Example of one 'much like to this in 'Shew, but yet much dif- 'fering from the ſame, as 'you will eaſily find by comparing them toge- 'ther: For in the former, the Field ſheweth 'through the innermoſt Parts thereof; but in 'this it is far otherwiſe: Foraſmuch as herein 'are two Croſſes, whereof that which lieth next 'the Field is *Gules*, and the other that is placed 'upon the ſame is *Argent*; ſo as in this it can 'by no Means be conceived to be of that Kind 'before handled, for then ſhould the *Ermines* 'appear in the inner Part thereof, as well as in 'the Reſt of the Field, then might you boldly 'call the ſame a Croſs voided, as that formerly 'handled.

'He

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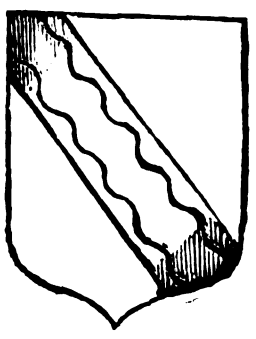


'He beareth *Vert*, a 'Croſs couped, *Argent*, 'charged with another, '*Gules*. This Example 'doth more apparently ex- 'preſs the double Charge 'ſhewed in the laſt prece- 'dent Eſcutcheon, for 'that the Croſs that lieth 'next the Field is made 'more ſpacious than the 'former: And withal, it doth inform our Un- 'derſtanding, that there is great Difference be- 'tween the Bearing of this, and of the Croſs 'fimbriated, herein, that in the Croſs fimbri- 'ated, the Edges thereof do occupy the leaſt 'Portion thereof; and in this the ſurmounting 'Croſs hath the leaſt Part of the ſame. This 'therefore cannot by any Means be underſtood 'to be a Croſs fimbriated, for ſo ſhould the 'Guard or Edge thereof be larger than the 'Thing that is ſaid to be guarded, which were 'a very abſurd Affirmation.



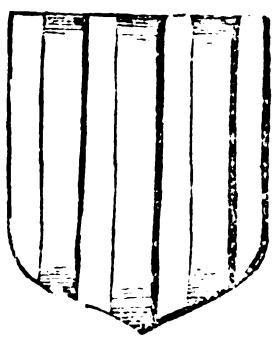
'He beareth *Gules*, a '*Saltire*, *Or*, charged with 'another, *Vert*, by the 'Name of *Andrews*. What 'hath been formerly ſaid 'in the laſt precedent Ex- 'ample touching the Croſs, 'doth hold alſo in this 'and other like Bearings: 'For in Things having a 'Conformity or a Reſem- 'blance one of another, the ſame Reaſon hold- 'eth in the One as in the Other; where, con- 'trariwiſe, of Things having no Reſemblance 'or Likeneſs, the Reaſon is diverſe.

'*Upton* ſaith, The *Saltire* was an Engine to 'catch wild Beaſts, and therefore beſtowed up- 'on rich and covetous Perſons, that willingly 'will not part from their Subſtance:' But his Notion as it is deſtructive of the End of Arms, muſt be wrong.

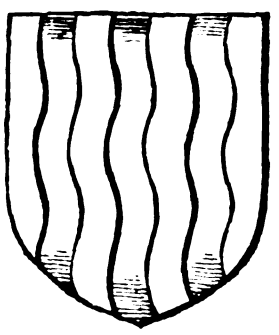


(M) *Argent*, a Bend *Sable*, charg'd with another waved of the Firſt, by the Name of *Wigmer*.

'Proceed we now to Examples of Ordina- 'ries of the ſame Kind born one beſides an- 'other: Such are theſe next following, and 'their like.



'The Field is *Argent*, 'three Pallets *Gules*. This 'Coat appertaineth to the 'ancient Family of *Ber- 'chem*, Lord of *Berchem* 'in *Brabant*, near *Ant- 'werp*. And as there are 'Ordinaries of this Kind 'born in ſtraight Lines, 'ſo are they alſo born in 'Lines *Undé*, as in Example.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Pallets *Undée*, *Gules*, 'by the Name of *Downes* 'of *Debnam*, *Suffolk*.

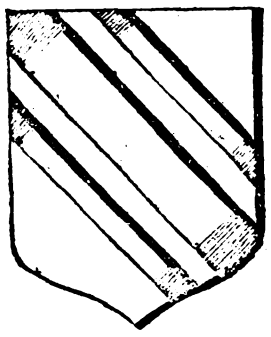
'*Note*, That ſuch Or- 'dinaries, as either of 'themſelves, or elſe by 'reaſon of ſome Charge 'impoſed upon them, do 'challenge the third Part 'of the Field, are exempted from this Kind of 'Bearing one beſides another, becauſe of ſuch 'the Field can contain but one of them at once. 'But their Derivatives or Sub diviſions may 'well be ſorted with them in the ſame Eſcut- 'cheon; as a Pale between two Endorſes, a 'Bend between two Cotiſſes, and ſuch like of 'of the ſame Kind.

'The Bearing of Piles, Pales, Bends, Barrs, 'and their extracted Parts, was called of old Heralds, Reſtrial, in reſpect of their Strength 'and ſolid Subſtance, which is able to abide 'the Streſs and Force of any Tryal they ſhall be 'put unto.'

But here I muſt take notice, that the Blazon of the aforeſaid Coat agrees not with *Guillim*'s Deſcription of the Ordinary, which (ſays he) evermore contains the Half of the Pale, and therefore the ſixth Part of the Field; now you ſee the Field here is divided into ſeven equal Parts, therefore one of thoſe Seven which makes one of theſe Palets, conſequently cannot contain a ſixth Part; and an equal Diviſion in Coats of this Kind, is (I think) always required in Heraldry; that is, that Part which is to repreſent Part of the Field, muſt contain as much as the Charge: And how we ſhall avoid this common Error, I know not; unleſs we break the Rule, and ſay by our Palets as the *French* ſay by their *Faces* when they have more than can properly ſtand, that is, more than One, *viz.* That they are little One's. For a Diminutive of it we have none but the Endorſe, which *Guillim*, out of *Leigh* and *Ferne*, informs us, is never uſed, but when a Pale is betwixt two of them, or one of them betwixt two Coats; and to blazon it Paly of ſeven Pieces would (in my Mind) be worſe: For did Heraldry admit the Fields to be divided or parted into odd Parts, as I think it doth not, we ſhould never know when the Lines are to repreſent a Charge, or Partition only.

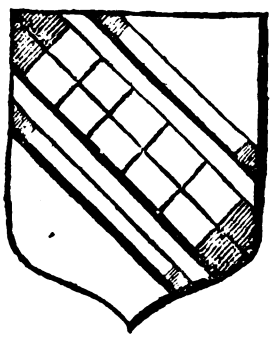
Gules,

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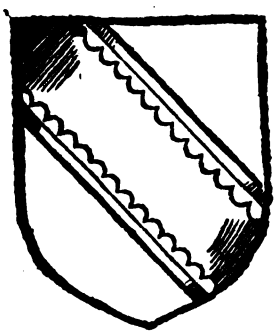


Gules, a Bend cottiſed, *Or*; by a Patent was granted to *Hugh Englebert* of *Laremy* in the County of *Pembrooke*, *George Englebert* of *London*, *John Englebert* of *Killington* in the County of *Middleſex*, *William Englebert* of *London*, Son of *Nicholas Englebert* of *Shirborne* in the County of *Dorſet*, Gent. *&c.* and *Ann Coriat*, Grandchildren of *Roger Englebert* and *Katharine Beryman*, being deſcended of a Family bearing Arms, dated the 27th of *May*, 1602. *Anno* 40 *Eliz.* by *William Camden*, Clarencieux.

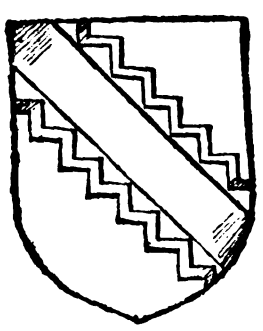
Note, *My Engraver hath (in this and the Coat following) made the Cottiſes too wide.*



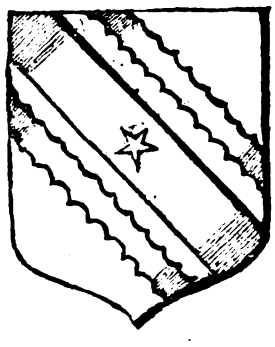
He beareth *Azure*, a Bend countercompony, *Or* and *Gules* between two Cotiſes of the Second, by the Name of *Rowbache*. This Coat was confirm'd in *March*, *Anno Dom.* 1604. by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, to *Giles Rowbache* of *Lytton* in the County of *Hertford*, Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Peirce*.



'The Field is *Azure*, a 'Bend engrailed, *Argent*, 'cotiſed, *Or*. This Coat-'Armour pertaineth to 'the worthy Family of '*Forteſcue* of *Devon*, and 'is born by Sir *Peter For-'teſcue* of *Preſton* and '*Wood* in the ſaid County, '*Baronet*. As theſe Co-'tiſes are born plain, ſo ſhall you find them 'varied after the diverſe Forms of Lines be-'fore expreſſed, as in theſe Examples follow-'ing may in Part be ſeen: And *Upton*'s Aſſer-'tion (before delivered) touching their Diver-'ſity of Shape approved; as by Practice, the 'diligent Obſerver ſhall eaſily perceive.



'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Bend, *Argent*, between 'two Cotiſes Dancett, '*Or*, by the Name of '*Clopton*, albeit theſe Co-'tiſes may ſeem to be of 'a diverſe Kind from the 'Bend wherewith they 'are ſorted: Yet is it 'otherwiſe, inaſmuch as 'they are Sub-diviſions abſtracted from the 'Bend, as hath been before ſhewed.



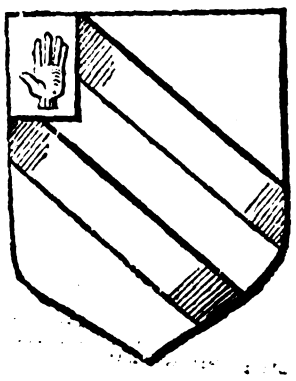
Argent, a plain Bend between two Cotiſes engrail'd, *Sable*, with a *Mullet* for Difference. This Coat was allow'd by *William Segar* and *William Cambden*, *Anno Dom.* 1606. to *Thomas Whitfield* of *Mortlack* in *Surry*, Eſq; Son of *Robert* (*qui vixit*, 1577.) the Son of *Miles Whitfield* of *Newtonbury* in *Alſton-more* in *Cumberland*; which *Miles* was Son of *Richard*, the Son of another *Richard* of *Whitfield-hall*, who was Son of *William*, Son of *John*, the Son of *William Whitfield* of *Whitfield-hall* in *Northumberland*, by his Wife *Mary*, Daughter and Coheir of *John Whetley*. *The Cotiſes here alſo are ſomething too broad.*

This, with a *Martlet* in the Place of that *Mullet*, was born alſo by *John Whitfield* of the *Middle Temple*, *London*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of *John Whitfield*, who deſcended from a fourth Son of the ſaid Family of *Whitfield* of *Northumberland*.



"He beareth *Sable*, a "Bend *Ermine* between "two Cotiſes flory, *Or*, "by the Name of *Keck*, "and was the Coat of *An-"thony Keck* of the *Inner "Temple*, *London*, Eſq;

And now by *Francis Keck* of *Great Tew* in the County of *Oxford*, Eſq;



"He beareth *Or*, two "Bends, *Azure*, by the "Name of *D'oyley*, a Fa-"mily of good Antiqui-"quity: For *Robert* Lord "*Oyley* or *D'oyley*, came "into *England* with the "Conqueror, and found-"ed the Caſtle of *Oxford* "within five Years of the "Conqueſt, whoſe Son "*Robert* was Conſtable to "King *Henry* the Firſt, and founded the Abbey "of *Oſney*. Of this Family is Sir *John D'oyley* of "*Chiſleyhampton* in *Oxfordſhire*, Kt.

"The Field is *Argent*, two Bends, *Gules*. "This Coat-Armour I find in an ancient Ma-"nuſcript of Collection of *Engliſhmens* Arms in "Metal and Colours, with the Blazon in *French*, "of the Time of our *Henry* the Sixth, as it is "apparent by the Character of the Letter: Over "which Coat-Armour is there written the "Bearer's Name, *viz.* Monſieur *John Haget*; "from whom Mr. *Bartholomew Haget*, late Con-"ſul

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" ſul of *Aleppo*, deriveth his Deſcent. This " Book at this preſent, remaineth in the Cu- " ſtody of a worthy Friend of mine, a curious " Collector and careful Preſerver of ſuch an- " cient Monuments.

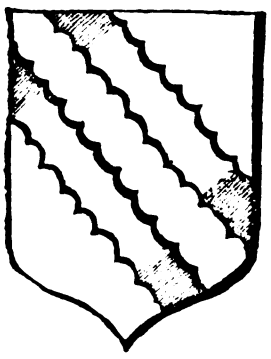
" *Gules*, two Bends, the Upper, *Or*, and the " Lower, *Argent*, was born by *Milo Fitz-water*, " who by King *Henry* the Firſt, was made " Earl of *Hereford*, and Conſtable of *England*, " and Lord of the Foreſt of *Dean*, in Right of " his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Bernard New-* " *march*, Lord of *Brecknock*. This Coat is now " quartered by Sir *Ralph Verney* of *Middle Clay-* " *don* in *Buckinghamſhire*.

Glov. Alph. *of the* North. M.S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834.

Argent, two Bends *Sable*, was the Coat of the Family of *Kaye* of *Woodſonn*; and with a *Martlet* for a Difference, it belong'd to the *Kayes* of *Dalton*.



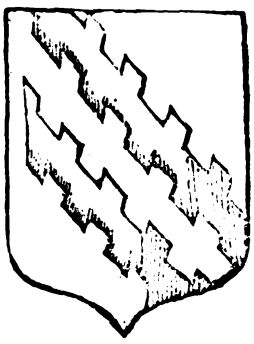
" *Gules*, two Bends " *Vaire*, with the Arms " of *Ulſter*, was the Coat " of Sir *John Fagge* of *Wiſ-* " *ton* in *Suſſex*, Baro- " net.



Or, two Bends engrail'd *Sable*, was the Coat of *Richard Brainthwayt* of *Ringwood*, in the County of *Southampton*, Eſq; who dy'd in St. *Giles*'s Pariſh in the North Suburbs of *Oxford*, and was buried in the Chancel of that Church (as Mr. *Wood* thinks). He died *April* 1645.

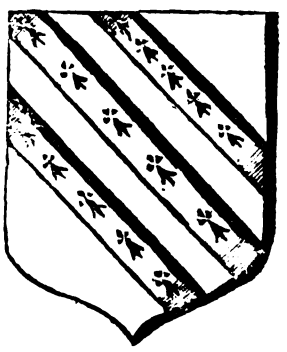
M. S. *of* Remarks per Ant. à Wood, de Com. Oxon.

In the Year 1639 he gave to the ſaid Church of St. *Giles* a Communion Table, a Carpet of Purple Velvet fairly fring'd, a Damask lining Table-Cloth, and two Napkins of the ſame; a ſilver Flaggon, a ſilver Chalice with a Cover to it, and a Plate of Silver for the Bread.



Argent, two Bends raguly, *Sable*, the lower One rebated at the Top. This Coat was granted by *Richard St. George*, Norroy, *Auguſt* 1611. to *Anthony Wagſtaff*, then of *Haſeland* in the County of *Derby*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Wray* of *Richmondſhire*, Brother to Sir ..... *Wray*, Knight, *Capit. Juſtic. Ang.* and had Iſſue *John* (Son and Heir) aged 12. 1611. Alſo *Anthony*, *Samuel*, and *Bethulia*. *See* M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood, *F.* 3. *fol.* 55.

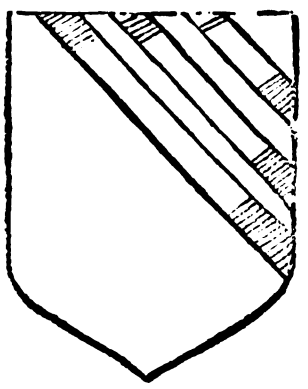
Note, That *Anthony* of *Haſeland* firſt mentioned, was Son of *Thomas Wagſtaff* of *Wingfield* in the ſame County, which *Thomas* was the Son of *Richard*.



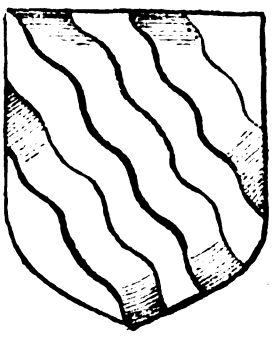
Or, three Bendlets *Ermines*, was the Coat of Sir *John Guevara* of *Stanigot* in the County of *Lincoln*, Knight, who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Robert Sanderſon* of *Fillingham* in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Francis Guevara*, who married the Daughter of *Nicholas Smyth* of *Calkewell* in the County of *Lincoln*, and *William Guevara*, Second Son.

Note, That the ſaid Sir *John* was Son and Heir of *Francis Veles de Guevara* a *Spaniard*, Brother of *James Veles de Guevara*. *See* M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood, *F.* 3. *fol.* 60.

(𝔑) *Argent*, three Bendlets, *Sable*, by the Name of *Sanderſon*.



" *Pearl*, three Bendlets " in Chief ſiniſter, *Ruby*. " This is the Coat of the " Right Hon. *William By-* " *ron*, Baron *Byron* of *Roch-* " *dale* in the County of " *Lancaſter*.



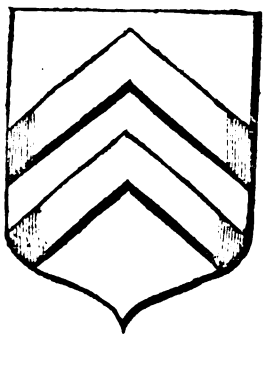
' He beareth *Argent*, ' three Bendlets wavy, *A-* ' *zure*. This is the an- ' cient Paternal Coat-Ar- ' mour belonging to *Wil-* ' *braham* of *Cheſhire*, as ' appears by diverſe Re- ' cords in the Office of ' Arms, and elſewhere. ' The Chief of which ' Name is Sir *Richard Wil-* ' *braham* of *Woodhey*, Knight and Baronet, li- ' neally deſcended from Sir *Richard Wilbraham*, ' Knight, who lived in the Reign of King *Hen-* ' *ry* the Third, and was High Sheriff of the ' aforeſaid County in the Beginning of King ' *Edward* the Firſt. From which Family of ' *Wilbraham* of *Woodhey*, deſcended Sir *Roger* ' *Wilbraham*, Knight, lately one of the Maſters ' of Requeſts in Ordinary to King *James*, and ' Surveyor of his Majeſty's Court of Wards and ' Liveries; who at *Nantwich* (the Place of his ' Birth) and elſewhere, hath by his charitable ' Acts left pious Monuments of his Name and ' Me-

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'Memory. Of this Family are Sir *Thomas Wil-*
'*braham* of *Woodhey* in the ſaid County, Ba-
'ronet; as alſo *Roger Wilbraham* of *Dearfold*,
'and *Roger Wilbraham* of *Nantwich*, both of the
'ſaid County, *Eſquires*.

'Mr. *Boſwell*, in his Works of Armory ob-
'ſerveth, That the Bearer of ſuch Bends as
'theſe, or of the like Coat-Armour, may be
'thought to have done ſome great Enterprize
'upon the Seas, worthy of perpetual Commen-
'dations.

(99) *Argent*, three Bendlets cotiſed and engrail'd, on the outer Side, *Gules*, by the Name of *Honyman*.



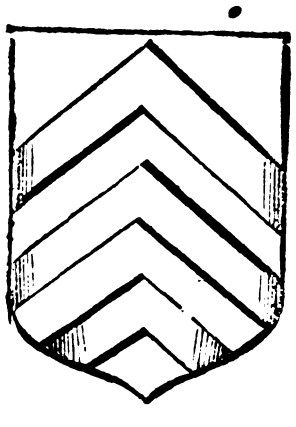
Gules, two Chevrons *Argent*, was the Bearing of *George Hyde* of *Blagrave* near *Abingdon* in the County of *Berks*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Keit* of *Eberton*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, who dy'd (having out-liv'd her ſaid Husband) in the Houſe of *John Galloway*, Draper, in the Pariſh of *All Saints* in *Oxford*, on *Thurſday* the Second of *Auguſt*, 1677. and was buried by her Husband at *Sutton* by *Abindon*, having firſt, and in his Lifetime, born him theſe Children following, all which were living at her Death, *viz. John*, who married the Daughter of *James Weſt* of *Banbury*, in the County of *Oxford*, Mercer; *Thomas* unmarried, *Humfrey* beyond Sea, *Richard* Heir to the Eſtate at *Blagrave*, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Humphry Hyde* of *Wyke*, by *Abindon*, *William*, *Francis*, and *Haſtings* unmarried; as alſo *Margaret* and *Elizabeth* unmarried. The ſaid *Elizabeth* bare alſo another Daughter named *Mary*, who was married to ..... *Bowreman* of the Iſle of *Wight*, ſometime of *Chriſt Church* Colledge in *Oxford*.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon.

Gules, two Chevrons, *Argent*, was born alſo by *Edward Fettiplace*, M. A. and Batchelor of Phyſick, *Sen.* Student of *Chriſt Church*, a younger Son of *Thomas Fettiplace* of *Fernham*, near to *Farringdon* in *Berks*; which ſaid *Edward* dy'd at *Fernham* the 8th of *July* at four in the Afternoon 1687, Aged 68, or thereabouts, *& cælebs*; whereupon his Body was buried at *Longcot*, in the Church there, among the Graves of his Fathers.

M. S. of Ant. & Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon.

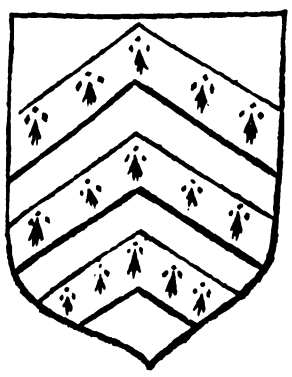
Or, two Chevrons, *Sable*, by the Name of *Mac Lellan*.



"He beareth *Azure*,
"three Chevrons, *Ar-*
"*gent*, by the Name of
"*Lewkenor*, and is the
"Paternal Coat-Armour
"of *John Lewkenor* of
"*Weſt-Dean* in *Suſſex*,
"Eſq; Son and Heir of
"Sir *John Lewkenor*, Kt.
"of the *Bath*, deceaſed,
"who was deſcended
"from the ancient Fa-
"mily of the *Lewkenors*.

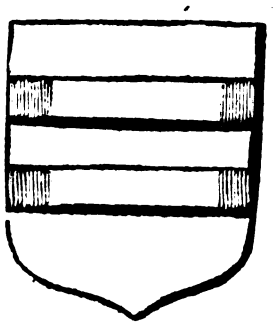
"*Gules*, three Chevrons, *Or*, by the Name
"of *Matthews*; and is born by *Lemuel Mathews*,
"A. M. Arch-Deacon of *Down* in the Kingdom
"of *Ireland*; and by his Brother *Man Mathews*,
"Vicar of *Swanſey* in *Glamorganſhire*.

'*Or*, three Chevrons, *Gules*, was the Coat of
'*Robert*, baſe Son of *Henry* the Firſt, who was
'created Earl of *Glouceſter* by his Father, and
'had Iſſue *William* Earl of *Glouceſter*; which
'*William* had three Daughters and Co-heirs,
'*viz. Iſabel*, who was married to King *John*;
'*Mabel*, who married to the Earl of *Eureux*;
'and *Amicia*, married to *Richard* Earl of *Clare*
'and *Gloceſter*. This *Robert* built the Caſtles
'of *Briſtol* and *Cardiff*, and the Priory of
'St. *James* in *Briſtol*, where he lieth in-
'terr'd.



"He beareth *Sable*, three
"Chevrons, *Ermine*, by
"the Name of *Wiſe*, and
"is the Coat-Armour of
"Sir *Edward Wiſe* of *Sy-*
"*denham* in *Devonſhire*, Kt.
"of the *Bath*.

"This Coat, with a due
"Difference, is born by
"Mr. *John Wiſe* of the
"City of *London*, Maſter
"Plummer to the Office of His Majeſty's Ord-
"nance.



Argent, two Barrs *Azure*, is the ancient Coat of the noble and warlike Family of *Hilton* alias *Hylton. de Hilton-Caſtle* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; whoſe Antiquity appears by a Preſent of 3 Cenſors to the Monaſtry of *Hartlepoole*, from *Robertus de Hilton* in the Time of King *Athelſton*, and the Works of that great Hiſtoriographer *Malmsbury*, which mention that one *William de Hilton-Caſtle*, with the other great Lords, was call'd to *Pizzeazemoz*, i. e. their *Wittenagemott*, or Great Council, like our Parliament.

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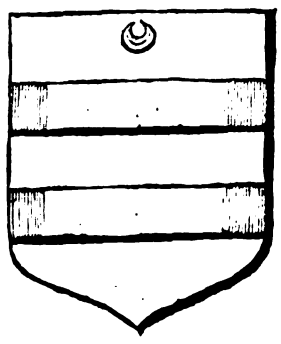
In the Reign of King *William* the Conqueror, *Henry de Hilton* was one of the Four Lords that treated with him for the Northern Counties. This *Henry* (as the Family report) receiv'd of his Gift, a Stag lodg'd and chain'd for a Cognizance or Creſt, which his valiant Son *Lancelot* declin'd for that of his Family; but, however, caus'd it to be plac'd on the Backſide of his Caſtle, as a Memorandum to Poſterity. In the Front of this Caſtle is yet the Standard of *England*. It has a Chappel of moſt exquiſite Architecture, adorn'd with great Variety of ingenious Sculpture, and contains divers ancient Coats of Arms and Badges.

But afterwards this Family unfortunately loſt their Peerage, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. nor had *William de Hilton* and his Son, who liv'd about the Time of *Edward* II, and *Edward* III, whoſe Diſpoſitions were too turbulent, any Summons to Parliament. But yet the Biſhops of *Durham*, while they had Power to nominate Barons, gave them that Title; and Neighbours, in courteſy, ſtill call them ſo.

Of this Family, beſide others of great Learning, Wiſdom, and Courage, are recorded Nineteen Knights, the laſt of which (*temp.* Q *Eliz.*) leſſen'd the Fortune of his Family, by his charitable Diſpoſition, in giving great Part of his Eſtate to pious Uſes, *&c.* as to the Chamber of *London* Five Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, for Ninety Nine Years to put out Apprentices, and for the Poor of Twenty One Pariſhes. Alſo for the like Term about Two Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*. But being a melancholy Man, he retired to *Mitchel-Grove* in *Suſſex*, where he dy'd.

The great Grandſon of this generous Gentleman is *Richard Hilton* of *Hilton-Caſtle*, Eſq; (aged, *Anno* 1718. about Twenty One Years, and at this preſent a Student in *Oxford*). Of the ſame Family alſo is the ingenious *John Hilton*, eldeſt Son of *Richard*, late of *Rea Hall* in *Staffordſhire*, now of *London*, Eſq; who gives the ſame Coat differenc'd by a Creſcent; the ſaid *Richard* being Son of *John*, the Son of *Richard*, the Son of *John*, the Son of *Robert*, who was the Son of *Thomas*, the younger Brother to the Grand Great-Grandfather of the above-named young Gentleman *Richard* of *Hilton-Caſtle*.

Note, That this Family have preſcrib'd a Right to Supporters, which are two Lyons *Azure*, and the Gentleman above ſpoken of, may lawfully uſe them, though no Baron. Their Creſt is *Moſes*'s Head upon a Wreath, Proper; and their Motto, *Tant que je Puis*.



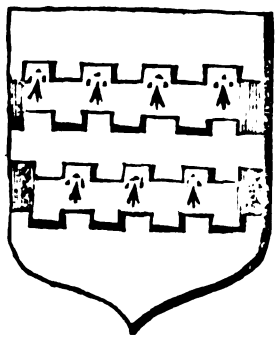
Argent, two Barrs, *Gules* (with a Creſcent for a Difference) pertain'd to *Henry Barry* of *Wynſcott*, in the County of *Devon*, Eſquire, Son and Heir of *John Barry* of the ſame Place, Eſquire, deſcended from the Baron *Barry* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. This *Henry* aforeſaid, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Nicholas Speccot* of *Speccot* in the ſaid County, *Eſq*; and had Iſſue *Michael*, *William*, *Henry*, *Lawrence*, and *Anne*.

'Twas, with a Creſcent on that Creſcent (for a Difference) the Coat alſo of *Hugh Barry* of *Byndon*, in the County of *Devon*, ſecond Son of the ſaid *John Barry* of *Wynſcott*, who married *Alice*, Daughter and Coheir of *Richard Wykes* of *Byndon*, aforeſaid, Gent. and had Iſſue *Alexander*, *John*, *Anne*, and *Margaret*. *Graſton*, fol. 23.

" He beareth *Argent*, two Barrs, *Gules*, by " the Name of *South*; and is born by *John* " *South* of *Kelſturn* in *Lincolnſhire*, one of the " Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber in Ordinary " to His Majeſty King *Charles* II, Son of Sir " *John South* of the the ſaid Place, Knight.

" *Azure*, two Barrs, *Or*, is the Coat-Armour " of the ancient Family of the *Burdets* of *War-* " *wickſhire*.

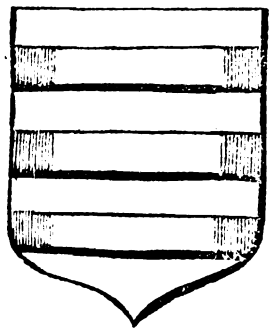
" *Argent*, two Barrs, *Sable*, is born by *Edward* " *Brereton* of *Burras* in *Denbighſhire*, Eſquire.



Azure, two Barrs counter-embatteil'd, *Ermine*, pertain'd to *Richard Burnaby* of *Burnaby*, in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Julian*, Daughter of *William Tothill* of the City of *Exeter*, Gent. and had Iſſue *Thomas*, aged Forty, *Anno Dom.* 1620. *Mary*, who was married to *Roger Nicholls*; *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Richard Bickford*, and *Jone* to *Henry Bickley*; *Thomas* married *Mary*, Daughter of *John Bear* of *Bearſcomb* and *Woodmanſton*, and had Iſſue *Richard Burnaby*, Eſq; (Son and Heir) aged Nine Years, *Anno Dom.* 1620. *Thomas*, aged Seven; *Mary*, aged Twelve; ..... aged Ten; *Anne* (third Daughter) aged Six, and *Suſan* (fourth Daughter) aged Four, *eodem Anno*, 1620. *Graſton, fol.* 26.

The ſaid *Richard Burnaby* of *Burnaby* was Son of *John*, the Son of *John*, who was the Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Edward Burnaby* of *Burnaby*, aforeſaid, Eſquires.

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Argent, three Barrs, *Gules*, was the Coat of *William Wollacombe* of *Over-Wollacombe* in the County of *Devon*, who, for his firſt Wife, married *Thomaſine*, Daughter of..... and had Iſſue *Thomas*; for his ſecond Wife he married *Alice*, Daughter and Heir of *Stephen Gifford*, and had Iſſue *William* and *John*, who both died Iſſueleſs. The ſaid *William* was Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Henry*, the Son of *Thomas*, whoſe Father was *Oliver Wollacombe*, the Son of *S*———, the Son of *Joceline*, who was Son of *Richard*, the Son of *Walter*, whoſe Father was *Robert Wollacombe*.

Vide Viſit de Com. Devon. *Tranſcript* per Grafton.

Thomas, only Son of *William Wollacombe* aforeſaid (by *Thomaſine* his Wife) marry'd *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of *John Michalſton* of *Lant Engliſhe* in *Com. Cornub.* Gent. and *Alice* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Stephen Gifford* of *Thenborough*, and had Iſſue *Thomas Wollacombe*, who marry'd *Thomaſine*, Daughter of *John Cole* of *North-Tawton*, and had Iſſue *Alexander Wollacombe* of *Combe*, in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who (for his firſt Wife) marry'd *Anne*, Daughter of *Anthony Pollarde* of *Horwood*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *John*, *Anthony*, *Honora*, and *Alice*. *Honora* was marry'd to *Robert Cary* of *Kekbere*, and *Alice* to *John Heron*. And for his ſecond Wife he marry'd *Alice*, Daughter of *John Bradmore* of the City of *Exeter*, by whom he had Iſſue *George*, *Henry*, and *Alexander*; *Anne*, *Eleanor*, and *Thomaſine*.

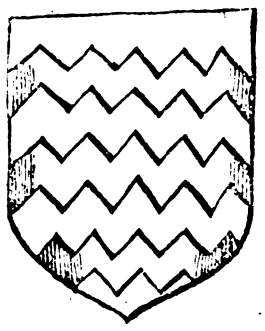
John Wollacombe, Son of *Alexander* aforeſaid, marry'd *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *John Baſſett* of *Umberleigh* in the County of *Devon*, and had Iſſue *John* and *Thomas*, and *Honora* who was marry'd to *Richard Gifford* of *Welleſley*.

John, the Son and Heir of *John*, by his Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *John Coffin* of *Partridge*, Eſq; had Iſſue *John Wollacombe* of *Combe* and *Koughborough*, in the County of *Devon*, *Thomas* ſecond Son, and *Richard* third Son. *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter, was marry'd to *Humphrey Copleſton de Weare*, *Janaro* (ſecond Daughter) to *John Barret* of St. *Tudie*, in *Com. Cornub.* *Anne* (third Daughter) to *Thomas Hart* of the City of *Exeter*, *Eleanor* the fourth, and *Elizabeth* the fifth Daughter.

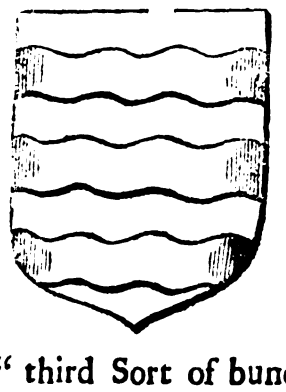
This Coat, with a Mullet for a Difference, *Sable*, was aſſign'd by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, in *Feb. Anno* 1611, to ——— *Wollacombe* of *Devonſhire*.

(𝔐) *Auchinlek* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Barrs, *Sable*.

(𝔐) *Fothringham* of *Powrie*; *Ermine*, three Barrs, *Gules*.

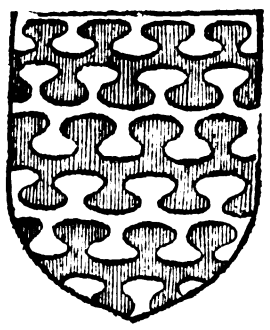


'He beareth *Or*, three 'Barrs *Dancett*, *Gules*, by 'the Name of *Delamare*. 'This Example ſerveth to 'inform our Underſtand-'ing of the Uſe of that 'Sort of Acute-angled Or-'dinaries, that, in Blazon, 'we term by the Name 'of *Dancett*; and is in 'Shape like to that other Sort of Acute-angled 'Line, which is there named Indented, but 'differeth from the ſame only in Quantity, 'wherein theſe do exceed thoſe, as being more 'ſpaciouſly drawn than they.



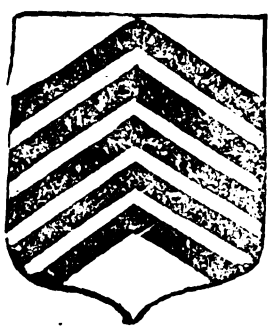
"He beareth *Azure*, "3 Barrs waved, *Argent*, "by the Name of *Samford*. To the End I may "make plain (by Demonſtration) the Uſe of the "ſeveral Forms of Lines "before expreſſed; I made "choice of this Coat-Armour, to exemplify the "third Sort of bunched Lines there mentioned.

(𝔐) *Drummond*, Earl of *Perth*; *Or*, three Barrs wavy, *Gules*.



"This Coat-Armour is "Barry *Nebule*, of eight "Pieces, *Topaz* and *Diamond*, and pertaineth to 'the honourable Family "of *Charles*, late Earl of "*Devon* and Lord *Mountjoy*, Lieutenant Governour of *Ireland*, Great "Maſter of the Artillery "of *England*, Captain of *Portſmouth*, Knight of "the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and of "his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council. The Bearing of Clouds in Arms (ſaith "*Upton*) doth import ſome Excellency in their "Bearer.

This Coat is alſo born by Sir *Henry Blount* of *Tittonhanger* in *Hartfordſhire*, Knight.



Argent, five Chevrons (or Chevronels) *Sable*, is the Bearing of *Francis Hougham*, Citizen and Painter-ſtainer of *London*, Son of *William*, Son of *Michael*, Son of *Richard Hougham* of *Wedington*, in the Pariſh of *Aſh* near *Sandwich*, in the County of *Kent*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Edward Sanders* of *Northborne* adjacent, which appears by a monumental Inſcription in the South

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South Iſle of the ſaid Church; in Memory of which *Sanders*, the *Houghams* ſometimes bore *Or*, on a Chevron between three Elephants Heads, *Gules*, as many Mullets, *Argent*. The ſaid *Richard* was Son and Heir of *Michael*, Son of *Stephen* by a Daughter and Heir of *Brooke*, Son and Heir of *Solomon Hougham*, whoſe Portraiture is yet extant in one of the Church-Windows of *Aſh*, Son of *William Hougham* of *Aſh* aforeſaid; all (originally) deſcended from the *Hughams* or *Houghams* of *Hougham*, in the Hundreds of *Bewsborough* and *Folkſton* in the ſaid County, a Family of as reverend an Eſtimate for Antiquity as any in the Tract; for *Robert de Hougham* died ſeis'd of it *Anno* 41. *Hen.* 3. and left it to his Son another *Robert de Hougham*, who was Caſtellan of *Rocheſter* Caſtle, and departed this Life poſſeſs'd of the One, and in cuſtody of the Other, *Anno* 2 *Ed.* 1. which Mannor of *Hougham* was held by him by the Service of half a Knights Fee Wardſhip and Marriage of *Alexander de Bailiol*, who held it as the Inheritance of his Wife *Iſabel de Dovel*. The laſt named *Robert*, was at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*, and bore the ſaid Coat-Armour of the Chevrons, which, according to *Camden*, were, in alluſion to the *Clares*, Lords of *Tunbridge*, or rather, to the *Abrincis*, antient Lords of *Folkſton*, who gave *Or*, five Chevrons, *Gules*, like as many other Coats were in imitation of them, *viz.* The *Evenings* of *Evening*, that held a Knight's Fee of them, bore *Or*, five Chevrons, *Azure*. The *Creythorns*, *Azure*, five Chevrons, *Or*, a Label of as many Points, *Gules*, &c.

Stemma de Hougham.

Philipot. vil. Cant. p. 195.

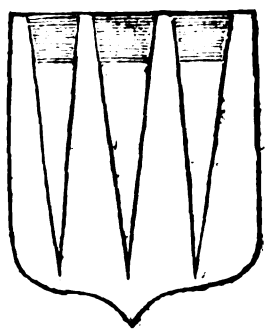
Rot. Vaſc. N. 14.

Ryley's Plac. Parl. de 33 Ed. 1. p. 253, 254.

Philipot. ut ſup. *in Margin.*

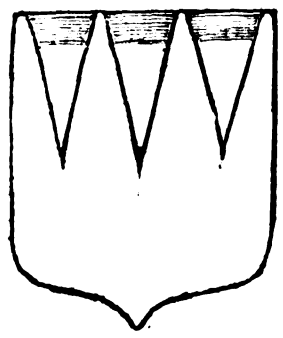
Camden's *Remains, Edit.* Anno 1636.

This Account was collected and drawn up by my Friend Mr *Simon Seger*, lately deceaſed.

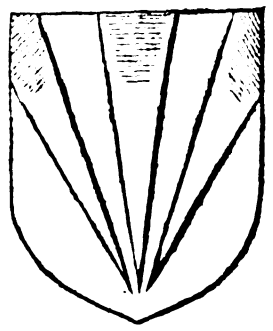


(99) *Argent*, three Piles *Sable*, is the Coat belonging to *Anſtruther* of that *Ilk*.

Argent, three Piles engrail'd, *Gules*, by the Name of *Polwart*; this is quarter'd in the ſecond Place by *Hume* of *Polwart*, with his paternal Coat; *Vert*, a Lyon rampant, *Argent*, within a Bordure of Roſes, *Gules*.



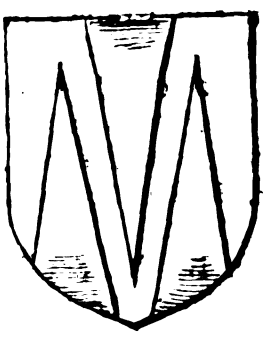
Waill of *Bawlerby* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, three Piles and terminating in the Feſs Point, *Sable*.



" The Field is *Or*, three " Piles meeting near in " the Baſe of the Eſcu- " tcheon, *Azure*. This " Coat was born by Sir " *Guy Bryan*, Knight, one " of the noble Knights of " the moſt Honourable " Order of the Garter, in " the Time of King *Ed-* " *ward* the Third: And he was alſo a chief " Mean unto the ſaid King for obtaining the " Charter of Priviledge and Freedom of his " Majeſty's Foreſt of *Dean*, in the County of " *Glouceſter*, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants " of the ſame Foreſt.

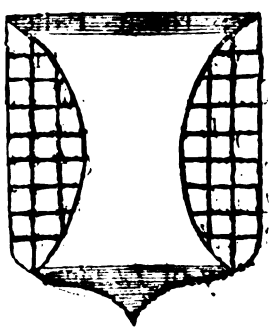
(98) *Brechin* of that *Ilk*; *Or*, three Piles in Point, *Gules*.

(97) *Anſwilly* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Piles meeting in Point, *Sable*.



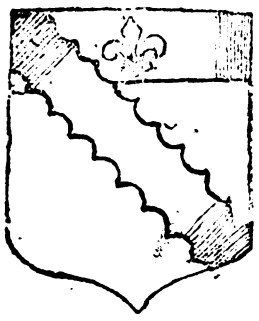
'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Piles, one iſſuing 'out of the Chief between 'the Two others, tranſ- 'poſed or reverſed, *Sable*, 'by the Name of *Hulſe*: 'And is the Coat-Armour 'of *John Howes* alias *Hulſe*, 'of *Newbury* in *Berkſhire*, 'Eſquire, one of his Ma- 'jeſty's Juſtices of the Peace and *Quorum* in the 'ſaid County; whoſe eldeſt Daughter *Bridget*, 'is now Wife to *James Georges* of *London*, Gent. 'Nephew to *John Georges* of *Bawnton* in *Glou-* 'ceſterſhire, Eſquire.

'This Coat is alſo born by *Richard Hulſe* of 'Betherden in *Kent*, Eſquire.

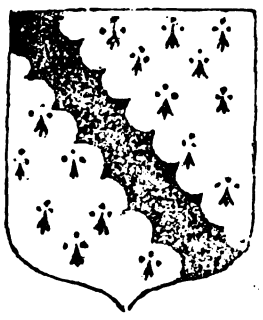


Gules, two Flanches chequy, *Argent* and *Azure*, was aſſign'd to ..... *Sherington* of *Gray*'s Inn, *London*, *Anno* 1583. by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux.

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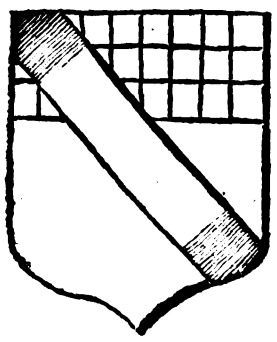


He beareth *Argent*, a Chief, *Gules*, over all a Bend engrail'd, *Azure*, with a *Flower de Lis* on the Chief for a Difference, by the Name of *Leeke*. This Coat was confirmed to *Tho. Leeke* of *Gray's Inn*, deſcended out of *Shropſhire*. Her. Off. Lond. c. 24.

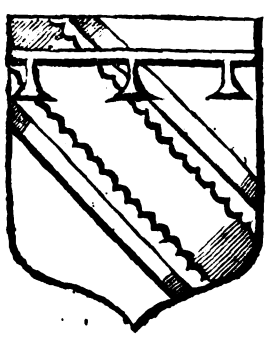


Edward Kelſall, A. M. Vicar of *Boſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, deſcended from the *Kelſall's*, an antient Family in *Cheſhire*, beareth *Ermine*, a Bend engrail'd, *Sable*; which, by the Regiſters in the Colledge of Arms, appears to have been a very ancient Coat to that Name in the ſaid County; though, I don't find any Pedigree, or regular Deſcent.

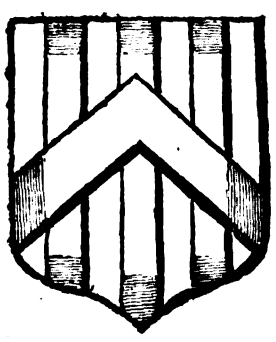
[*Not having this ſooner, I am conſtrain'd to give it place here, though not agreeable to my Method.*]



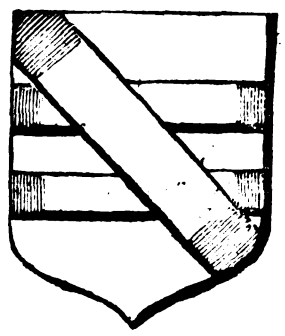
Gules, a Chief Chequy, *Argent* and *Azure*, over all a Bend, *Or*, was confirmed by *William Cambden* to *Daniel de Lingne* of *Harlaxton* in the County of *Lincoln*, Son of *Anthony de Lingne*, Son of *John de Lingne* of *Valenzine*, in the Province of *Henault*. *Vide Lib. cuj. Tit. Fauſtina E. 1. in Bibl. Cott.*



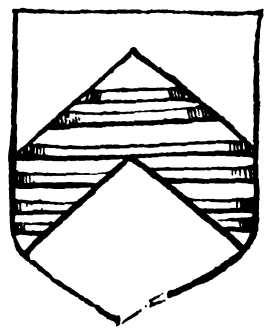
Sable, a Bend engrail'd cottiſed, *Or*, over all a File of three *Lambeaux*, *Argent*, was confirm'd by Patent, to *Ralph Carkike* of *London*, Gent. Son of *William Carkike*, of *Armington* in *Devonſhire*, Gent. by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, the 10th of *December* 1530. *Anno* 21 *Eliz.*



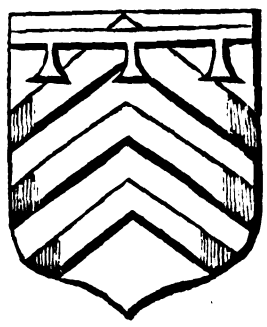
Argent, three Pallets, *Gules*, over all a Chevron, *Or*. This Coat was aſſigned by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, in *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1611. to *Edward Barkeham*, Alderman of the City of *London*.



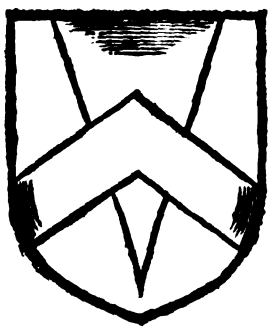
Azure, two Barrs, and a Bend over all, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Pott*, and was confirm'd or granted to *John Pott* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Son of *Roger*, by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, 1583.



'He beareth *Gules*, on 'a Chevron, *Argent*, three 'Bars Gemelles, *Sable*, by 'the Name of *Throkmor-* 'ton; and, with the Arms 'of *Ulſter*, is the Coat- 'Armour of Sir *Baynham* '*Throkmorton* in the ſaid 'County, Baronet. Theſe 'are termed, in Blazon, 'Bars Gemelles, of the *Latin* Word *Gemellus*, 'which ſignifieth a Twin, or Children of one 'Birth, as *Gemelli fratres*, Brothers of one Birth, 'like as theſe are Twins of a Birth, ſo are thoſe 'in like Sort born by Couples.'



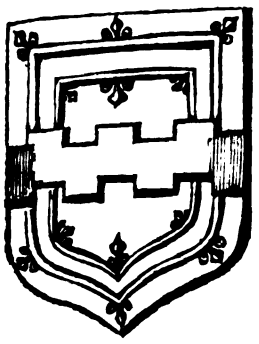
"He beareth Argent, "three Chevronels, *Gules*, "a Label of three Points, "*Azure*, by the Name of "*Barrington*, and is the "Bearing of *Thomas Bar-* "*rington*, Eſq; Son and "Heir to Sir *John Bar-* "*rington* of *Barrington-* "*hall* in *Eſſex*, Baronet.



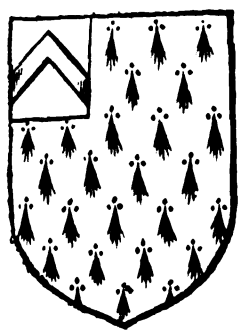
'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Pile, *Argent*, ſurmount- 'ed of a Chevron, *Gules*, 'by the Name of *Dyxton*. 'This Coat is found in the 'Abby-Church of *Cirenceſter*, in the County of '*Gloceſter*; and it ſerveth 'fitly to exemplify a Rule 'formerly delivered, touch- 'ing the uſual Blazoning of diſtinct Things born 'in one Eſcutcheon, *viz.* That the Charge ly- 'ing next and immediately upon the Field, ſhall 'be firſt nominated, and then Things more 'remote.'

(M) *Argent*, three Piles, *Sable*, ſurmounted of a Feſs wavy, *Gules*; was the Coat of *Lovell*, ſometime of *Ballumbie*.

He

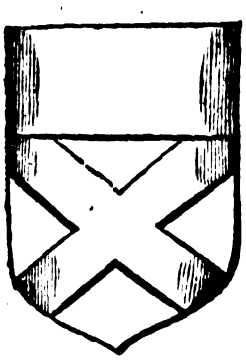


He beareth *Argent*, a double Treſſure Flory Counter-flory, over all a Feſs Embattel'd, Contre-embattel'd, *Gules*, by the Name of *Miller*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, by Patent dated *May* 27, 1672, 24 King *Chales* II. to Serjeant-Major *John Miller*, born at *Ballicuſſon*, in the Pariſh and County of *Ardmagh* in *Ireland* (Son of *Robert Miller* of the County of *Huntington*) who from his Youth apply'd himſelf to military Actions, and by his Merit and Courage came to be eldeſt Captain of the Illuſtrious and Heroick General *Monk*'s Regiment of *Cole-ſtreamers*; he was alſo Adjutant-General unto the ſaid General *Monk*, when he entred *England* in order for the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, and ſhortly after made Serjeant-Major of the ſaid Regiment (being made a Regiment of his Majeſty's Foot-Guards under the Command of the ſaid Illuſtrious General *Monk*.



'He beareth *Ermine*, a 'Canton, *Argent*, charged 'with a Chevron, *Gules*; 'by the Name of *Middle-'ton*.'

Now for Ordinaries of diverſe Kinds born one beſides another, take theſe Examples following.

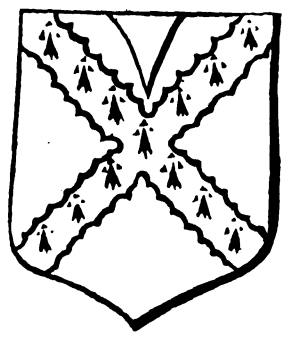


'The Field is *Topaz*, a 'Saltire and Chief, *Ruby*; 'and is the Arms of Sir 'Edward *Bruſe*, Knight, 'Lord of *Kinloſs* in *Scot-'land*, ſometime Maſter of 'the *Rolls* of his Majeſty's 'Court of *Chancery*. Theſe 'Arms ſometime belong-'ed to the old *Bruſes* of 'Anandale, and alſo to the Earls of *Carict*; out 'of which Houſe the Right Houourable *Robert* 'Earl of *Aylesbury* and *Elgin*, Viſcount *Bruſe* of 'Ampthil, Lord *Bruſe* of *Wharlton*, *Skelton*, and 'Kinloſs, Hereditary High Steward of the Ho-'nour of *Ampthil*, High Steward of *Leiceſter*, 'and Lord Lieutenant of *Bedfordſhire*, derives 'his Deſcent; to which Coat, as an Addition, 'his Lordſhip now beareth on a Canton *Pearl*, 'a Lyon Rampant, *Saphir*.

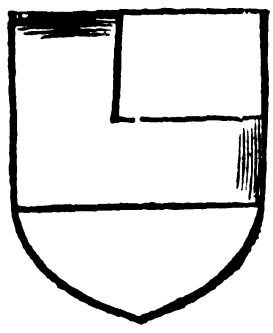
(G) *Moffit* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, a Saltire and Chief, *Argent*.

(G) *Annand* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a Saltire and Chief, *Azure*.

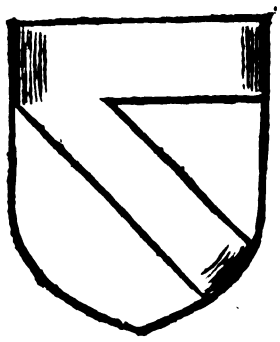
(G) *Tact* of *Pyrne* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a Saltire engrail'd, and a Chief, *Gules*.



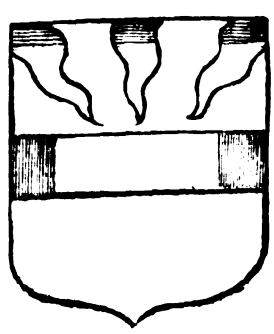
He beareth *Sable*, a Saltire engrail'd, *Ermine*, and in Chief a Pile, *Or*, by the Name of *Polwylle*. This Coat was aſſign'd to *John Polwylle* of *Polwylle* in the County of *Cornwall* (Son of *John Polwylle*, the Son of *Stephen Polwylle*, who was Son of *Otes Polwylle*) by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, and *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, 16th of *Feb.* 1568.



'The Field is *Argent*, a 'Feſs and Canton, *Gules*. 'This Coat-Armour per-'taineth to the Honoura-'ble Family of *Woodvile*, 'created Earl *Rivers* in 'the Time of King *Ed-'ward* the Fourth, who 'was alſo Lord Treaſurer 'of *England*; from whom 'many worthy Perſons of high Calling are 'deſcended. As touching Ordinaries of diverſe 'Kinds born one upon another, you muſt ob-'ſerve, That if they be both of one Metal, 'Colour, or Fur, their Parts contingent are not 'ſevered by purfle, for that by their Forms 'it may be eaſily conceived what Ordina-'ries they are, notwithſtanding the Defect of 'the Purfle.



'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Bend and Chief, *Or*. This 'is a Coat of rare Bear-'ing, which I find cut 'in Stone in the Abby 'Church of *Weſtminſter*, 'in the North Part there-'of. The conjoyning of 'theſe two Ordinaries 'doth conſtitute (on the 'Left-ſide thereof) the Form of a Gyron; and 'the Ordinaries themſelves thus united, do re-'ſemble the Form of the arithmetical Figure of 'Seven turned backwards.

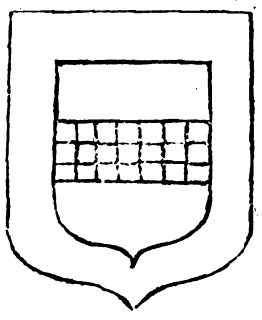


Gules, a Feſs, and in Chief 3 Piles wavy, *Argent*, was the Coat of Sir *Juſtinian Iſham* of *Lamport* in the County of *Northampton*, Baronet, and Knight of that Shire; who dy'd in the Houſe of *John Barret* of St. *Mary*'s Pariſh in *Oxon*, the 2d of *March*, 1674-5, and was (as Mr. *Wood* thinks) buried at *Lamport*.

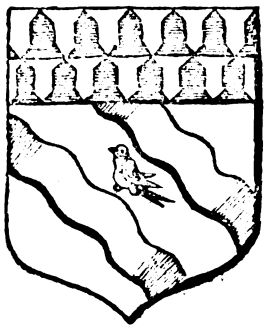
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon.

He

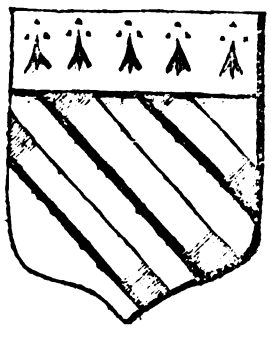
He was the Son of Sir *John Iſham* of *Langport* or *Lamport*, Knight and Baronet.



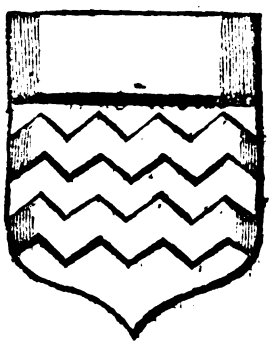
Gules, a Feſs Chequy, *Argent* and *Sable*, a Bordure, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Hampton*, and was granted to *William Hampton* Rector of *Blechingley* in *Surry*, by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, *Aug.* 13, 1662.



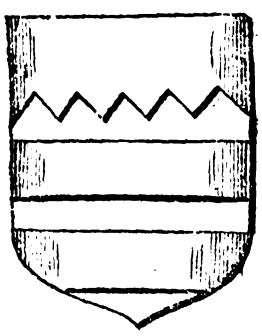
He beareth *Gules*, two Bends wavy, *Or*, a Chief *Vaire*, with a Martlet for Difference, by the Name of *Brewer*. This Coat was allow'd or aſſign'd to..... *Brewer*, of *London*, deſcended out of *Sommerſetſhire*. *Heralds Office*, *London*, *c.* 24.



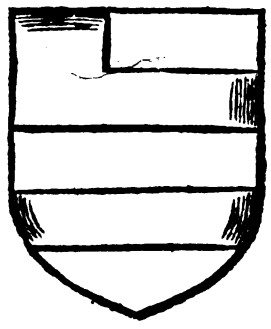
Azure, three Bends, *Argent*, and a Chief, *Ermine*, is born by the Name of *Martin*, and was granted by Sir *William Segar*, Garter *ult. Aug.* 1615, to *Cuthbert Martin* of *London*, Eſq; (ſometime Alderman thereof) and deſcended of the *Martins* of *Lancaſhire*. *Her. Off. Lond. c.* 21.



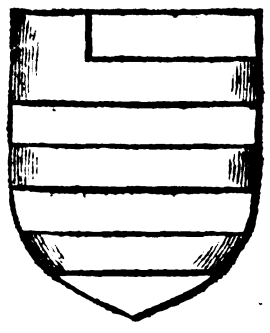
Azure, two Barrs indented, *Or*, a Chief, *Argent*, was the Coat of *John Stoner* of *North Stake* in the County of *Oxon*. Eſq; *Viſit. Oxon. Anno* 1574. *M. S. of Ant. à Wood, D.* 7. *p.* 67.



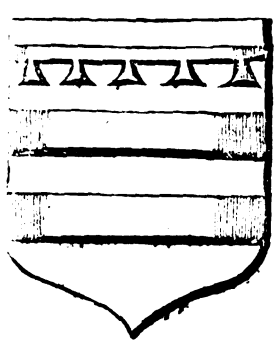
'He beareth *Gules*, two 'Barrs, and a Chief in-'dented, *Or*, by the Name 'of *Hare*. This, with the 'Arms of *Ulſter*, is the 'Coat of Sir *Ralph Hare* 'of *Stow-Bardolph* in *Nor-'folk*, Baronet; and, as I 'take it, derived from the 'ancient Arms of *Hare-'court*, whoſe Coat-Armour it is, if the Chief 'were away. In this Eſcutcheon you may ob-'ſerve in Part, the variable Shape of Chiefs, 'occaſioned by Reaſon of diverſe Forms of 'Lines (before ſhewed) whereof they are com 'poſed. The Reſt, Time and diligent Obſer-'vation will make plain.



'He beareth *Gules*, two 'Barrs and a Canton, *Ar-'gent*, by the Name of '*Deane*. As to the Omiſ-'ſion of Purfle laſt before 'mentioned, the Rule 'there given holdeth not 'alone in That, but alſo 'in theſe and all other 'Coats of like Bearing, I 'mean ſuch as have in them a Canton or Quar-'ter born jointly (as in theſe) with ſome other 'Ordinary of the ſame Metal, Colour, or Fur, 'now I will add one Example of the joint-bear-'ing of a Canton with three Barrs, as in the 'next Eſcutcheon appeareth.



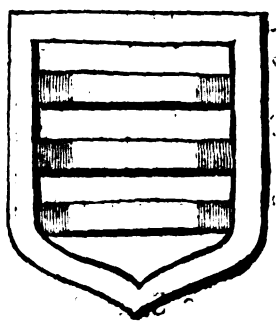
'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Barrs and a Can-'ton, *Gules*, by the Name 'of *Fuller*. Many more 'Examples of Coat-Ar-'mours of like Sort of 'Bearing could I produce, 'were it not that I hold 'theſe few ſufficient to in-'form the Underſtanding 'of ſtudious Armouriſts, that as well Ordinaries 'of diverſe Kinds, as thoſe of the ſame Kind, 'are found born one upon another; and withal, 'to occaſion them to pry more narrowly into 'theſe curious and nice Manners of Bearing, 'which Numbers of them do ſlightly paſs over, 'as if they held them unworthy of more than 'ordinary Obſervation.



Or, two Barrs, *Gules*, in Chief a Label of five Points, *Sable*; was the Coat of *Richard Wynterſhull* of *Little Stoke* in the County of *Oxon*. Gent. who was Son and Heir to *Richard Wynterſhull* of *Sutton* in the County of *Berks*, Gent.

The ſaid *Richard*, Jun. married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John Stoner* of *North Stoke* in the County of *Oxon*, Eſq; and by her had Iſſue *Richard*, his eldeſt Son; *Henry*, ſecond Son; *Iſabel*, *Margaret*, who dy'd young; *Margery*, *Bridget*, and *Jone*.

Viſit. Oxon. Anno 1574. M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood, D. 7. p. 68.

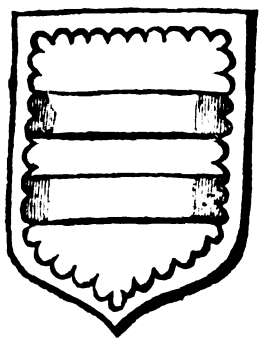


Three Barrs within a Bordure, was the Bearing of *John Houghton* Bachelor of Divinity, ſometime Senior Fellow of *Brazennoſe* Colledge, *Oxon*. Son of *Mat. Houghton* of *Bould* in the County of *Lancaſter*, who dy'd at his Lodgings (call'd

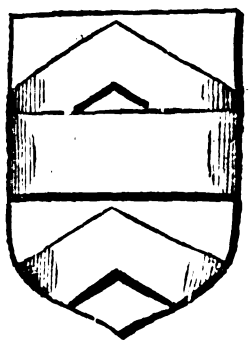
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(call'd *Black-hall)* near the ſaid Colledge, on *Tueſday* the 7th of *Auguſt* 1677, aged 69, or thereabouts, and was the next Day buried in that Colledge Cloyſter. He was one of the Brothers of the *Savoy*, *Minn Prebend*, and Maſter of an Hoſpital in the Dioeceſe of *Sarum*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *a* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 136.



He beareth *Argent*, two Barrs, *Gules*, within a Bordure engrail'd, *Sable*, by the Name of *Cokesford*. This Coat was confirm'd to *John Cokesford* of *Launton* in *Oxfordſhire*, by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, in *February*, *Anno* 1611.



" He beareth *Or*, a Feſs " between two Chevrons, " *Sable*: This Coat-Ar- " mour was born by Sir " *John Liſle*, Knight, and " one of the firſt Foun- " ders of the moſt Noble " Order of the Garter, as " appeareth by his Plate " whereon theſe Arms are " enamelled, and yet remaining in his Stall in " the Quire in the Chappel of St. *George* at " *Windſor*. Which Sir *John Liſle* was Lord of " the Mannor of *Wilbraham*, in the County of " *Cambridge*, of which ſaid Mannor *William* " *Liſle*, Eſquire, is at this Day ſeized: A Gen- " tleman, to whom the Studious in our an- " cient *Saxon* Tongue are much obliged, for the " clear Light he hath given therein by his great " Travel and Pains.

" *Robert Liſle*, who was a Baron in the " Times of King *Edward* the Second, and *Ed-* " *ward* the Third, bore the ſame Coat-Armour. " And diverſe ancient and eminent Nobles of " this Kingdom do rightfully quarter theſe " Arms, being deſcended from the Heirs gene- " rally of the Family of *Liſle*.

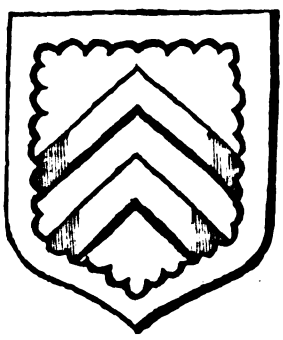
" *Or*, a Feſs between two Chevrons, *Gules*, " was the Coat of *Anſelme* Lord *Fitz-water*, " in the Time of the Conqueſt; of whom did " deſcend *Walter Fitz-water*, who had a Daugh- " ter and Heir that married to *Robert Radcliff*, " Father of *Robert Radcliff* Lord *Fitz-water*, " of whom deſcended *Robert Radcliffe* Earl of " *Suſſex*, and Viſcount *Fitz-water*; of which " Family is Sir *Francis Radcliff* of *Dilſton* " in *Northumberland*, Baronet, now living, " 1675.

Gules, a Feſs between two Chevrons, *Argent*, was born by *John Nourſe* of *Wood-Eaton* in the the County of *Oxford*, Eſq; (Son of *Richard Nourſe*, Eſq;) who dy'd at the ſaid *Wood-Eaton*, the 6th of *September*, 1673. and was buried near to his Wife, who was *Martha*, Daughter of *Ralph Smith* of *North Crowley* in *Bucks*. She dy'd *April* 1, 1673.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 117.

The Wife of the firſt mentioned *John* of *Wood-Eaton*, was *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter and one of the Heirs of *William Sedley* of *Digswell* in the County of *Hertford*, Eſq; by *Anne* his Wife, one of the Heirs of *Henry Boteler*, Eſq;

I find that this Coat was aſſign'd or granted to *John Nourſe* of *Chilling-Place* and *Wood-Eaton* in the County of *Oxford*, Eſq; Son of *John Nourſe* of *Milton* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent.) by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 27th of *May*, 1629. 5th King *Charles* I.



Argent, two Chevrons *Azure*, within a Bordure engrail'd, *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Tirrel*. This Coat belong'd to *Tho. Tirrell* of *Heron* in the County of *Eſſex*, who married ..... Daughter of Sir *John Sulliard* of *Suffolk*, Knight, and had Iſſue Sir *John Tirrell*, Knight, who married the Daughter of ..... *Baker* of *Kent*.

Vide *Viſit.* de Com. Eſſex, Anno 1614. fol. 25, 26.

Thomas Tirrell of *Heron* aforeſaid, was eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Henry Tirrell* of the ſaid Place, Knight, by his Wife, Daughter of *William Guſton*; which Sir *Henry* was ſecond Son and Heir of Sir *Tho. Tirrell* of the ſame Place, Knight, by his Lady *Conſtance*, Daughter of *John Blount* Lord *Mountjoy*; which ſaid Sir *Thomas* was Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas* of the ſaid *Heron*, by his Wife *Beatrix*, Daughter of *John Cockaine*; which Sir *Thomas* was Son and Heir of Sir *William Tirrell* of *Heron*, Knight, by his Wife *Eleanor*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Darcy*, Knight; which Sir *William* was eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Tho. Tirrell* of *Heron* aforeſaid, by his Wife *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *William Marmy*, Knight, who bare him alſo four other Children, *Anne*, a Daughter, who was married to *Edmund Audley*; *Thomas*, ſecond Son, who was of *Wokinden*; *Humfrey Tirrell* third Son, who was of *Warley*; and Sir *Robert Tirrell* fourth Son.

Tho. Tirrell of *Wokenden* aforeſaid (ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas* of *Heron* abovemention'd) took to Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Henry Bryan*, Knight, and Relict of Sir *William Brandon*, Knight, (to whom ſhe bare *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk)* by whom he had *William Tirrell* of *Wokenden*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Bodeley*, and Widow of ..... by whom he had Iſſue *Humfrey Tirrell* of the ſame Place, who married *Jane*, Daughter of ..... *Singleton* or *Ingleton*, and had Iſſue *George Tirrell* of *Thornton* in the County

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ty of *Bucks*, whoſe Son and Heir was *William Tirrell*, who ſold *South-Wokenden*.

Humphrey Tirrell of *Warley* (third Son of Sir *Tho. Tirrell* of *Heron* and *Anne* his Wife) married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Walwyn*, who bare him two Sons; Sir *John* eldeſt Son, and *Humphrey* ſecond Son, who married *Alice*, Daughter and Heir of *Tho. Glenham*, and had Iſſue one Daughter *Alice*, who was married to *Ambroſe Wolley*.

Sir *John Tirrell* of *Warley* (eldeſt Son of *Humphrey* aforeſaid) married *Anne*, Daughter of *Edward Norrice*, and had Iſſue five Sons, *viz. James*, eldeſt Son; *William*, ſecond Son; *Stephen*, third Son; *Ralph*, fourth Son; *Morrice*, fifth Son; and one Daughter, who was Wife to Sir *William Peter*, Knight. *James Tirrell* of *Warley* (eldeſt Son of Sir *John*) married *Anne*, Daughter of *Ambroſe Wolley*, who bare him *Mary*, his ſole Daughter and Heir, who was married to *Edward Clinton*, ſecond Son of *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*.

Sir *Robert Tirrell* (fourth and laſt Son of Sir *Thomas* and *Anne* his Wife, both abovementioned,) married *Chriſtian*, Daughter of *John Harleſham*, and had Iſſue two Sons; *Robert*, and Sir *John Tirrell*, a Prieſt.

Robert Tirrell (eldeſt Son of Sir *Robert*) married *Joyce*, Daughter of ..... *Graff*, who bare him *Thomas*, *Richard*, *Henry*, *Ralph*, *Horace*, and *Tirrell*; ſix Sons.

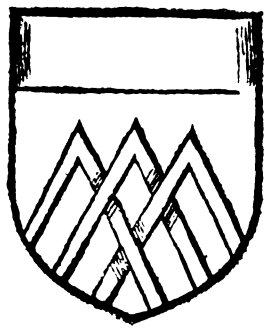
Note, That Sir *Tho. Tirrell* of *Heron* abovementioned, who married *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *William Marmy*, was eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *John Tirrell* of the ſame Place, who, by his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *William Coggiſhall*, Knight, had (beſides the ſaid Sir *Thomas*) two Sons; Sir *William Tyrrell* of *Beecher*, ſecond Son, and Sir *William Tirrell* of *Gripping*, third Son, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Darcey* of *Malde*, Knight.

Sir *William Tyrrell* of *Beecher* (ſecond Son of Sir *John Tyrrell* of *Heron*, by the Daughter of Sir *William Coggiſhall*, Knight) married firſt, *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *John Fitz-Simon*, Knight, and had Iſſue *John*, who married *Katharine*, Daughter to *John Waldur*, and had Iſſue *Edward* and *William*.

The ſecond Wife of the ſaid Sir *William Tyrrell* of *Beecher* was *Philippa*, Daughter of *John Thornby*, who bare him *Jaſper Tirrell*, who married *Anne*, Daughter of ..... *Goring*, and had Iſſue *Edmund*.

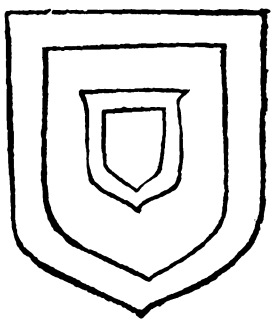
Note, That the ſaid Sir *John Tirrell* of *Heron*, who married the Daughter of Sir *William Coggiſhall* as aboveſaid, was Treaſurer of the King's Houſe, and Son and Heir of Sir *Tho. Tirrell* of the ſame Place, by his Wife ..... Daughter and Heir of *Flamberd* of *Eſſex*; which Sir *Thomas* was Son and Heir of Sir *Walter* of the ſame Place, by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Swinford* of *Eſſex*; which Sir *Walter* was Son and Heir of Sir *James*, by his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *William Heron* of *Eſſex*, Knight; which Sir *James Tirrell* was Son and Heir of Sir *Hugh*, the Son and Heir of Sir *Edmund*, who was Son and Heir of Sir *Lionel*, the Son and Heir of Sir *Jeffry*, who was Son and Heir of Sir *Edward*, the Son and Heir of Sir *Richard*, who was Son and Heir of Sir *Henry*, the Son and Heir of Sir *Walter Tirrell*, Knight.

N. B. The ſeveral Houſes of the *Tirrells*, ſet forth in this Genealogy, bear the ſame Coat, with their reſpective Differences; which Bearing in itſelf, denotes Antiquity, and well becomes ſo Right Worthy and Knightly a Family.



'The Field is *Azure*, 'three Chevronels, bra- 'ſed in the Baſe of the 'Eſcutcheon, and a Chief, 'Or. This Coat-Armour 'pertaineth to the Ho- 'nourable Family of *Fitz- 'Hugh*, ſometimes ancient 'Barons of the North Parts 'of this Land; of whom 'the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembrook* is 'Heir, and writeth himſelf, among his other 'Titles, Lord *Fitz-Hugh*, and alſo quartereth 'the Coat. Theſe are termed, in Blazon, Chev- 'ronels, in reſpect they are abſtracted from 'Chevrons, whereof they have not alone the 'Shape, but alſo a borrow'd Name of Dimi- 'nution, as if you ſhould call them minute, or 'ſmall Chevrons.'

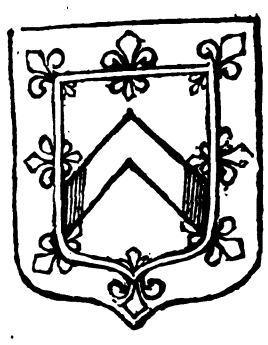
They are ſaid to be braced, as *Mackenzy* obſerves, from the *French* Word *Bras*, which ſignifies Arms: But they (adds he) term ſuch Kind of Bearings *Accrochete*, p. 38.



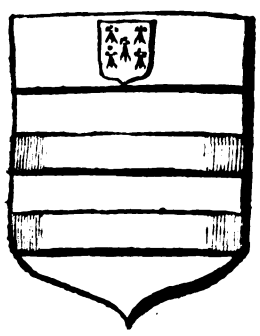
"He beareth *Argent*, an "Orle within a Bordure, "*Gules*, by the Name of "*Rutland*, and is born by "the *Rutlands* of *Saffron* "*Walden* in *Eſſex*, and of "*Micham* in *Surrey*, of "which Family is Mr. "*William Rutland* of *Lon-* "*don*.

Fleming

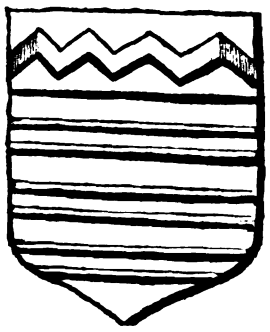
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Fleming Earl of *Wigton* bears *Gules*, a Chevron within a double Treſſure Counter-flory, *Argent*; quartering the Coat of *Frazer*. What Quartering is, and the Occaſion thereof, will be ſhew'd hereafter.



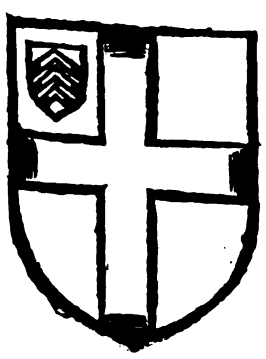
He beareth *Or*, two Barrs, *Gules*, a Chief, *Azure*, charg'd with an Eſcutcheon, *Ermine*; by the Name of *Norton*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, in *Feb.* 1611, to *Bonham Norton* the King's Printer.



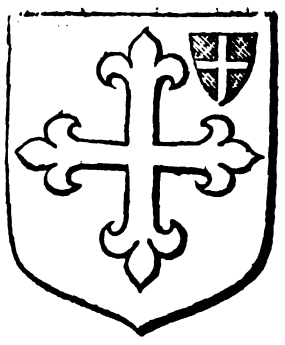
Argent, three Barrs Gemelles, *Azure*, on a Chief, *Gules*, a Barrulet indented, *Or*; was the Coat of *Tho. Haydon* of *Woodbury* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Johanna*, the Daughter of *Richard Wikes* of *Honychurch*, Gent. and had Iſſue *Thomas*, *Jane*, and *Margaret*. *Jane* married one *Richard Williams*, and *Margaret*, *Tho. Brownynge*. This *Tho. Haydon* was Son of *Richard Haydon* of the ſame Place, the Son of *Richard Haydon* of *Lympſton* alias *Kempſton*, who was Son of *William*, the Son of *John*, the Son of *William*, whoſe Father was *Robert Haydon*, Son of *John Haydon*.

Thomas Haydon, Gent. (the Son of *Thomas* of *Woodbury* aforeſaid) was of *Hilles* in the County of *Devon*, and married *Chriſtian*, Daughter of *Robert Tetherleigh* of *Tetherleigh* in the County of *Dorſet*, Gent. and had Iſſue *Robert*, *Thomas* and *Bridget*.

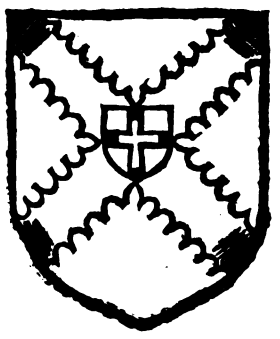
Robert Haydon, Eſq; eldeſt Son of *Tho. Haydon*, was of *Cadhay* in the ſame County, and married *Johanna*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *Amias Pawlett*, Knight, and had Iſſue *Gideon*, *Amias*, D..... and *Margaret*.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Croſs, *Argent*, in the 'Dexter Quarter, an Eſ-'cutcheon, *Or*, charged 'with three Chevronels 'of the firſt, by the Name 'of Saint *Owen*; which 'Family, either for Affe-'ction, or for ſome Lands 'which they anciently 'held of the Houſe of *Clare*, may ſeem to have 'aſſumed the Arms of the ſaid *Clare* in the Dex-'ter Point of the Field; which Form of Bear-'ing is of very rare Uſe.



"He beareth *Argent*, a "Croſs flory, *Gules*, in "the Siniſter Quarter an "Eſcutcheon, *Sable*, char-"ged with a Croſs of the "firſt, by the Name of "*Penthar*. This Coat I "have alſo inſerted here, "becauſe of the Variety "and Rarity of it, being "of no leſs Rareneſs than the Former, and "ſeldom ſeen to be born by any: In Blazon "of which I break not the Rule formerly gi-"ven, by twice repeating the Word Croſs, be-"cauſe it is in the Eſcutcheon by it ſelf.



'He beareth *Sable*, on 'a Saltire engrail'd, *Ar-'gent*, an Eſcutcheon, '*Or*, charg'd with a Croſs, '*Gules*, by the Name of '*Morris*. It may be of 'ſome conceiv'd, That 'there is falſe Armoury 'in this Coat, in reſpect 'of the Eſcutcheon, *Or*, 'placed upon the Saltire, *Argent*, which is 'Metal upon Metal, a Kind of Bearing (as al-'ſo Colour upon Colour) utterly condemn'd 'for falſe Armoury: But ſuch Kind of Falſity 'is evermore meant of Metal upon Metal, or 'Colour upon Colour, placed in one ſelf-ſame 'Eſcutcheon; but here are ſeveral Shields, and 'thoſe pertaining to diſtinct Families, and 'therefore not to be holden for falſe Ar-'moury.

'*Sable*, a Saltire *Argent*, charg'd with an In-'eſcutcheon, *Or*, wherein is a Croſs *Patée* or '*Formy*, *Gules*: This was the 'Coat of *John Morris*, D. D. Ca-'non of *Chriſt's Church*, *Oxon.* and '*Hebrew* Profeſſor of the Univer-'ſity; who dy'd 21 *March*, 1647-8. and was 'buried in the Divinity-Chappel of Doctor '*Strode*.

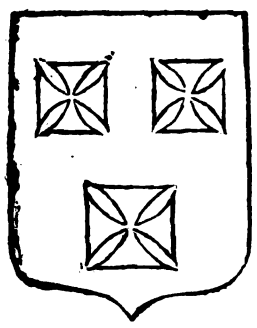
M. S. of Ant. à Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon.

'He married *Mary*, Daughter of *Walter Dar-'rel* or *Dayrel*, Recorder of *Abendon* (now '*Abington*) but deſcended from the *Dayrells* of '*Lillingſton Dayrell* in the County of *Bucks*, and 'Siſter to the Wife of *Charles Holloway* Serjeant 'of Law; by whom he had no Iſſue.

Now, foraſmuch as the plain Croſs and Saltire are held Ordinaries, I ſhall ſo account them both, in all their Varieties, whether of Make or Size; and accordingly proceed (as I have now done of other Ordinaries) to give Examples of their being born, not only ſeveral of one or various Sorts together in one Shield,

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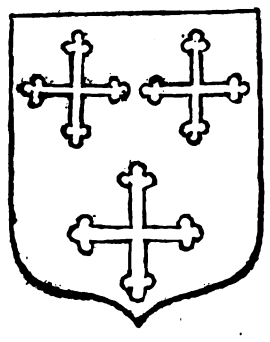
but alſo intermix'd both under, beſide, and upon all theſe Ordinaries already handled.



(99) *Gules*, three Croſſes *Patée*, *Argent*, by the Name of *Dawſon*.

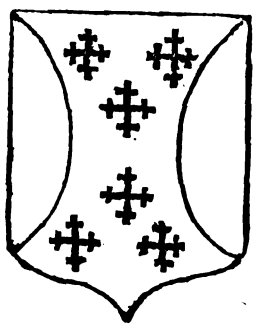
(99) *Azure*, three Croſſes *Patée*, *Argent*, is the Coat of *Duiguid* of *Auchinhuiff*.

(G) *Dugett* of *Aikenhuſſe* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, three Croſſes *Patée*, *Sable*.

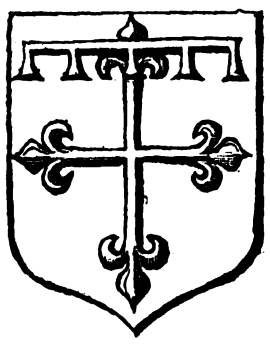


Argent, three Croſſes *Bottonée*, *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Armitage*, and was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, to ..... *Armitage* of *London*, deſcended from *Doncaſter* in the County of *York*.

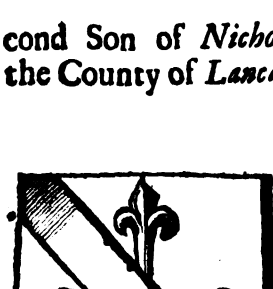
Vide Her. Off. Lond. c. 24.



Gules, ſix Croſs Croſlets 2, 1, 1 and 2, *Or*, between two Flanches, *Argent*, was aſſign'd by Patent, by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, *October* 1608. to *Thomas Elkington* of *London*.

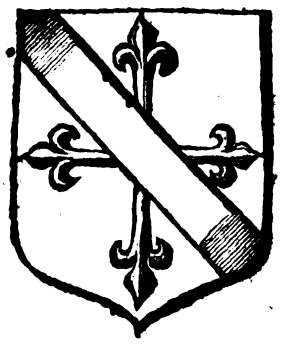


Gules, ſix Croſs-Croſlets *Fichée*, *Or*, was confirm'd to ..... *Theobald* of *Kent*, by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, 1583.



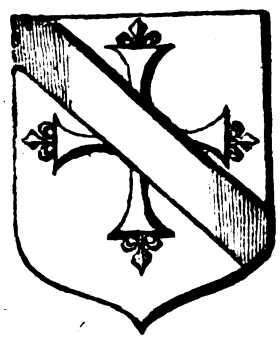
Argent, a Croſs Flory, *Sable*, over all a Labell of five Points, *Gules*, (on the Croſs a Creſcent for a Difference, *Or*) was confirm'd by *William Flower*, Norroy, 10th of *March*, 1578. to *Laurence Baneſter* of *Eaſington* in the County of *York*, Eſq; ſecond Son of *Nicholas Baneſter*, of *Alnetham* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq;

M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834.

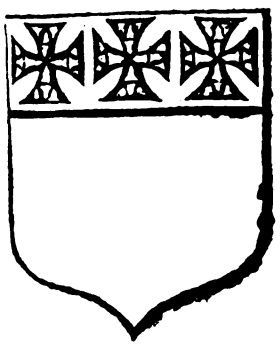


Or, a Croſs Flory, *Sable*, over all a Bendlet, *Gules*; was the Coat of or belonging to the ancient Family of *Nelſton*, of *Mawdiſley* in the County of *Lancaſhire*, 26th of *June* 1587.

Glov. Alph. *of the* North.
M. S. *in* Aſh. No. 834.



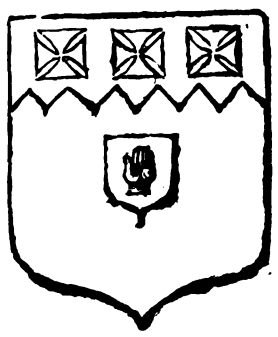
Argent, a Croſs *Patée* flurry, *Sable*, over all a Bendlet, *Gules*, is the Coat of *Swinnerton* of *Swinnerton* in the County of *Salop*, and is born by *Thomas Swinnerton* of *Drayton* in the ſaid County, whoſe Father is now ſeated at *Swinnerton* aforeſaid.



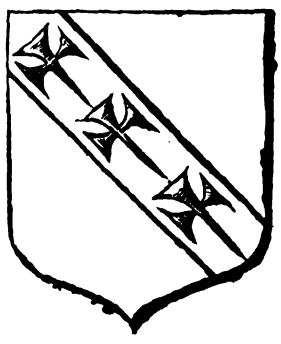
Argent, on a Chief, *Gules*, three Croſſes *Patée Vaire*, was confirm'd by *William Flower*, Norroy, *March* 20. 1586. 29 *Eliz.* to *William Ferrard* of *Skipton* in *Craven*, in the County of *York*, Gent. Son of *Chriſtopher*, the Son of *William*, the Son and Heir of *Robert Ferrard*, who was Son of *Roger Ferrard* of *Skipton* aforeſaid, and of *Iſabel* his Wife, who was Daughter and ſole Heir of *William Dawtrey* of the ſame County.

N. B. In the Margin they are made Croſſes Flory, or *Patonce*.

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. Num. 844.

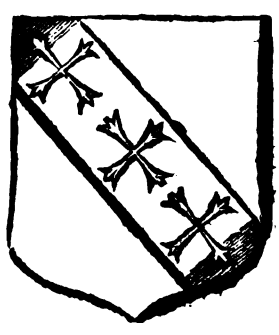


" *Argent*, on a Chief " indented, *Gules*, three " Croſſes *Formée*, of the " Field, with the Arms of " *Ulſter*, was the Bearing " of Sir *Philip Percivale* " of *Burton* in the Coun- " ty of *Cork*, in *Ireland*, " Baronet, deſcended from " the *Percivales* of *North* " *Weſton* near *Briſtol* in " *Somerſetſhire*. The Family came into *England* " with King *William* the Conqueror, and were " before of *Vile*, near *Caen* in *Normandy*.



Or, on a Bend, *Gules*, three Croſſes *Patée Fichée*, *Argent*, was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, 7th of *Feb.* 1578. 21 *Eliz.* to *Philip Oldfield* of *Bradwall* in the County of *Cheſter*, Eſq;

M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834.



" *Gules*, on a Bend, *Ar-* " *gent*, three Croſſes Flo- " ry *Sable*, with the Arms " of *Ulſter*, is the Coat- " Armour of Sir *John* " *Reversby* of *Thribergh* " in *Yorkſhire*, Baronet; " whoſe Anceſtors have " been ſeated there, and " there adjacent, before, and

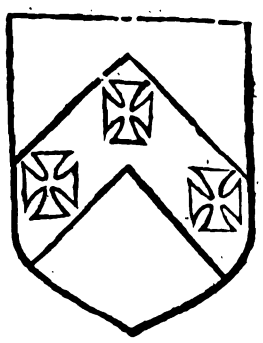
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" and ever ſince, the Reign of *William* the Con-
" queror, as by Records may appear. This,
" without the Arms of *Ulſter*, is the Coat of
" Sir *Tamworth Reversby* of ..... in *Hant-*
" *ſhire*, Knight."

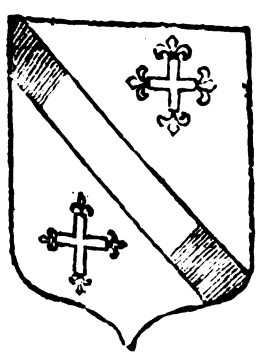
Of this Family take this ſhort Pedigree following.

" *Thomas Reresbie* or *Reversby* of *Thriber* or
" *Thribergh* aforeſaid, married *Margaret*, Daugh-
" ter of *Tho. Babington* of *Dethicke*, and by her
" had Iſſue *Thomas* Son and Heir, and *Godfrey*
" ſecond Son; alſo *Anne* a Daughter; which
" *Thomas* (firſt mention'd) was Son and Heir of
" *Lionel* and of *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of
" *Robert Swift* of *Rotheram*; which *Lionel* was
" Son and Heir of *Thomas* and of *Margaret* his
" Wife, Daughter of ..... *Fulneby* of *Fulnerby*,
" which *Thomas* was Son and Heir of *Ralph*
" and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir
" *Richard Fitz-William* of *Alderwarke*; which
" *Ralph* was Son and Heir of *Ralph* and of
" his Wife, the Daughter of ..... *Stapleton*
" of *Wickell*; which *Ralph* was Son and Heir
" of Sir *Thomas* and of his Lady, the Daughter
" of ..... *Boſvill* of *Chiſe*; which Sir *Thomas*
" was Son and Heir of *Thomas* and of *Cicely* his
" Wife, Daughter and Heir of ..... *Gotham*
" of *Brensforth*; which *Thomas* was Son and
" Heir of Sir *Thomas* and of *Lucy* his Wife;
" which Sir *Thomas* was Son and Heir of *Ralph*
" and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir
" of *Ralph Normavill* of *Thriberg*; which *Ralph*
" *Reversby* was Son and Heir of Sir *Adam Re-*
" *versby* of *Thribergh*; which Sir *Adam* was Son
" and Heir of *Ralph Reversby*, ſometime of *Eſ-*
" *ſovir*.

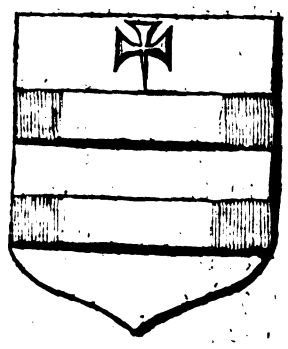
M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834. per Glover.



" He beareth *Or*, on a
" Chevron, *Gules*, three
" Croſſes *Formée* of the
" Field, by the Name of
" *Peck*; and is the Pater-
" nal Coat-Armour of
" *William Peck* of *Samford-*
" *hill* in the County of
" *Eſſex*, Eſq; Son and Heir
" of that eminent Lawyer
" *Edward Peck* of the ſaid
" Place, Serjeant at Law
" to his Majeſty King *Charles* II, by *Grace*,
" Daughter and Co-heir of *William Green* of
" *Eaſt Barnet* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;



Sable, a Bend, *Or*, between two Croſſes Flory, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Sheldon*, and was confirm'd to *William Sheldon* of *Arden* in the County of *Warwick*, Gent. by *William Hawkeſlow*, Clarencieux, 8 *Feb.* 14 *Ed.* 4.



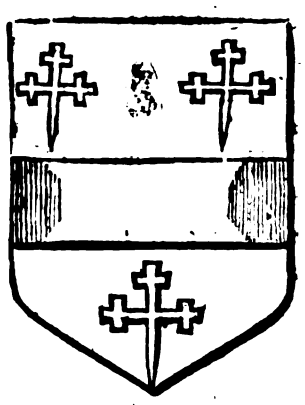
Azure, two Barrs, and in Chief a Croſs *Pattée Fichée*, *Or*, (with a Creſcent for a Difference). This Coat was born by *John Holt* Gentlem. Com. of *Balliol-Colledge* in *Oxon.* who dy'd the 23d of *October* 1653, and was buried in *Magdalen* Pariſh Church. The Occaſion of his Death was this: Coming on Horſeback from *Hedington* near *Oxon.* there met him on the Way called *Small-man's Croſs*, one *Tho. Pelham*, M. A. and Fellow of *New-Colledge*, (ſometime a Captain in the Parliament-Army) both whom ſtruggling for the Way, *Pelham* unhors'd him; ſo that his Horſe trampled on his Breaſt and Belly: He dy'd about three or four Days after of his Wounds.

This *John Holt* was of the Family of the *Holts* of *Aſton* by *Brimicham (Birmingham)* in *Warwickſhire*; Uncle, as 'tis ſaid, of *Charles Holt*, lately (ſaith *à Wood)* M. A. of *Magdalen* Colledge *Oxon*, who became Baronet upon the Death of his Father, *Anno* 1679.

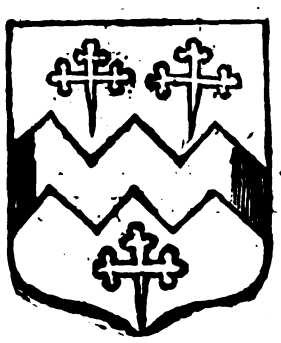
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon.



" He beareth *Or*, on
" a Saltire *ragulé*, *Gules*,
" five Croſlets *Fichée* of
" the Firſt; by the Name
" of ..... *Rich* of *Sun-*
" *ming* in *Berkſhire*."



" He beareth *Gules*, a
" Feſs between the Croſs
" Croſlets *Fichée*, *Or*, by
" the Name of *Gore*; of
" which Family are two
" Sir *John Gore's* of *Hert-*
" *fordſhire*, Sir *William Gore*
" of *Ireland*, Bart. *William*
" *Gore* of *Moreden* in *Sur-*
" *ry*, Eſq; and *Gerard Gore*,
" ſometime ſince, choſen
" Alderman of the City of *London*.



Or, a Feſs *Dancetteé* between three Croſſes *Botonée Fichée*, *Gules*, is the Paternal Coat of *Samuel Sands* of *Omerſley* in *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq; as appears by the Viſitation of that County in the Colledge of Arms.

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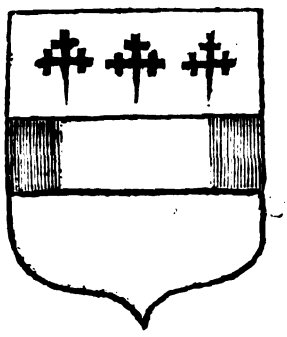
Or, a Feſs *Dancettée* between three Croſſes Croſlets *Fichée*, *Gules*, was the Bearing of *Emanuel Sandys* of *South Petherton* in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; who married *Urſula*, Siſter to *Henry Hunt*, (ſometime Fellow of *Magdalen* Colledge and Proctor of the Univerſity) the Iſſue of *John Hunt* of *Speckington* in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; and of *Compton-Painsfoot* in the ſaid County; which *Urſula* outliving her ſaid Husband, dy'd a Widow the 7th of *July* 1671, aged 69, and was buried in the North Iſle joining to the Chancel of St. *Peter's in the Eaſt* (in *Oxon.*) in the Grave of her ſecond Son, Mr. *Samuel Sandys*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Rem.* de Com. Oxon.

Azure, a Feſs between three Croſſes *Patée*, *Argent*, was the Coat of *John Clark* of *Arnton*, Gent. in the County of *Berks*, who dy'd in the Houſe of one *Cope* a Taylor living in *Magdalen* Pariſh in *Oxon.* the 15th of *November* 1645. and was buried in *Wadham* Colledge Chappel. He married *Katharine*, Daughter of *Tho. Bateman*.

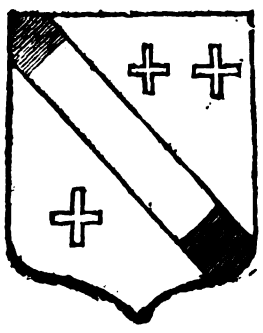
M. S. *of Remarks* per Ant. *à* Wood, de Com. Oxon.

(G) *Rattray* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, a Feſs *Argent*, between three Croſſes Potent *Fichée*, with a Ring affix'd to each Potent.

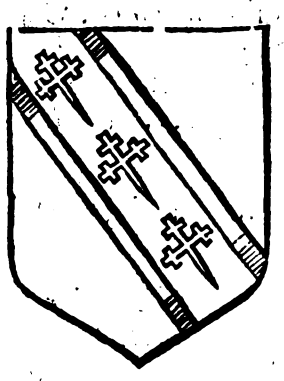


Argent, a Feſs, and in Chief three Croſs Croſlets *Fichée*, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Goodridge*, and was aſſign'd by Patent by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, in *July Anno Dom.* 1610. to *Nicholas Goodridge* of *Totneſs* in the County of *Devon*, and of *Doncaſter* in the County of *York*.

He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs Chequy, *Or* and *Sable*, in Chief three Croſſes Flory of the Third, by the Name of *Burges*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent dated *Jan. Anno Dom.* 1631, 7th of King *Charles* I, by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, to *John Burges* of *Crendon* in the County of *Lincoln*, Gent. Son of *John Burges* of *Caſtle Bitham*, the Son of *Tho. Burges*, Son of *Thomas Burges* of *Sevenoak* in the County of *Kent*, Gent.



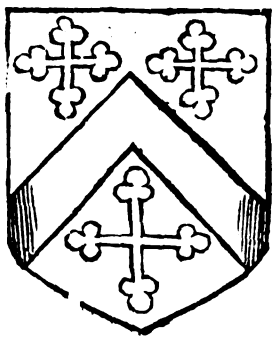
Argent, a Bend between three Croſſes, *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Royle*, and was confirm'd to *John Royle* of *Leſtwitk* in the County of *Cheſter*, Gent. by *William Ryley*, Norroy, *Nov.* 17. 1654.



"He beareth *Azure*, "three Croſlets *Fichée*, be- "tween two Bendlets, *Or*. "This with the Arms of "*Ulſter*, is the Coat-Ar- "mour of Sir *Norton* "*Knatchbull* of *Merſham-* "*Hatch* in *Kent*, Knight "and Baronet.

He beareth *Argent*, three Croſs Croſlets between two Bendlets, *Gules*, by the Name of *London*. This Coat was granted by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, *Feb.* 10. 1664. (17 *Charles* II.) to *Robert London* of *Albye* in the County of *Norfolk*, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace for the ſaid County, and one, who, upon all Occaſions, with the Hazard of his Life and Fortune, expreſs'd his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. having ſerv'd in his Wars againſt the Rebels, under the Command of the valiant Colonel, Sir *Edward Walgrave*, Knight and Baronet. And ſince, to the utmoſt of his Power, aſſiſted in the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

He beareth *Argent*, three Croſſes *Patée Fichée*, between two Bendlets engrail'd, *Gules*, by the Name of *Eſcaffles*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent, dated *June* 25, 1672. (25th of King *Charles* II.) to *Edward Eſcaffles* of *Wincheſter* in the County of *Southampton*, Gent. a Perſon always Loyal to King *Charles* I. and to King *Charles* II. and (at the Date hereof) Regiſter to the Arch-Deacon of *Wincheſter*, and Deputy-Regiſter to the Lord Biſhop of the ſame Dioceſe; by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter.



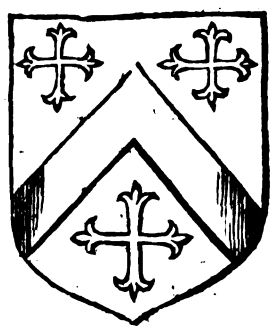
"He beareth *Gules*, a "Chevron between three "Croſſes *Botonée*, *Or*, by "the Name of *Rich*, and "is born by Sir *Edwin* "*Rich* of *Mulberton* in "*Norfolk*, Knight, and by "Capt. *Peter Rich* of *Lam-* "*beth* in *Surrey*, Eſq; Son of "*Edward Rich* of *Hornden* "in *Eſſex*; which *Edward* "was Son and Heir of *Edward Rich* of the ſaid "Place, by his Wife *Joan*, Daughter and Heir "of *Edward Sanders* of *London*, which *Edward* "(laſt mention'd) dy'd *Anno* 1599, being Son "and Heir of *Tho. Rich* of *Welde* in the ſaid "County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; who was Son and Heir "of *Tho. Rich* of *London*, the Son and Heir of "*John Rich*, who (being eldeſt Son and Heir) "dy'd in the Life-time of his Father *Richard* "*Rich*, Sheriff of *London*; who bare another "Coat, *viz.* Quarterly, *Or* and *Azure*, a Chev- "ron between three Roundles, each charg'd "with a Lyon rampant Counter-chang'd.

"*Note*,

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" *Note*, That the ſaid Sheriff, *Richard Rich*, " dy'd the 20th of *Hen.* VI. *Anno Dom.* 1462. " being Father alſo of *Richard* (his ſecond Son) " whoſe Son and Heir was Sir *Richard Rich*, " Lord Chancellor of *England*, created Lord " *Rich*, 1 *Edward* VI. whoſe ſecond Son and " Heir was *Robert* Lord *Rich*; whoſe ſecond " Son and Heir was *Robert* Lord *Rich* living " 1614 (created Earl of *Warwick* the 18th of " King *James* I.) from whom deſcend the Earls " of *Warwick*.

Viſit. of Eſſex *made* Anno 1614.



" He beareth *Or*, a " Chevron between three " Croſſes Flory, *Sable*, by " the Name of *Sterne*, and " is the Paternal Coat-" Armour of *Richard Sterne* " of *Kilvington* in *York-*" *ſhire*, Eſq; Son and Heir " of the moſt Reverend " Father in God *Richard* " *Sterne*, Lord Archbiſhop " of *York*, Primate and Metropolitan of *En-*" *gland*, deſcended from a Family of that Name " in *Nottinghamſhire*.

(G) *Dideſton* of *Southouſe* in *Scotland*; *Gules*, a Chevron between three Croſſes *Patée Fichée*, *Argent*.

Or, a Chevron *Sable* between three Croſſes Formy *Fichée*, *Gules*, on a Chief of the Second, as many Bezants, is born by the Name of *Stannard*, and was confirmed or granted to *William Stannard* of *London*, Innholder, by *William Segar*.

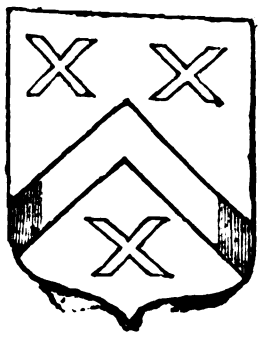
Vide Lib. de Viſit. Lond. c. 24. in Coll. Arm.

A Chevron between three Croſs Croſlets *Fichée*, was the Coat of *Hugh Damport* of *Cheſter*, third Son to *Ralph Damport* of *Henbury*; which *Hugh* married to his firſt Wife *Anne*, Daughter to *Richard Haſſall* of *Coventry*, and hath Iſſue *Ralph*.

The ſaid *Hugh*, to his ſecond Wife, had *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Hugh Salsbury* of *Denbigh* in *Wales*.

Collect. of the North. *per* Glover, *or per* Cheſt. M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.

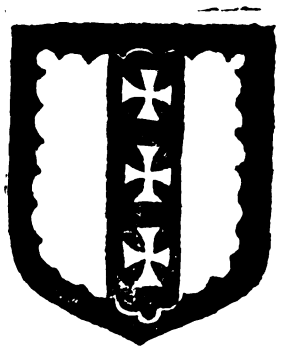
(H) *Parkby* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, a Chevron between three Croſs Croſlets *Fichée*, *Argent*.



Or, a Chevron between three Saltires, *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Stafford*, and was granted by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, to ..... *Stafford* alias *Stofford* of *Sydenham* in the County of *Devon*.



Or, three Barrs, and in Chief as many Croſſes *Patée Fichée*, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Smith*, and was confirm'd to *Simon Smith* of *Boughton-Mochenſy* in *Kent*, by *William Cambden*, the 14th of *September* 1605.

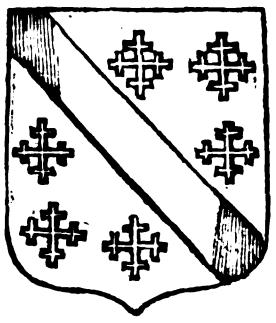


" He beareth *Argent* on " a Pale, *Sable*, three Croſ-" ſes *Patée*, *Or*, within a " Bordure engrail'd of the " Second, by the Name " of *Crowch* of *Alſwike* in " the County of *Hertford*. " Here you may obſerve, " That when you are to " blazon an Eſcutcheon " wherein are born a Pale and a Bordure, that " you muſt mention the Pale before the Bor-" dure.

" This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Cambden*, " Clarencieux, the 10th of *March* 1608, to *John* " *Crouch* of *London*, Son of *John Crouch* of *Cor-*" *nibury* in the County of *Hertford*.

(I) *Argent*, a Chevron, *Gules*, betwixt three Croſs Croſlets *Fichée*, *Sable*, within a double Treſſure Counter-flour'd of the Second, is the Coat of *Kennedy* Earl of *Caſſils*.

(K) *Or*, on a Croſs *Azure*, five Croſs Croſlets of the Firſt, by the Name of *Spalding*.



Gules, a Bend cottiſed, *Argent*, between ſix Croſs Croſlets, *Or*, was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, *Sept.* 20, 1563. (5th of *Eliz.*) to *Lancelot Manfeld* of *Skirpenbeck* in the County of *York*, Eſq; who married *Anne*, Siſter of *William* Lord *Eure*, and had Iſſue five Children, *viz.*

John Manfeld of *Hutton* on *Derwent* in the County of *York*, eldeſt Son, and living the 30th of *November* 1587, he married the Daughter and ſole Heir of ..... *Hobſon* of *London*, Fiſhmonger.

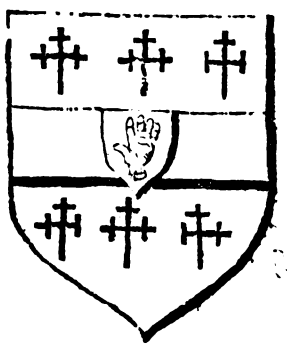
Ralph (ſecond Son) who married *Margery*, Daughter of ..... *Playz* of *Richmondſhire*. The three Daughters were *Julian*, Wife of *Tho. Haſell* of *York*, *Lucy* Wife of *George Wilkinſon* of *Touxsthorp* in the County of *York*, and *Margaret* unmarried 1587.

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſh. Numb. 844.

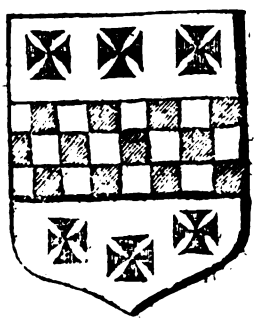
(L) *Gules*, a Bend between ſix Croſſes *Patée Fichée*, *Or*, was the Coat of the Lord *Chein* of old; but *Chein* of *Straloth* gives *Azure*, a Bend *Argent*, betwixt ſix Croſſes *Patée Fichée*, *Or*.

Argent,

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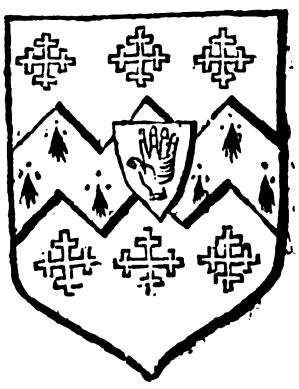


" *Argent*, a Feſs between " ſix Croſs Croſlets *Fichée*, " *Gules*, (with the Arms " of *Ulſter*) pertains to " Sir *Anthony Craven* of " *Sparſholt* in *Berkſhire*, " Knight and Baronet; of " the ſame Family as the " Right Honourable *Wil-* " *liam* Earl of *Craven*, " &c.

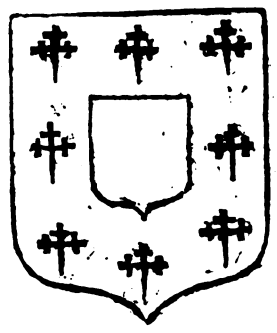


Argent, a Feſs chequy, *Or* and *Azure*, between ſix Croſs Croſlets, *Sable*; was confirm'd by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, *May* 8. 1585. (27 *Eliz.*) to *William Boteler* of *Kyrtons* in the Pariſh of *Bydinham* in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *William Boteler*, the Son and Heir of Sir *William Boteler* of *Kyrtons* aforeſaid.

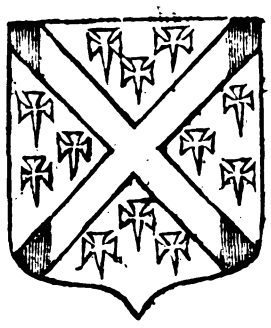
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" He beareth *Azure*, a " Feſs *Dancetté*, *Ermine*, be- " tween ſix Croſs Croſlets, " *Argent*, by the Name of " *Barnadiſton*. This, with " the Arms of *Ulſter*, is " the Coat-Armour of Sir " *Tho. Barnadiſton* of *Ked-* " *dington* or *Kenton* in *Suf-* " *folk*, Bart. and of Sir *Sa-* " *muel Barnadiſton* of " *Brightwel-hall* in the ſaid " County alſo, Baronet.



He beareth *Azure*, an Inescutcheon *Argent*, within an Orle of Croſs Croſlets *Fichée*, *Or*, by the Name of *Shuter*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Cambden* in *July* 1614,. to *John Shuter* of *Winterbourne-Cherburgley* in *Wilts*.



Gules, a Saltire *Argent*, between twelve Croſſes *Patée Fichée*, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Denny*, and was confirmed or granted to *Glover Denny* of *Ravenſingham* in *Norfolk*, Gent. and to *Phineas Denny* of *Toſt-Monks*; and to *Edward* of *Great Yarmouth* (his two Uncles) Sons of *Thomas Denny* of *Thurlton-Langley* in *Norfolk*, by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, *March* 9. 1663.

N. B. The ſaid *Glover* had two Children, *Edward*, *Ætatis* 10, and *Anne*, *Ætatis* 5. *Phineas* had five, *viz. William Denny* of *Tofts-Monks*, M. A. of *Emanuel College*, *Cambridge*, who married *Frances*, Daughter of *George Aſhton* of *Beconſfield* in *Bucks*, Batchelor of Divinity and a Prebendary of *Lincoln*, 1664,) *Thomas*, *Samuel*, *Nathaniel* and *Elizabeth*. And *Edward* of *Great Yarmouth* had alſo five; *Thomas*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of ..... *Skinner* of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, *Giles*, *Enward*, *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*.

Naturalia

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Naturalia ſunt ſpecula eorum quæ non videntur.

THIS Third SECTION beginneth to Treat of ſuch Charges of Coat-Armours as are called Common Charges, whereof ſome be Natural and meerly Formal; ſuch are Angels and Spirits: And others are both Formal and Material; as the Sun, Moon, Stars: As alſo ſuch Natures as are Sublunary, whether they be living after a Sort, as all Kinds of Minerals; or that they live perfectly, as all Manner of Vegetables and Senſitive Creatures, with their General and Particular Notes, Rules, Precepts, and Obſervations.

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THE TABLE OF The Third *SECTION.*

- Common Charges, whereof some are
  - Natural
    - Formal, — As all Kind of Spirits, which albeit they are incorporeal Essences; yet, in respect that some of them had assumpted Bodies, as those that appeared to *Abraham*, *Lot*, &c. they have been born in Arms according to such their assumpted Shapes.
    - Material,
      - Simple,
        - Constant,
          - Heavens.
          - Stars
            - Fixed.
            - Wandring: As the Sun, Moon, Comets, *&c.*
        - Inconstant, as the Elements, Islands, Mountains, Fountains, *&c.*
      - Mixt,
        - Brute, as Meteors
          - Fiery, as the Mullet, or Falling Star, Lightning, *&c.*
          - Watry, as Clouds, Rainbows, and their like.
        - Living,
          - After some Sort, as Metals or Minerals,
            - Liquefiable, as Gold, Silver, *&c.*
            - Not Liquefiable, as Stones
              - Precious, as the Diamond, Saphire, Carbuncle, Ruby, *&c.*
              - Base, as all Sorts of Stones of vulgar Use and Imployment.
          - Perfectly,
            - Plants & other Vegetatives that grow upon a
              - Stump,
                - Simple, that do grow upon one Body or Stem, as all Kind of Trees with their Limbs, Leaves, and other Parts.
                - Manifold, as Shrubs of all Sorts, whose Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits, are of more frequent Use of Bearing in Arms, than is their whole Bearing.
              - Stalk: Such are all Kinds of Herbs, and their Parts, *viz.* their Leaves and Flowers.
            - Sensible Creatures,
              - Common Parts
                - Contained, whereof only Blood is of Use in Arms.
                - Containing
                  - Adjuncts scil. their
                    - Support, as the Bones.
                    - Covering, which is their Skin.
                  - Their Animal Parts destinated to
                    - Sense and Motion together, as the Brain, whose Excrement, *viz.* Tears, are only of Use in Armoury.
                    - Motion alone, the Use whereof, in Arms, is the Heart.
              - Kinds, which are
                - Unreasonable, such are Animals
                  - Terrestrial, that live
                    - Upon the Earth, and are
                      - Four footed, and do produce
                        - Living Creatures.
                          - Whole footed, as the Elephant, Horse, Mule, Ass, *&c.*
                          - Diversely cloven, *viz.*
                            - In two, as Harts, Goats, *&c.*
                            - Into many Parts, as Lyons, Bears, Wolves, *&c.*
                        - Eggs, of which some have
                          - Four Feet, as the Tortoise, Frog, Lizard, Crocodile, *&c.*
                          - More than four Feet, as the Scorpion, Ant, Grashopper, *&c.*
                      - Creeping, or rather gliding, as Snakes, Snails, Blindworms, *&c.*
                    - Above the Earth, having their Feet
                      - Whole and Plain, and are called *Palmipedes*, as the Swan, Goose, Duck, and other like River-Fowls.
                      - Divided, as Eagles, Hawks, and all Birds of Prey, and domestical Fowls.
                  - Watry, whose Covering is
                    - Soft, of which some are
                      - Skinned, as Lampries, Eels, Congers, and such like.
                      - Scaled, as the Dolphin, Barbel, Carp, Bream, Roch, *&c.*
                    - Hard, which are
                      - Crusted, as Lobsters, Crabs, Crevices, Prawns, Shrimps, *&c.*
                      - Shelled, as Scalops, Oysters, Periwinkles, Muscles, *&c.*
                - Reasonable, which is MAN.
  - Artificial, whereof see the Table of the fourth SECTION, at this Character β.

SECT.

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SECTION III.

CHAP. I.

'HAVING performed the Task 'which our propoſed Order impo- 'ſed on us, touching proper Char- 'ges, together with their Making, 'and diverſe Manner of Bearing: The ſame 'orderly Progreſſion now calleth us to the Hand- 'ling of common Charges, mentioned in the 'ſecond Member of the ſame Diſtribution. By 'common Charges I mean all ſuch other 'Charges hereafter following, as are not hi- 'therto handled.

'Whether they be { Natural. / Artificial.

'Things Natural (according to Philoſophers) 'are Eſſences by themſelves ſubſiſting: *Res na- 'turalis eſt eſſentia per ſe ſubſiſtens.* Manifold, 'and, in manner, infinite, are theſe Things 'Natural, as *Zanchius* noteth, ſaying, *Multæ 'ſunt, & propè infinitæ, non tam res, quam rerum 'ſpecies, in Cœlis, in Aere, in Terris, in Aquis:* 'Therefore it is not to be expected, that I 'ſhould, in exemplifying of them, paſs through 'all the Particulars of them; but only touch 'ſuperficially ſome of their Chiefeſt, ſelected out 'of that innumerable Variety, whereby I may 'manifeſt in what Ranks, and under what 'Heads, each peculiar Thing muſt be beſtow- 'ed, according to their ſeveral Kinds, and 'ſo redeem them from all former confuſed 'Mixture.

'Of Things Natu- 'ral, ſome are { Formal. / Material.

'The formal Nature is moſt ſimple and pure, 'and conſiſteth of the Propriety of its own 'Form, without any Body at all; of which 'Sort are Spirits, which (according to *Scribonius*) 'are *Eſſentiæ formatæ rationales & immortales*; 'Eſſences perfectly formed, Reaſonable and Im- 'mortal: I ſay, perfectly formed, to diſtin- 'guiſh them from the Souls of Men, whoſe 'forming is not Perfect in it ſelf, but is for 'the Informing and Perfecting of the Body and 'the whole Man.

'Among ſuch Forms 'are numbred { Angels. / Cherubims.

'Angels (in the Opinion of moſt Men) are 'incorporeal Eſſences of a ſpiritual Nature, void 'of all material Subſtance. *Angelus*, in *Latin*, 'is the ſame that *Nuntius* is; that is to ſay, a 'Meſſenger; and the ſame is a Name of Of- 'fice, and not of Nature, as St. *Auguſtin* noteth 'upon *Pſalm* 104, ſaying, *Quæris nomen hujus 'naturæ? Spiritus eſt. Quæris officium? Angelus 'eſt.* Will you know the Nature of it? It is 'a Spirit. Will you know the Office of it? It 'is an Angel or Meſſenger. The like may we 'find (ſaith he) in Man: *Nomen Naturæ Homo, 'officii Miles: Nomen naturæ Vir, officii Prætor.* 'To be a Man, is a Name of Nature: To be 'a Soldier or Pretor, is a Name of Office. An- 'gels are Meſſengers, by whom God hath ma- 'nifeſted his Will and Power to his Elect in 'Chriſt Jeſus: In which reſpect alſo the Mini- 'ſters of God are called in Scripture God's An- 'gels, and therefore to be honoured as his Am- 'baſſadors and Meſſengers; and their Doctrine 'is *Evangelium*, the good Angelical Meſſage of 'Life Eternal with the Angels in Heaven.

"All Angels are of like ſpiritual Subſtance, "of like intelligent Faculty, of like Will and "Choice: In fine, all of them created alike "Good and in Nature Perfect. Nevertheleſs, "as all Men by Nature and natural Dignity "are alike, but by Accident ſome of them are "of more Eſteem and Worthineſs than others: "So it is alſo with Angels, inaſmuch as ſome of "them (if we give Credit to Philoſophers) are "appointed to attend the Motion of the Hea- "vens, others to repreſs the Rage of Devils, "as appeareth *Job* 8. Others have Charge of "Preſervation of Kingdoms, and to keep under "the Rage of Tyrants, as is manifeſt *Daniel* 20. "Some have Charge of ſome particular Church, "others of Apoſtles and Paſtors, and others of "private Perſons, *Pſalm* 91. And all of them "are, by Scripture, ſaid to be *Miniſtring Spi- "rits.*

"Of this Diverſity of Functions, and ſeve- "ral Adminiſtrations, it is thought (becauſe "ſome of theſe Offices are of higher Imploy- "ment than others are) that ſome of them are "ſimply called Angels, ſome Arch-Angels, ſome "Vertues, ſome Dominations, as St. *Hierom* ex- "preſly ſheweth.

"And albeit theſe heavenly Spirits be in their "own Nature void of all corporeal or material "Subſtance, yet is it certain, when it pleaſed "God ſo to imploy them, they had aſſumpted

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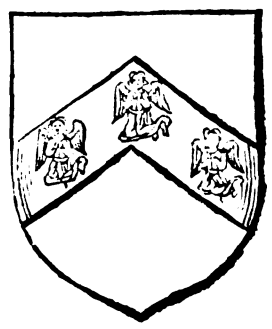
‘ Bodies for the Time, to the End they might ‘ the more effectually accompliſh the Service ‘ that God had injoyned them. Such Bodies ‘ had the three Angels that appeared to *Abra-* ‘ *ham*, *Gen.* 18. Such Bodies alſo had the two ‘ Angels that came unto *Lot*, *Gen.* 19. And as ‘ God gave them Bodies for that Time, ſo did “ he alſo give them Faculties anſwerable to ſuch “ Bodies, *viz.* to walk, talk, eat, drink, and “ ſuch like. Theſe Bodies and bodily Faculties “ were given them, to the End they might more “ familiarly converſe and diſcourſe with the “ Godly, to whom they were ſent, and the bet- “ ter perform the Charge enjoyned them, in- “ ſomuch as they did unfeignedly eat and drink, “ as *Zanchius* noteth; whereby they did the “ better conceal their proper Nature, until ſuch “ Time as they ſhould make known unto Men “ what they were indeed. Hereupon it ſeemeth “ the Ancients of fore-paſt Ages have uſed the “ Bearing of Angels in Coat-Armours, accord- “ ing to theſe bodily Shapes and Habits “ wherein they appeared unto Men, as in Ex- “ ample.”



‘ The Field is *Jupiter*, ‘ an Angel volant in Bend, ‘ pointing to the Heavens ‘ with his right Hand, and ‘ with his Left to the ‘ Earth, habited in a Robe ‘ cloſe girt, *Sol*; having a ‘ Scroll iſſuing from his ‘ Mouth, containing theſe ‘ four Letters, *G. I. E. D.* ‘ The Letters do ſignify the Words uttered by ‘ the Multitude of heavenly Soldiers that did ‘ accompany the Angel which brought unto ‘ the Shepherds the moſt joyful Tidings of the ‘ Birth of our bleſſed Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*, prai- ‘ ſing God, and ſaying, *Gloria in excelſis Deo, & ‘ in Terra Pax*: Glory to God on high, and on ‘ Earth Peace. This Coat may well beſeem ‘ any Ambaſſador or Bringer of happy News, ‘ eſpecially ſuch as firſt plant Religion in any ‘ Country; in which reſpect this our Nation ‘ hath been more glorious, both in preſerving and ‘ propagating the Purity of Religion, than any ‘ other of the World.



‘ The Field is *Mars*, an ‘ Angel ſtanding direct, ‘ with his Hands conjoin- ‘ ed, and elevated upon his ‘ Breaſt; habited in a long ‘ Robe girt, *Luna*; his ‘ Wings diſplay'd, as pre- ‘ pared to fly, *Sol*. A- ‘ mong the Coat-Armours ‘ of ſuch as were aſſem- ‘ bled at the Council of *Conſtance*, *Anno Dom.* ‘ 1413. I find this Coat born by the Name of ‘ *Brangor de Ceruiſia*. Furthermore, among the ‘ Perſons there aſſembled, I find that the King ‘ of *Arabia* bare for his Coat an Archangel coup- ‘ ed at the Breaſt, the Wings diſplay'd, and ‘ ſigned in the Forehead with a Croſs. And that ‘ *Gideon*, *Epiſcopus Pellicaſtrenſis*, did bear an ‘ Angel iſſuing out of the Baſe of the Eſcu- ‘ tcheon, with his Hands conjoined, and elevat- ‘ ed on his Breaſt, the Wings diſplay'd for Rea- ‘ dineſs of Flight.



‘ He beareth *Luna*, up- ‘ on a Cheveron, *Saturn*, ‘ three Angels kneeling, ‘ habited in long Robes ‘ cloſe girt, with their ‘ Hands conjoined and ele- ‘ vated as aforeſaid, and ‘ their Wings diſplay'd, ‘ *Sol*. This Coat is ſaid ‘ to be born by *Maellock ‘ Krwm* of *Wales*. And indeed this Form of ‘ Kneeling well fitteth the Angels, to ſhew their ‘ continual adoring of their Almighty King, in ‘ whoſe Chamber of Preſence they daily wait: ‘ But that we ſhould kneel to them, that them- ‘ ſelves condemn in the *Apocalyps*: And St. *Paul* ‘ expreſly forbiddeth Angel-worſhip. And in- ‘ deed a Madneſs it is, when *Chriſt* commands us ‘ to Pray, *Our Father*, that any ſhould teach us ‘ to Pray, *O my Angel.*

‘ After Angels, Cherubims (whoſe Uſe in Ar- ‘ moury is leſs frequent) are to be handled. Of ‘ theſe I find two Examples of ſeveral Bearing; ‘ the one out of *Hieron. Bara*, expreſſing the ſole ‘ Bearing of a Cherub: Another out of *Leigh*, of ‘ a Cherub born upon an Ordinary: To which I ‘ have thought fit to add a Coat of Name, for ‘ a more manifeſt Proof of their Uſe in Arms; ‘ as alſo to ſhew that they are born as well ‘ with Ordinaries between them, as upon Or- ‘ dinaries.



‘ He beareth *Jupiter*, a ‘ Cherub having three Pair ‘ of Wings, whereof the ‘ Uppermoſt and Nether- ‘ moſt are counterly croſ- ‘ ſed, and the Middlemoſt ‘ diſplay'd, *Luna*. As to ‘ the Forms of thoſe Che- ‘ rubims that covered the ‘ Ark; it is of ſome hol- ‘ den, that they had the Similitude of certain ‘ Birds, ſuch as never any Man hath ſeen; but ‘ that *Moſes* ſaw in his moſt bleſſed Viſion ſuch ‘ Shapes upon the Throne of God. But *Joſeph.* ‘ *Lib. Antiq. Judaic.* 8. ſaith, *Hæ Cherubicæ ef- ‘ figies quanam ſpecie fuerint nemo vel conjicere po- ‘ teſt vel eloqui*: Of what Shape theſe Cheru- ‘ bims were, no mortal Man can conjecture or ‘ utter.

He

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'He beareth *Luna*, on 'a Chief, *Jupiter*, a Che-'rub diſplay'd; *Sol.* The 'Cherubims were pour-'traited with Wings be-'fore the Place where the '*Iſraelites* pray'd; to ſhew 'how ſpeedily they went 'about the Lord's Buſi-'neſs. Cherubim (ac-'cording to *Zanchius*, *lib.* 2. *de Nominibus Ange-'lorum)* is not the Name of any Order of An-'gels, or celeſtial Hierarchy (as others would 'have it) but ſuch as may well agree with all 'Angels: Neither doth that Name always ſig-'nify their Nature, or ordinary Office, but for 'a certain Reaſon, even ſo long as they do ap-'pear to be ſuch, as by thoſe Names they are 'ſignified to be. And it is to be obſerved, that 'Cherub betokeneth the ſingular Number, and 'Cherubim the plural Number.



He beareth *Azure*, a Feſs *dancettée*, *Or*, between three Cherubims Heads, *Argent*, crined of the Second, by the Name of *Adye*. This Coat was confirm'd by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 20th of *May* (the 11th of King *James* I.) to *John Adye* of *Dodington* in *Kent*, Son and Heir of *John Adye* of *Sittingborne* in the ſaid County, Son and Heir of *John Adye* of *Greete* in the Pariſh of *Dodington*, whoſe younger Brother was *Nicholas Adye*, Gent.



'The Field is *Sable*, a 'Chevron between three 'Cherubims, *Or*. This 'Coat pertained to the 'right worthy Gentleman 'Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, Kt. 'ſometime Governor to 'the moſt High and 'Mighty Prince *Henry*, 'Prince of *Wales*, Duke 'of *Cornwall* and *Rothſay*, and Earl of *Cheſter*;' "and is now born by Sir *Edward Chaloner* of "*Gisborough* in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*; "Knight."

'In our Diviſion we diſtinguiſhed theſe from 'Angels, becauſe by moſt they are taken for a 'diſtinct Order above ordinary Angels, taking 'that Name from the Fulneſs or Abundance of 'divine and myſtical Science. Thus have you 'Examples of Cherubims born, not only Sole; 'but alſo upon and with Ordinaries.'

CHAP. II.

'FROM Things Natural that are meerly 'Formal, we come to ſuch as are Natu-'ral and Material. Thoſe are ſaid to be Eſſen-'ces Material, that do conſiſt of a Body ſub-'ject to Motion and Alteration; *Natura mate-'riata eſt eſſentia in corpore motui obnoxio ſubſiſt-'ens*; A material Nature is an Eſſence ſubſiſt-'ing in a Body ſubject to Motion.

'Theſe are { Simple. / Mixt.

'Simple, are certain orbicular or round Bo-'dies, or bodily Eſſences, originally conſiſting of 'an unmix'd Matter.

'Of theſe ſome are { Conſtant. / Inconſtant.

'Thoſe are ſaid to be conſtant Natures which 'in reſpect of their Perfection are of moſt laſt-'ing Continuance; ſuch are the celeſtial Globes 'and the Stars.

'The heavenly Spheres 'or Globes, are { Unmoveable. / Moveable.

'The Unmoveable is holden to be that ut-'termoſt Sphere that glittereth ſo gloriouſly, as 'that it dazeleth the ſharpeſt Sight of Man, and 'is called *Cælum Empyreum*, the Fiery Heaven; 'whereof we ſhall be better able to judge and 'ſpeak, when God ſhall bring us thither, and 'yet our Star-gazers will take upon them to talk 'ſo confidently and particularly of thoſe incom-'prehenſible Bodies, as if they had been there, 'and ſurvey'd every Corner thereof. This ce-'leſtial Globe (according to *Scribonius*) is the 'Manſion-place and Palace of all the heavenly 'Natures, wherein the Angels, and other the 'Bleſſed of God, do, with endleſs Joy, behold 'the Preſence of Almighty God, Face to Face. 'To this Place (according to the ſame Au-'thor) were *Enoch*, *Elias*, and *Paul* rapt up be-'fore their Deaths.

'But now for more orderly Progreſſion here-'in, foraſmuch as we have occaſion here offered 'to ſpeak of a Sphere, we will firſt ſhew what 'a Sphere is, and ſo proceed to the reſt.

'A Sphere is a Figure or Body exactly round 'of all Parts, and void of all Angles and Cor-'ners. The ſpherical or round Form is of all 'other the moſt perfect, as alſo the moſt beau-

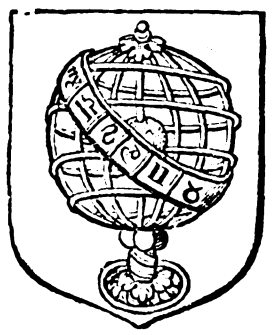
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'tiful, capable, and fit for Motion, inaſmuch 'as it is void of all Corners, which might give 'Impediment to moving, therefore is this Form 'moſt agreeable to the Heavens and celeſtial 'Bodies, which are evermore in continual and 'reſtleſs Motion. It was requiſite then, that 'the perfecteſt Body (ſuch as the Heavens are) 'ſhould receive the perfecteſt Form, which is 'the orbicular or round Figure. *Figura Sphæ-'rica* (ſaith *Ariſtotle, lib. de Cælo & Mundo) eſt 'omnium figurarum nobilior.*

'The moveable Sphere of the Heaven is the 'Firmament. The Firmament is that conti-'nual moving Heaven, which with his ſwift 'Revolution ſwayeth all the inferior Orbs, and 'is called in *Latin, Firmamentum* (according to '*Scribonius) à firmitate*, that is, of the Stabili-'ty thereof; meaning (as I conceive) either 'the durable Subſiſting of it, or elſe the Un-'moveableneſs of the two Poles, Arctick and 'Antarctick: Otherwiſe, one ſelf-ſame Thing 'cannot be ſaid to be moveable and conſtant, 'but in a diverſe Reſpect; even as an Iron 'Wheel in a Clock, though ſtill in Motion, 'yet both in reſpect of the metalline So-'lidity, and of the ſure Faſt'ning to the Axle, 'it may be ſaid to be firm and unmoveable. If 'any Man bear a Repreſentation of the Hea-'vens, in his Coat-Armour, whether the ſame 'have the Likeneſs of a ſolid or armil Sphere, 'they muſt be reduced to this Head: Of this 'Kind did the famous *Archimede* chuſe for his 'Device, who before his Death, commanded 'that a Sphere ſhould be engraven on his Se-'pulchre. And ſuch a Bearing is honourable 'for any great Profeſſor of *Aſtronomy*, not ſuch 'witleſs Wizards and Fortune-tellers as uſually 'deceive the World with their idle Predictions; 'but thoſe noble Spirits, whoſe Eagle-Eyes 'ſearch out the true Natures, Revolutions, and 'Properties of thoſe ſupernatural Eſſences.

'The regardful Conſideration of the Hea-'vens and the Ornaments thereof, together 'with their certain and orderly Motions, ſhould 'mightily move and provoke us to raiſe up our 'Thoughts, from the Love and Contemplation 'of baſe and earthly Objects (whereon we 'uſually dote) to the Admiration of his un-'ſpeakable Power and Love of his incomprehen-'ſible Goodneſs, who made ſuch a wonderful 'Architecture: Firſt, To ſerve for our Uſe in 'this Life: And, afterward, to be our bleſſed 'Palace and Manſion in a better Life. For tho' 'all Creatures demonſtrate the Wiſdom of their 'wonderful Workmaſter, yet the *Heavens* eſpe-'cially *declare his Glory, and the Firmament his 'Handy-work:* Which made the godly King *David* 'riſe out of his Bed in the Night, to behold the 'Heavens, and thereby to call to Mind the Per-'verſity of Man, which never keeps the Courſe 'that God preſcribeth, whereas thoſe Bodies, 'though void of Senſe, yet from their firſt Crea-'tion, never falter'd in their endleſs Journeys.'

"Now, ſince I have demonſtrated and laid "open unto you what a Sphere is, the Form, "Perfection, Dignity, Property, Motion, Sub-"ſtance thereof, and the like, I will now ſhew "unto you an Example of a Shield, illuſtrated "with manifold Variety of celeſtial Bodies, *&c.* "which will be very neceſſary and commodious "to be inſerted in this Place.



"The Field is *Or*, a "Sphere, *Azure*, beauti-"fied and repleniſhed with "manifold Variety of ce-"leſtial Bodies, environ-"ing the terreſtrial Globe, "all proper.

"Theſe were the Or-"naments wherewith the "Shield of that famous "and valiant *Grecian* Captain *Achilles* was illu-"ſtrated and garniſhed: Which he cauſed to "be engraven therein, to the End that the Mind "of the Beholders of them might be raiſed "thereby to a conſiderate Contemplation and "Meditation of the admirable Power and Wiſ-"dom of the omnipotent Creator of them: "Which Duty whoſoever performeth, he ac-"compliſheth the Sum and Effect of all true "Nobility.

"This Shield did *Vulcan* garniſh with Varie-"ty of Stars of manifold Kinds, and added "thereto the skilful Feats and Practices, as well "of Peace as of War, and all their Rights and "Offices; omitting (in a Manner) nothing per-"taining to the well-governing of the Aſſem-"blies and Societies of Men.

"By this Invention did he labour to manifeſt "unto us, that there is no Shield more power-"ful to reſiſt the vehement and violent Aſſaults "of adverſe Fortune; than for a Man to be fur-"niſhed throughout with the compleat Armour "of Cardinal Vertues; ſo ſhall he be fitted and "prepared to ſuſtain whatſoever Brunt or for-"cible Encounter ſhall aſſail them.

"This Manner of adorning Shields doth *Al-"drovandus* commend above all other Garniſh-"ings, ſaying, *Nihil æquè atque Philoſophia, ab "omnibus adverſis tuetur, nihil ejus explicatu ap-"tius eſt ad ſcutum exornandum & honeſtius.* There "is nothing that doth ſo ſafely protect a Man "againſt the Damage of adverſe Fortune, as "Philoſophy doth, neither is there any Thing "more fit and ſeemly to beautify a Shield withal, "than the Explanation thereof.

"Emblems, Hieroglyphicks, and Enſigns of "noble Families, inaſmuch as they do inſtruct "our Eyes unto Vertue, they cannot be defaced "or blemiſhed without great Wickedneſs: The "Reaſon thereof doth *Farneſius* give in theſe "Words, *Cum virtutum imaginibus tantum de-"bemus, quantum mutis præceptoribus: Si illæ ta-"men mutæ dici poſſunt, quæ in ſilentio omni Do-"ctrinâ ſunt verboſiora.* Of all the Things that "are (ſaith *Cicero)* there is nothing in the "World that is better, nothing more excellent, "nothing more beautiful and glorious to behold, "and not only that there is nothing, but that "no-

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" nothing can be thought or imagined to be of " more ſurpaſſing Beauty than the World; " whereunto *Lipſius* annexeth this Addition, ex- " amine the Univerſality thereof; conſider the " great and ſmall Parts thereof, and you ſhall " find them compoſed and compacted in ſuch " orderderly Sort, as that they cannot poſſibly " be better'd for Uſe, or more glorious to be- " hold. The Conſideration whereof moved " King *David* to break forth in Admiration.

" The ſpherical Figure is, of all other Forms, " the faireſt, the moſt capable, and the ſimpleſt, " and comprehendeth all other Forms. In a " ſpherical Line the End is all one with the " Beginning, therefore it doth aptly agree with " the nobleſt and perfecteſt Body, ſuch as the " Heavens are.

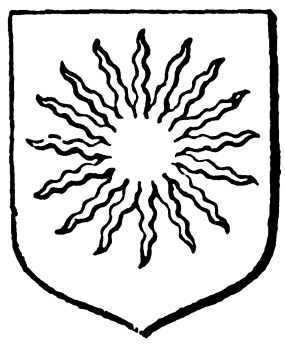
" There is nothing that more apparently ex- " preſſeth the ſpherical or round Form of the " Heavens, than doth the Sun by his circular " Motion."

' A Star (which is next to be conſidered af- ' ter the Heaven) is a permanent and conſtant ' Eſſence, and the more condenſed or compact- ' ed Part of the Sphere, wherein it is fixed, ' for the Illuminating of inferior Bodies: For ' albeit it be an uſual Diſtinction, that of Stars ' ſome are fixed, and ſome are planetary or ' wandring, yet they are indeed all fixed alike, ' and ſettled in one certain Part of the Sphere; ' but in reſpect of our Eye, and in reference of ' their Motions one of another, they have a di- ' verſe Aſpect, and ſo have gotten a diverſe ' Name. It is holden, that the fixed Stars are ' diſcerned by their ſparkling or twinkling, by ' reaſon that our Sight being bound, as it were, ' by the Forcibleneſs of their reſplendent Rays, ' our Eyes do become wavering and trembling ' in beholding them; and for this Cauſe ought ' all Stars to be made with their Rays or Points ' waved.



' He beareth *Sable*, a ' Star, *Argent*, by the Name ' of *Ingleby*. If this Star ' were born *Or*, which is ' his proper Colour, it ' would add much more ' Grace unto it, eſpecially ' in regard of the Azury ' Field, the proper Colour ' of the Heavens, where- ' in Stars have their natural Manſion. For a ' Star, ſaith *Farneſius*, is a myſtical Character or ' Figure of God, to whom all Worſhip and Re- ' ligion doth properly appertain; for like as Stars ' are called in *Latin*, *Stellæ*, *à Stando*, becauſe ' they be evermore fixed in the Firmament: So ' there is nothing more conſtant, or of more per- ' petuity than God, whoſe ſacred Will is the ' regular Direction of all Things whatſoever; ' and therefore may it be ſaid not unfitly, that ' they ſignify God and Religion, or otherwiſe ' ſome eminent Quality ſhining above the ruder ' Sort of Men, as a Star in the Obſcurity of the ' Night.'

' As to the Number of Points whereof a Star ' conſiſteth, we muſt obſerve, they muſt never ' be fewer than ſix; but when the ſame is formed ' of more, then muſt you in blazoning of them ' expreſs their certain Number: For ſometimes ' you ſhall find a Star formed of ſixteen Points, ' as in this next Example ſhall appear.



" He beareth *Azure*, a " Star of ſixteen Points, " by the Name of *Huitſon*, " and is the Coat-Armour " of *John Huitſon* of *Cleaſ- " by* in the County of " *York*, Eſq; one of the " Captains of the *Cauld- " ſtream* Regiment of Foot " Guards to his Majeſty " King *Charles* II."

' He beareth *Argent*, a ' Star of ſixteen Points, ' *Gules*, by the Name of ' *de la Hay*.'

(99) *Kirkaldy* of *Inch- ture*, *Gules*, three Stars *Argent*. This Coat is now quarter'd by *Kinnaird* of *Inchture*.

(99) *Innes* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Stars *Azure*; and *Innes* of *Blairton* the ſame, with the Addition of a Feſs between them of the ſame Colour.

" The Field of Coat-Armour (as ſome Men " do hold) being *Argent* or White, doth ſigni- " fy Literature, and the Charge ſurmounting " the ſame, being *Gules* or Red, which is an " Imperial Colour, and is ſometimes *per Synec- " dochen*, taken (as the Thing ſignified) for the " Sign it ſelf that is thereby repreſented: And " White, being a Token of Juſtice (is in ſuch " a Caſe) ſurmounted of Red, which is proper " to Fortitude, betokeneth, as they do conceit " it, Learning, which giveth place to Arms; " and not Arms to Learning. This did the Poets " ſecretly expreſs, when they preferred *Pallas* " to be the Governeſs of Learning; and *Mars*, " being a Man, to the Managing of martial Af- " fairs; whom they would have to receive " the Denomination of *Mars*, *A magnitudine* " *Artis*.

" The Excellency of the Stars is highly com- " mended, *Eccleſ.* 43. 9. where, ſpeaking of the " glorious Beauty of their Order and Conſtella- " tions, it is ſaid, That it is a Camp pitched on " high, ſhining in the Firmament of Heaven. " *The Beauty of the Heavens are the glorious Stars,* " *and the Ornament that ſhineth in the high Places* " *of the Lord. By the Commandment of the holy* " *One they continue in their Order, and fail not in* " *their Watch.* And the particular *Stars* (ſaith " *David*) *God calleth by their Names*; as likewiſe

" doth

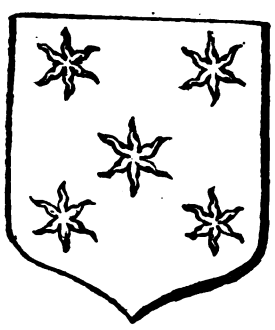
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" doth patient *Job* remember the Titles of ſeve-
" ral Conſtellations.

" Stars are ſometimes found pierced, and
" other whiles charged; for the Difference of
" which two Forms of Bearing, you have had
" a Rule formerly delivered. Moreover, it is
" a Rule infallible, That the Pierceing of Stars
" muſt be evermore round; for the Pierceing
" Square, and Loſenge-ways, are repugnant to
" the Nature of Stars. Here I will give you a
" general Obſervation touching bearing of Or-
" dinaries and common Charges together."

'That in the mix'd Bearing of Ordinaries and common Charges together, all common Charges may be, and are born } in, upon, or with { Chief, Pale, Bend, Feſs, Chevron, Barr, Gyron, Croſs, Saltire, Orle, } or one common Charge, in, upon, or with another.

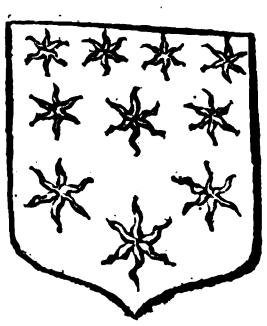
'This general Rule I have thought good to 'ſet down in this Place, here being my firſt En-'trance into the Handling of common Charges, 'and where their mix'd Bearing with Ordina-'ries is firſt mentioned, to the End that the 'ſame may ſerve as the Stern of a Ship to direct 'your Underſtanding, touching ſuch interpoſed 'Bearing of any of the common Charges with 'Ordinaries; becauſe I labour to ſhun all idle 'Iterations and multiplicity of unprofitable Ex-'amples, tending to one and the ſame End. 'This Form of Bearing ſhall you find diſperſed-'ly, yet not confuſedly, exemplified in this 'Work, that will give Approbation to the Ge-'nerality of this Note, which doth not war-'rant this Form of Bearing alone in theſe, but 'alſo generally in all other Coat-Armours of 'like Kind. Of theſe ſeveral Forms of Bearing 'I have choſen ſome particular Examples, as in 'theſe next Eſcutcheons, and others ſhall fol-'low in their proper Places.



Sable, five Eſtoils in Saltire, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Anderſon*, and was granted to *Edmond Anderſon* of *Erbury* in the County of *Warwick*, by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, *July* 4, 1572.

This Form of Bearing any Thing quick or dead, is term'd [in Saltire or Saltirewiſe] becauſe they ſeem by their Poſition to form a Sort of Saltire. The *Italians* call ſuch a Bearing, *Incrociato a foggia della Lettera* X.

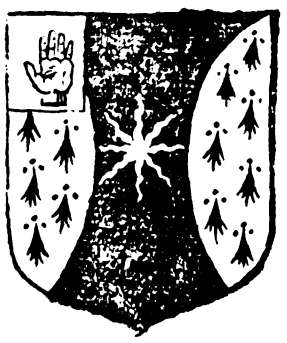
M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſhm. Num. 844.



" He beareth *Azure*, ten
" Stars, four, three, two,
" one, *Or*, by the Name
" of *Alſtone*. This (with
" the Arms of *Ulſter*) is
" the Bearing of Sir *Tho-*
" *mas Alſtone* of *Odell* in
" *Bedfordſhire*, Knight and
" Baronet, and of Sir *John*
" his Brother, Knight: As alſo of that eminent
" Phyſician Doctor *Edward Alſtone*."

Tho. Alſtone of *Edmund Hall*, Son of the ſaid Sir *Thomas*, died the firſt of *June*, *Anno* 1668. *Ætat.* 20. but where buried *Ant. à Wood* knew not, the Regiſter for that Year being very imperfect.

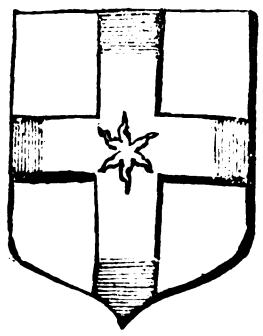
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks de Com.* Oxon. *p.* 136.



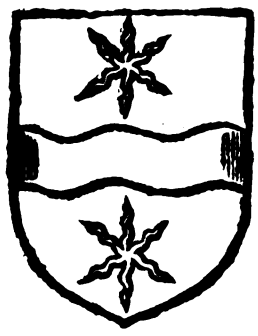
'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Star of eight Points, be-'tween two Flanches, *Er-'mine*, on a Canton, *Ar-'gent*, a ſiniſter Hand, 'couped at the Wriſt, '*Gules*. This is the Coat-'Armour of Sir *John Ho-'bart* of *Blickinge* in the 'County of *Norfolk*, Knight 'and Baronet, Chief Juſtice of the *Common 'Pleas*, who was deſcended from the ſecond Son 'of Sir *James Hobart* of *Hales Hall* in the ſaid 'County, Attorney General to King *Henry* the 'Seventh. Stars are numbred among the Hoſt 'of Heaven, for that it pleaſeth God ſometimes 'to execute his Vengeance upon the Wicked, 'with no leſs dreadful Deſtruction by them than 'by numerous and militant Armies, as appear-'eth by *Judges* 5. As touching the Colour of 'Stars, I hold it ſufficient to name them only 'when they be born Properly, and in their na-'tural Colour, which is *Or*; but if they be of 'any other Colour, then the ſame muſt be nam-'ed. As for the Canton thus charged, it being 'an Augmentation or Remuneration given by 'our late Dread Sovereign King *James*, to ſuch 'as his Majeſty advanced to the Dignity of Ba-'ronet (it being an Order and Degree by him 'erected) one of which Number was Sir *Hen-'ry Hobart*, Knight and Baronet, and late 'Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of *Com-'mon Pleas*, Father to this Sir *John Hobart*. 'I ſhall have better Occaſion to ſpeak there-'of in the ſixth SECTION. When I come 'to

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'to treat of ſuch Armorial Signs, as by the So-
'vereign's Favour are ſometimes aſſigned for
'Augmentations.



He beareth *Vert*, on a Croſs *Or*, an Eſtoil *Sable*, by the Name of *Adam*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, *Sept.* 30, 1614. to *Thomas Adam* of *Walden* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;



'The Field is *Diamond*,
'a Feſs wavy between the
'two Pole Stars, Arctick
'and Antarctick, *Pearl*.
'Such was the Worth of
'this moſt generous and
'renowned Knight, Sir
'*Francis Drake*, ſometime
'of *Plymouth*, as that his
'Merits do require that
'his Coat-Armour ſhould be expreſſed in that
'ſelected Manner of Blazoning, that is fitting
'to noble Perſonages, in reſpect of his noble
'Courage and high Attempts atchieved, where-
'by he merited to be reckoned the Honour of
'our Nation and of naval Profeſſion; inaſmuch
'as he cutting thorough the *Magellanick Straits*,
'*Anno Domini* 1577. within the Compaſs of
'three Years he encompaſſed the whole World;
'whereof his Ship, laid up in a Dock near *Dept-
'ford*, will long Time remain, as a moſt wor-
'thy Monument. Of theſe his Travels a Poet
'hath thus ſung:

'Drake, *pererrati novit quem terminus orbis,*
'*Quemque ſemel Mundi vidit uterque Polus.*
'*Si taceant homines, facient te Sydera notum,*
'*Sol neſcit comitis non memor eſſe ſui.*

'*The World's ſurveyed Bounds, brave* Drake, *on
'thee did gaze,*
'*Both North and Southern Poles have ſeen thy
'manly Face;*
'*If thankleſs Men conceal, thy Praiſe the Stars will
'blaze,*
'*The Sun his Fellow-traveller's Worth will duly
'grace.*

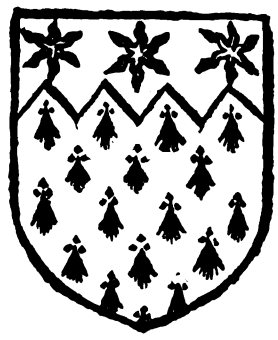
'This Coat, with the Arms of *Ulſter*, is now
'born by his Deſcendant, Sir *Francis Drake*
'of *Buckland Monachorum* in *Devonſhire*, Ba-
'ronet.'

Argent, a Feſs embattled and two Eſtoils in Chief, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Twyne*, and was atteſted to belong (and was confirm'd) to *Twyne* of *Preſton* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſquire, by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, 21 *Nov.* *Anno* 1571; atteſted alſo by *R. Glover*, *Somerſet*.

M. S. *of* Grant *in* Aſhm. No. 844.

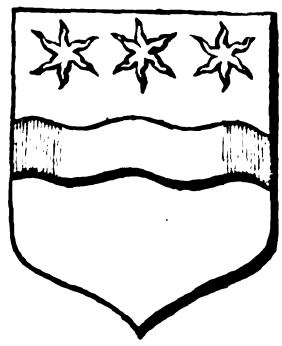
Azure on a Feſs wavy *Argent*, a Croſs Potent *Gules*, in Chief two Stars, was confirm'd by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux in *Novemb.* 16th of King *James* I. to Sir *Robert Jenkenſon* of *London*, Knight, deſcended of an ancient Family of that Name, and by his Mother from the *Carliſles* of the County of *Cumberland*.

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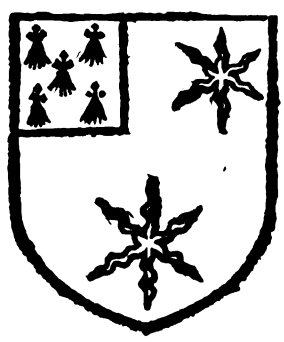
'He beareth *Ermine*, on
'a Chief indented, *Gules*,
'three Stars, by the Name
'of *Eſcourte*. When you
'find any Ordinary char-
'ged upon the Field (ha-
'ving no other Charge, as
'in this Example) you
'muſt reckon their Char-
'ging to be a Dignity un-
'to them, foraſmuch as they are deemed to be
'thereby greatly honoured: In regard whereof
'they are called Honourable Ordinaries. Like
'as this Chief is charged, ſo ſhall you find the
'Bend, Chevron, Feſs, Saltire, Bar, and all
'other the before-mentioned Ordinaries, char-
'ged upon, as before we obſerved, and hereaf-
'ter ſhall appear.'

Or, on a Chief, *Azure*, three Stars, was granted by Patent to *Thomas Lawſe*, Doctor of the Civil Law; (once of *Norfolk*, then of *Kent*) by *Cooke*, Clarencieux, 1584.



He beareth *Azure*, a Feſs wavy, *Argent*, in Chief three Stars, by the Name of *Jenkinſon*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter, *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, and *William Flower*, Norroy, *Feb.* 14, 1568. to *Anthony Jenkinſon* Citizen of *London*: One who had ſerv'd his Country faithfully in long and painful Travels over not only *Europe*, but other Places; as is mention'd at length in the Patent, a Copy of which may be ſeen in the M. S. quoted.

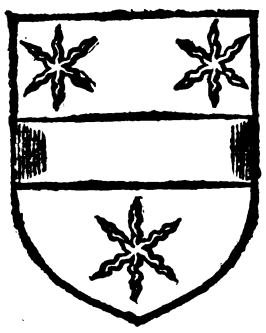
M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſhm. No. 844.



'He beareth *Gules*, three
'Stars, a Canton, *Ermine*,
'by the Name of *Lever-
'ton*. Here I do name
'three Stars, as if the
'Canton were away, as
'well to the End that the
'Manner of their Poſi-
'tion may be perfectly
'underſtood by ſuch Bla-
'zon; as alſo to ſhew that the Canton doth not
'rebate the Star in the dexter Point, but only
'doth ſurmount the ſame.

He

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'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Feſs between three Stars, 'Gules, by the Name of 'Everard.'

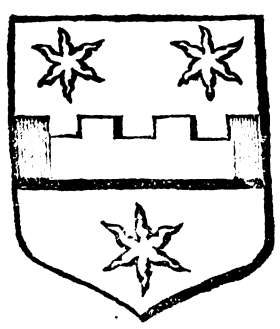
Azure, a Feſs *Or*, between three Stars, was the Coat of *John Thwayts* of *Marſton* in the County of *York*, who married *Margaret*, one of the Daughters of *Laurence Robinſon* of *Overton* near *York*, and by her had Iſſue *James*, eldeſt Son and Heir; *Thomas* ſecond Son; *Henry* third Son; *Gabriel* fourth Son, and *Francis* fifth Son: Alſo four Daughters *Anne*, *Elizabeth*, *Etham* and *Mary*.

Note, That the abovementioned *John*, was ſecond Son and Heir of *William Thwayts* by the Intail of the Lands of *Marſton*, *Huton*, *Tokwith*, and *Thwayt-houſe*; his eldeſt Brother *Thomas*, though married, and ſometime Father of a Son, dying when as he had no Child but *Anne*, Wife of *William Ingleby*, Son and Heir of Sir *William Ingleby* of *Rypley*, Knight.

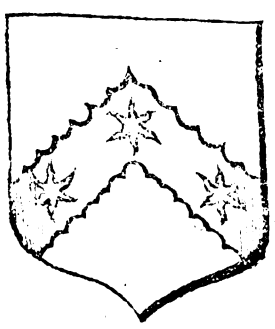
Which *William Thwayt* (Father of the ſaid Brothers) was (of three) the eldeſt Son and Heir of *William Thwayt* of *Marſton* in the County of *York*.

The Coat was confirm'd to *John Thwayt* of *Marſton* in the County of *York*, Eſquire, by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 30th of *January*, 1564, and in the 7th of Queen *Eliz.*

Coll. per Glover *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. *Arms and Pedigrees in* p. 27.



He beareth *Azure*, a Feſs embattel'd *Or*, between three Stars. This Coat was allow'd and aſſign'd by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, *Anno* 1585, to *Thomas Paramore* of the Iſle of *Thanet* in the County of *Cant.*



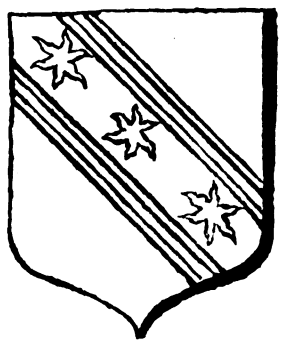
Ermine, on a Chevron engrail'd, *Azure*, three Stars, is born by the Name of *Smyth*; and with a Mullet in Chief for a Difference, was confirm'd to *William Smyth* of *Leuton* in the County of *Bedford*, Gent. One of the Yeomen of the Buttery to Queen *Elizabeth*, by *Robert Cooke* (I believe) the 25th of *October* 1583, 25th of Queen *Eliz.*

M. S. *of* Grant *in* Aſhm. Numb. 834.

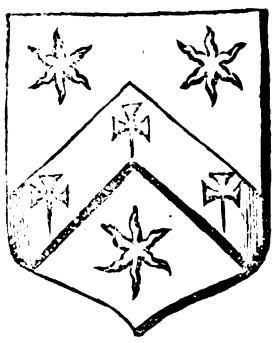
Argent, a Chevron between three Eſtoils or Stars, *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Colcheſter*; and was confirm'd to *Richard Colcheſter* of *Gray's Inn*, Gent, one of the Curſitors of the High Court *Chancery* for the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, (Son of *Richard*, the Son of *Richard*, who was Son of *Richard Colcheſter* of *Ilmington* in the County of *Warwick*, Gent.) by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *Decemb.* 20, 1626. 2d of King *Charles* I.

(F) *Murray* Duke of *Athol*, *Azure*, three Stars within a double Treſſure counterflowred, *Argent*, quartered with the Coats of *Athol* and *Stewart.*

(G) *Pardy* of that *Ilk*; *Or*, a Chevron *Azure*, between three Stars of ſixteen Points, *Sable.*



He beareth *Azure*, three Eſtoils between two Gemells in Bend, *Argent*, by the Name of *Bridall*. This Coat was granted by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, 21 *June* 1669. 21 *C.* 2. to *Walter Bridall* of *Middleſex*, Gent, who, in the Time of the Rebellion was a Lieutenant in a Troop of Horſe in the Duke of *York's* Regiment commanded by Colonel *Charles Cavendiſh*; and at the Date hereof Clerk and Yeoman of his Majeſty's Jewel-houſe.



Sable, on a Chevron *Or*, between three Stars, as many Croſſes *Patée Fichée*, *Gules.* This was the Coat of that moſt Reverend and Learned Prelate, Doctor *William Laud*, ſometime Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who ſuffer'd Death in the *Cromwellian* Perſecution of Monarchy and Loyalty; and whoſe Bones were laid iu a little Vault or Repoſitory under the Altar in St. *John's* Colledge Chappel at Ten at Night, the 24th of *July*, 1663.

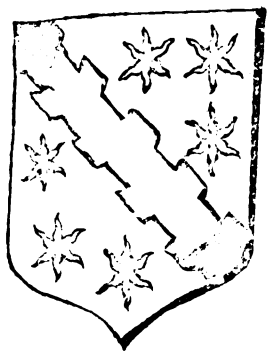
There was a ſolemn Speech then ſpoken before the Vice-Chancellor, certain Heads of Houſes, and the Society of St. *John's* Colledge, by one Mr. *George Gisby.*

The ſaid Bones were taken the Day before, out of the Church of *Allhallows Barking* by the *Tower* of *London.* Afterwards there were ſeveral Banners hung over his Grave, *viz.* The Firſt containing the Arms of St. *Johns* and *Lauds* impaled; Second, The Deanry of *Glouceſter* and *Laud*; Third, The See of St. *David's* and *Laud*; Fourth, The See of *Bath* and *Wells* and *Laud*; Fifth, The See of *London* and *Laud*; and, Laſtly, The See of *Canterbury* and *Laud.*

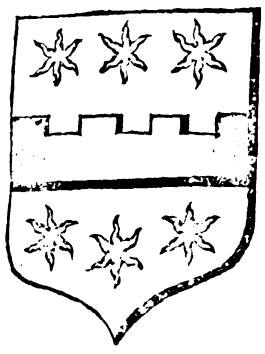
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 194.

Azure,

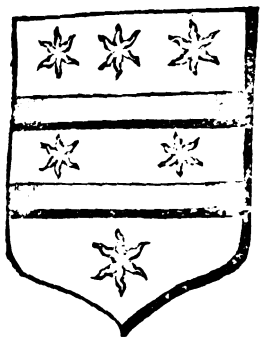
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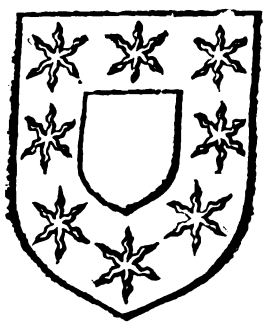
Azure, a Bend *Raguléé* between ſix Eſtoils *Or*; is born by the Name of *Paine*, and was aſſigned by *William Segar* and *William Cambden* the 14th of *November*, the 2d of King *James* I. to *Robert Paine*, Son and Heir of *Robert Paine* of *Widlowe* in *Huntingtonſhire*.



Azure, a Feſs embattel'd *Or*, between ſix Eſtoils, is born by the Name of *Tryon*. A Confirmation was made of this Coat to *Peter Tryon* of *London*, by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, *July* 1, 1610.



He beareth *Argent*, two Barrs *Sable* between ſix Eſtoils, 3, 2, 1, *Gules*, by the Name of *Pearſe*. This Coat was granted to *Thomas Pearſe* of *Court* in the Pariſh of *Bigb...y* in the County of *Devon*, by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, *Aug.* 12, 1641.



'He beareth *Gules*, an 'Ineſcutcheon, *Argent*, be-'tween eight Stars in *Orle*. 'This Coat was born by 'Sir *John Chamberlain* of '*Priſtbury*, in the County 'of *Glouceſter*, Knight; 'and is now born by *John* '*Chamberlain* of *Maugers-*'*bury*, and by *Thomas* '*Chamberlain* of *Oddington*, both of the ſaid 'County, Eſquires. Theſe Stars are ſaid to be 'born in *Orle*, or *Orlewiſe*; but they cannot be 'properly ſaid to be an *Orle* of Stars, becauſe 'they have no connexion to faſten them toge-'ther, but are born ſeverally and apart one from 'another.

'Whenſoever there is a Separation of com-'mon Charges born in Coat-Armours, by reaſon of the Interpoſition of ſome of the before-'mentioned Ordinaries, then are they not term-'ed Ordinaries, but moſt worthy Partitions; 'and they are ſuch (ſaith *Leigh*) as though the 'common Charge annexed do occupy more 'than one Point of the Eſcutcheon, yet every 'of them is in as great Effect as though it were 'one only Thing, by the Reaſon of Sovereignty 'of the ſame Partition interpoſed.' As to *Leigh* or my Author's Rule in this Matter, it ſhould not be heeded, as I ſaid before, it being in Truth no receiv'd One.

'Thus I have given you a Taſte of the par-'ticular and variable Manner of Bearing of Or-'dinaries commixt with common Charges, ac-'cording to the general Rule formerly given. 'As for Example, That common Charges 'are born with Ordinaries, you may ſee in the 'Third, *&c.* of theſe ſix Eſcutcheons: That 'they be born upon Ordinaries, it is manifeſt 'by the fourth Eſcutcheon, *&c.* That they are 'parted by Ordinaries interpoſed between them, 'it appeareth by theſe laſt Eſcutcheons: That 'they are born in Form of Ordinaries, or Or-'dinary-ways, it is clear by the firſt Eſ-'cutcheon.

'*Note*, That albeit I have here ſet down but 'one Example of each of theſe particular Forms 'of Bearing, yet muſt you hold that in every 'of theſe ſeveral Sorts there are diverſe other 'particular Kinds of compoſition of Coat-'Armours, as ſhall appear hereafter at large 'unto the diligent Obſerver. Furthermore, 'whereas I have given only few Examples of 'common Charges born with Ordinaries, 'of Ordinaries charged upon, of Ordinaries 'interpoſed, and of common Charges born 'Ordinary-ways, or in Form of Ordinaries; you 'muſt underſtand by the firſt Sort, all common 'Charges whatſoever, born with a Pale, Bend, 'Feſs, Chevron, or any other of the Ordina-'ries before-named in any Sort: By the Second 'all Sorts of Ordinaries charged upon, with 'any Kind of common Charge: By the Third, 'an interpoſition of whatſoever Sort of Ordi-'nary between common Charges. Laſtly, By 'the Fourth, you muſt underſtand all Sorts of 'common Charges born in Form, or after the 'Manner of a Croſs, Saltire, Pale, Bend, Feſs, 'or of any other of the ſaid Ordinaries. Theſe 'have I here handled briefly, becauſe I muſt of 'Neceſſity deal more copiouſly in each Parti-'cular of them in Places better fitting there-'unto.'

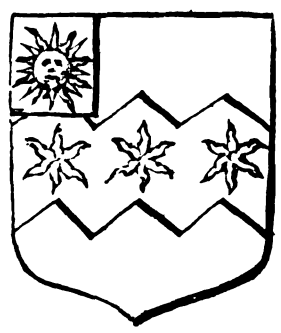
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CHAP. III.

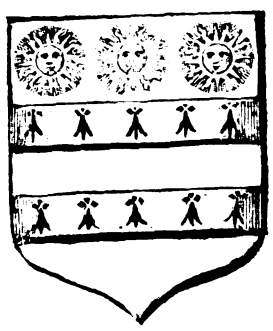
'THUS far of ſuch Stars which we cal-
'led fixed: Now of thoſe Planets whoſe
'Shapes are of moſt Uſe in Heraldry; I mean
'thoſe two glorious Lights, the One for the
'Day, the Other for the Night: For, as for
'the other five Planets, becauſe their Aſpect is
'leſs to the View, therefore they cannot eaſily
'admit a different Form from the fixed Stars.
'The Sun is the very Fountain of Light, and
'(as ſome Philoſophers think) of Heat alſo;
'and all the Splendor which the Moon hath,
'it borroweth from the Sun, and therefore as
'the Sun goeth farther off, or nearer to her, ſo
'her Light doth increaſe or diminiſh. And be-
'tween both theſe and the Stars there is a great
'Conformity, in reſpect of their ſparkling and
'reſplendent Beams, which are in appearance
'more evident, and in operation more effectual,
'or at leaſt more palpably diſcerned in theſe,
'by reaſon of their nearneſs unto us, than of
'thoſe that are from us ſo far remote. But here-
'in they are unlike, that the beautiful and bla-
'zing Brightneſs of theſe is oftentimes ſubject
'to the Paſſion of darkning or eclipſing. Of
'whoſe gliſtering, eclipſing, and Variety of
'Forms, we have in Bearings, (theſe and other
'like) Examples following.



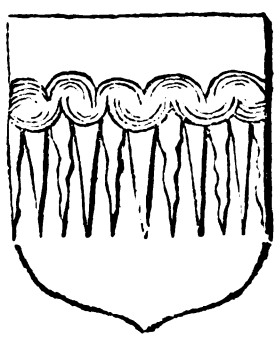
'He beareth *Azure*, a
'Sun in his Glory, by the
'Name of *St. Cleere*. To
'expreſs the Colour of the
'Sun, being thus born,
'I hold it needleſs; for
'who knoweth not that
'the chiefeſt Glory and
'higheſt Commendation
'that may be given to
'the Sun doth conſiſt in this, that he is beau-
'tified with the Brightneſs of his proper Beams:
'Which cannot be better expreſſed than by the
'Colour Gold, or Gold-yellow. But if it be
'born of any other than this, which is his na-
'tural Colour, then muſt the ſame be expreſly
'mentioned, as in due Place ſhall appear. The
'Sun is called in *Latin*, *Sol*, according to ſome
'Authors, *Vel quia ſolus ex omnibus ſideribus eſt*
'*tantus, vel quia cum eſt exortus, obſcuratis aliis*
'*ſolus apparet:* For that only he is ſo great, or
'for that when he is riſen, he ſo darkeneth all
'the Reſt with his Splendor, as that he alone
'appeareth in Heaven, as a Monarch in his
'Kingdom. Of the Glory and Excellency of
'the Sun, it is ſaid, *Eccluſ.* 42. 16. *The Sun that*
'*ſhineth, looketh on all Things, and all the Works*
'*thereof are full of the Glory of the Lord.* And
'again, *Eccluſ.* 43. 2. *The Sun alſo, a marvellous*
'*Inſtrument, when he appeareth, declareth at his*
'*going out the Work of the moſt High. At Noon*
'*it burneth the Country, and who may abide the*
'*Heat thereof?* Ver 3. *The Sun burneth the Moun-*
'*tains three Times more than he that keepeth a Fur-*
'*nace with continual Heat. It caſteth out the fiery*
'*Vapours, and with the ſhining Beams blindeth the*
'*Eyes. Great is the Lord that made it, and by his*
'*commandment he cauſeth it to run haſtily.* And
'if we conſider how many foggy Miſts it diſ-
'pelleth, how many noiſome Vapours it con-
'ſumeth, and how all Creatures are overcome
'with the Heat thereof, we ſhall find that
'King *David* did very aptly compare it to a
'Giant (for Strength) refreſhed with Wine,
'(for the Heat) to run his Courſe, for his ſwift
'Motion.



"He beareth *Or*, on a
"Feſs indented, *Azure*,
"three Stars, *Argent*, a
"Canton of the Second,
"charged with a Sun in
"his Glory, by the Name
"of *Thompſon*, and is the
"Coat-Armour of Sir *Wil-*
"*liam Thompſon* of the
"City of *London*, Knight,
"and by *John Thompſon* of *Haverſham* in *Buck-*
"*inghamſhire*, Eſquire."



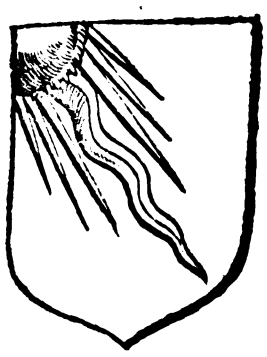
Azure, two Barrs *Ermine*, and three Suns in Chief, *Or*, was confirm'd by Sir *William Dethick*, Garter, *Anno* 1596, to *Otho Nicholſon* of *London*, Gent. (one of the Examiners of the High Court of *Chancery*) Son of *Tho. Nicholſon* of the County of *Lancaſhire*, who was Son of *William Nicholſon*, the Son of *Nicholas Nicholſon* of the County of *Cumberland*.



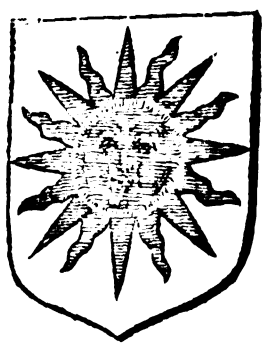
"He beareth *Gules*, a
"Chief, *Argent*, on the
"lower Part thereof a
"Cloud, the Sun's reſplen-
"dent Rays thereout iſ-
"ſuing, Proper, by the
"Name of *Leſone* in *North-*
"*hamptonſhire*. The for-
"mer Example wherein
"the Sun is born, doth
"repreſent a viſible Form
"of a corporeal Shape of a Body, from which
"theſe Rays or Beams here demonſtrated may
"be apparently ſeen to iſſue; and theſe are,
"as it were ſtrained through a Cloud. Some-
"time one Ray or Beam of this glorious Planet
"is born in Coat-Armour, without any other
"Charge."

"He

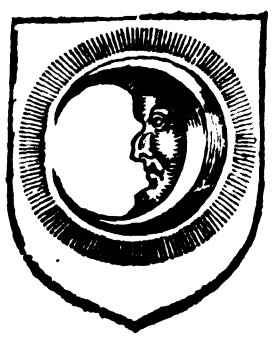
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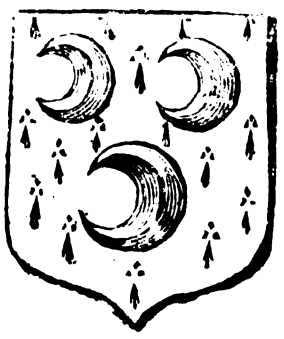
"He beareth *Azure*, one "Ray of the Sun, iſſuing "out of the dexter Cor- "ner of the Eſcutcheon "Bend-ways, Proper, by "the Name of *Aldam*. "Here I do not in the "Blazon make any men- "tion of the three Points "or Lines which are on "either Side of the Ray, for in Nature they have "no Eſſence, but proceed from the Weakneſs of "the Eye, which is not able to behold ſo glo- "rious an Object as the Sun."



'He beareth *Or*, a Sun 'eclipſed, *Sable*. If this 'Colour were not acci- 'dental in reſpect of the 'Eclipſe of the Sun, the 'ſame ſhould not have 'been named. The Sun's 'Eclipſe is occaſioned by 'the Interpoſition of the 'Moon, which though it 'be far leſs in Quantity, yet coming betwixt 'us and the Body of the Sun, it doth divert 'the Beams thereof, and debarreth us of the 'Sight of them, even as the Interpoſition of our 'Hand, or any other ſmall Body, before our 'Eyes, doth debar us from the Sight of ſome 'greater Mountain. For to think that the Sun 'doth loſe his Light by the Eclipſe, as doth a 'Candle being extinct, proceedeth out of meer 'ruſtick Ignorance: As the like Error is in 'thoſe who think the Sun loſeth his Light, or 'goeth to Bed every Night, whereas it doth 'only remove it ſelf from our Horizon, to en- 'lighten other Countries ſituated in other Parts 'of the World: As was well expreſſed by *Se- 'candus* the Philoſopher, who being demanded 'by *Adrian* the Emperor what the Sun was, ta- 'king his Table in Hand, wrote in this Man- 'ner; *Sol eſt Cæli oculus, caloris circuitus, ſplen- 'dor ſine ceſſu, diei ornatus, horarum diſtributor:* 'It is the Eye of Heaven, the Circuit of Heat, 'a Shining without Decay, the Day's Ornament, 'the Hour's Diſtributor. The moſt miraculous 'Eclipſe of the Sun that ever was, happened 'then when the Sun of Righteouſneſs, the Son 'of God, was on the Croſs, when all the Earth 'was ſo benighted at Noon-day, that *Dionyſius 'Aeropagita* a Heathen *Athenian*, cry'd out, *Ei- 'ther the World was at an End, or the Maker of it 'was ſuffering ſome great Agony.* The Stars and 'Planets hitherto ſpoken of do ſhine alike, or 'after one manner. Now others there are which 'ſhine after a diverſe Sort: Such are the Moon 'and Comets, which we call *Blazing Stars*. 'Neither are we ignorant, that in proper Speech, 'and Truth of Philoſophy, Comets are not 'Stars, but Meteors: Yet the vulgar Opinion, 'and the received Name and Shape uſed in He- 'raldry, may warrant me for thus ranking them 'among the Stars. But as touching the Moon, 'her Light is meerly reflective, as the Bright- 'neſs of a Looking-glaſs againſt the Sun; and 'in reſpect that her Subſtance is very unequal, 'as in ſome Parts of thicker Subſtance, and 'in ſome Parts thinner, therefore ſhe is un- 'equally enlightned by the Sun-beams, which 'maketh the weak Eye, and weaker Judg- 'ment, to fancy a Face of a Man in the Moon: 'Whence we have gotten the Faſhion of re- 'preſenting the Moon with a Face. But why 'the Sun ſhould have the like, I know not; un- 'leſs it be that he ſhould not be out-faced by 'the Moon, being his Inferior. The moſt wiſe 'and provident God, before the Creation of his 'other Works, did firſt create the Light, to 'teach Man to lay the firſt Foundation of all 'his Actions in the Light of true Knowledge, 'thereby to direct his Ways aright, and that his 'Doings be not reproved *as Works of Darkneſs:* 'Eſpecially ſince God would not ſuffer the 'Night itſelf to be ſo wrapt in Darkneſs, but 'that the Moon and Stars ſhould ſomewhat il- 'luminate it. And according to the diverſe 'Apparitions of the Moon, hath ſhe her di- 'verſe Denominations in Heraldry; as her In- 'crement, in her Increaſe; her Complement, 'when ſhe is at Full; her Decrement, in her 'Waning; and her Detriment, in her Change 'and Eclipſe. And according to theſe Varie- 'ties, is ſhe alſo diverſely born in Coat-Ar- 'mour.

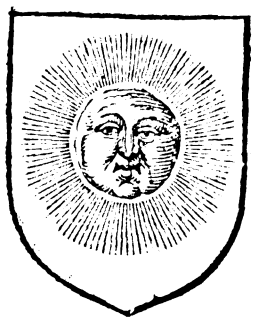


'He beareth *Gules*, an 'Increſſant, *Or*, by the 'Name of *Deſcus*. This 'is the State of the Moon 'from her entrance into 'her firſt Quarter, which 'is moſt uſually the ſe- 'venth Day after the 'Change, unto her Full. 'In which Time ſhe is 'more and more illuminated, until ſhe hath fil- 'led her Circle. This Word Increſſant ſigni- 'fieth the Moon's Increment, or increaſing 'Eſtate; and it may fitly repreſent the riſing 'Fortunes of ſome hopeful Spark, inlightned 'and honoured by the gracious Aſpect and 'Beams of his Sovereign, who is the bright Sun 'and Fountain of all the Light of glorious No- 'bility, and may confer the Rays of his Grace 'on whom it beſt pleaſeth him.

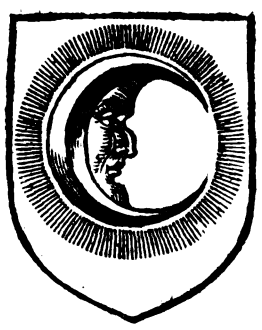


'He beareth *Ermine*, 'three Increſſants, *Gules*. 'This Coat pertained to 'the Family of the *Symmes* 'of *Daventree*, in the Coun- 'ty of *Northampton*', being granted, *Anno* 1592, to *Edward Syms* of the ſaid Place, by *Robert Cook*, Cla- rencieux.

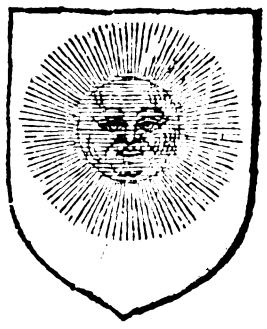
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'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Moon in her Complement (which is as much 'as to ſay, the Moon illuſtrated with her full 'Light) Proper. Here you 'need not to name the 'Colour of the Moon for 'the Reaſon before deli'vered in the firſt Ex'ample of the Sun. The proper Colour of the 'Moon we in Heraldry take to be *Argent*, both 'for the Weakneſs of the Light, and alſo for 'diſtinction betwixt the Blazoning of it and the 'Sun: And therefore when we blazon by Pla'nets, we name Gold, *Sol*; and Silver, *Luna*. 'Concerning the Uſe of the Moon, it is ſaid, '*Eccleſ.* 43. 6. *The Moon alſo hath he made to ap'pear according to her Seaſon, that it ſhould be a 'Declaration of the Time, and a Sign for the World.* 'Ver. 7. *The Feaſts are appointed by the Moon, the 'Light thereof diminiſheth unto the End.* Ver. 8. '*The Moon is called after the Name thereof, and 'groweth Wonderful in her changing.* The Moon 'is the Miſtreſs by which all moiſt, mutable, 'and unconſtant Things are ruled; as *Mulier*, '*Mare*, *Flumina*, *Fontes*, a Woman, and the 'Sea, Rivers, and Fountains; the Ebbing and 'Flowing of the Sea following the Motions of 'the Moon.



'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Moon decreſſant, Pro'per, by the Name of *De 'la Luna*. This is the State 'of the waning Moon, 'when ſhe declineth from 'her Full, and draweth to 'her laſt Quarter, which 'is accompliſhed moſt 'commonly the ſeventh 'Day after ſhe hath attained the Full, and re'ceiveth a Diminution of her Light, to the 'Waſting of the One-half thereof; and from 'the ſaid ſeventh Day after her Full, ſhe di'miniſheth continually more and more, until 'ſhe become again (as many honeſt Men are) '*corniculata*, ſharp-horned, and ſuffereth conti'nually diminution unto the Inſtant of her 'Change; and differeth from her prime State af'ter the Change, only in this, That the firſt (re'preſented by the Firſt of theſe Examples) is 'turned to the Right-hand of the Eſcutcheon, 'and this other to the Left. And hitherto 'I have propoſed Examples of her natural 'Aſpects, you ſhall now ſee her accidental 'Form.



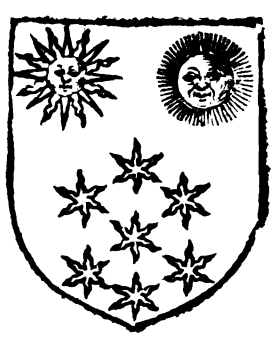
'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Moon in her Detriment, 'or Eclipſe, *Sable*. The 'Moon is eclipſed only at 'ſuch Time as She is at 'Her full State, and dia'metrically oppoſite unto 'the Sun; when by In'terpoſition of the Earth 'between them, She ſeem'eth to our Sight, for the Time, to be depri'ved of Her Light, through the Shadow of the 'groſs Body of the Earth. This is a paſſive 'Form of the Moon; and ſuch Her Paſſions 'are called in *Latin*, *Labores Lunæ*, the Throws 'or Pangs of the Moon. In former Time the 'old *Germans* thought the Moon was in a Trance, 'and uſed to Shout and make a Noiſe with Ba'ſons, to wake Her: Or elſe they ſuppoſed She 'was angry with them, and therefore they 'howled till She looked cheerfully on them a'gain. Of this mutable State of the Moon, 'thus writeth the Poet:

'*Nec par aut eadem nocturnæ forma Dianæ,*
'*Eſſe poteſt uſquam, ſemper hodiernæ ſequente:*

'*Dame* Cynthia *imitates the Dames of our Nation;*
'*Every Day She attires her Self in a new Fa'ſhion.*

'Which occaſioned a witty Moral related 'by *Plutarch* (as I think) how on a Time the 'Moon ſent for a Taylor to make Her a Gown, 'but he could never fit Her, for it was either too 'little, or too big for Her; which was not the 'Taylor's Fault, but Her own Inconſtancy: So 'impoſſible a Thing it is to fit the Humours of 'One that is fickle and unſtable.

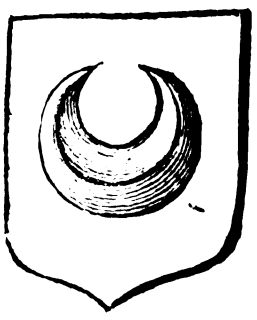
'Sometimes you ſhall find all theſe ſeveral 'Kinds of Lights before expreſſed, born toge'ther in one Eſcutcheon.



'He beareth *Azure*, the 'Sun, the Full Moon, and 'the Seven Stars, *Or*, the 'two Firſt in Chief, and 'the Laſt of orbicular 'Form in Baſe. It is ſaid 'that this Coat-Armour 'pertained to *Johannes de 'Fontibus*, ſixth Biſhop of 'Ely; who had that (af'ter a Sort) in his Eſcu'tcheon, which *Joſeph* had in his Dream, *Gen.* '37. 9. where the Sun, Moon, and eleven 'Stars did him reverence; ſignifying his Father, 'Mother, and eleven Brethren. For, as in Scri'pture, ſo in heatheniſh Devotions alſo, the 'Sun and Moon were accounted the Male and 'Female, and ſometimes Man and Wife; and 'as the Moon hath all her Light from the Sun, 'ſo hath the Wife from the Husband; and as 'the Moon is ever lighter on that Side which 'looks

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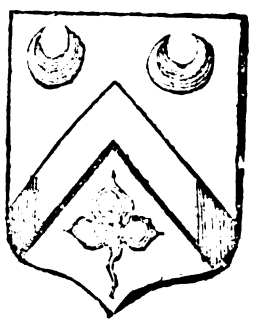
'looks towards the Sun, ſo ſhould the Wife ſtu-
'dy to be faireſt in her Husband's Eye. And
'many Wives, in their Husband's abſence, do
'truly imitate the Moon in this, That they are
'Lighteſt when their Sun is fartheſt from them.
'Howſoever this Marriage betwixt Sun and
'Moon was made up, it is certain that once
'the Banes were forbidden; as appeareth by
'one, who ſpeaking of Queen *Mary*'s Days, and
'of her Marriage, relateth, how when the Sun
'went firſt a woing to the Lady Moon, all Na-
'tions (eſpecially thoſe of hot Countries) pre-
'ferred a Petition to *Jupiter*, to hinder the
'Nuptials, alledging, That there then being
'but one Sun, yet he ſcorched and burned all,
'but if he ſhould marry, and get other Suns,
'the Heat would ſo increaſe, as all muſt needs
'Periſh: Whereupon *Jupiter* ſtayed the Match
'for that Time, or at leaſt, was ſo propitious,
'that no Iſſue came of the Conjunction of thoſe
'fiery Flames. The ſeveral States of the Moon
'increaſing and decreaſing before handled, are
'now very rare in Bearings, and in manner an-
'tiquated: Inaſmuch as in theſe Days, not on-
'ly their Shapes, but their very Names alſo are
'extinct, and inſtead of them we have another
'new-coin'd Form, having neither the Name,
'Shape, nor yet ſo much as the Shadow of the
'former remaining, as may be ſeen in the next
'Eſcutcheon.'



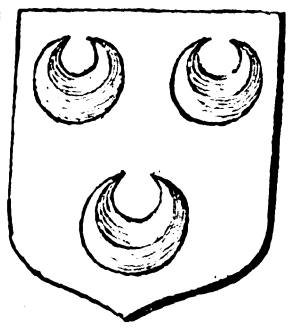
"He beareth *Azure*, a "Creſcent, *Argent*, by the "Name of *Lucy*, and is "born by *Lucas Lucy* of "the City of *London*, Mer "chant."

He beareth *Sable*, a Creſcent *Argent*, by the Name of *Mott*. This Coat was confirm'd to *Mark Mott* of *Brayntree*, Son of *Tho. Mott* of *Bocking* (both in *Eſſex*) by *William Segar*, Garter, the 10th of *November*, 1615. 13th of King *James* I.

Her. Off. Eſſex, *C.* 21.



"He beareth *Sable*, a "Chevron between two "Creſcents in Chief, and "a Treſoil ſlipped in Baſe, "*Or*, by the Name of "*Weſterne*, and is born by "*Thomas Weſterne* of the "City of *London*, Gent.



"He beareth *Azure*, "three Creſcents, *Or*, by "the Name of *Rider*, and "is the Coat-Armour of "*Thomas Rider* of *Bednal-* "*Green* in *Middleſex*, Eſq; "Son and Heir of Sir *Wil-* "*liam Rider* of the ſaid "Place, Kt. deceaſed.

'*Gules*, three Creſcents, *Or*, by the Name of '*Munnings*, and is born by *William Munnings* of '*Waldarſhire* in *Kent*, Eſquire.' This Coat was confirm'd to *Edward Monings* of *Waldarſhire*, in *Com. Cant.* Eſq; by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, the 20th of *November* 1570. 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*.

'*Argent*, three Creſcents, *Gules*, by the Name 'of *Butuillain* of *Northamptonſhire*.

Or, three Creſcents, *Gules*. This Coat was born by *Michael Woodhull*, Batchelor of Arts, of *Lincoln* Colledge (third Son of *Michael Woodhull* of *Tenford* or *Thenford* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq;) who dy'd 1 *October*, 1666. *Ætat.* 26, and was buried in *Allhallows* Church, at the upper End of the College Chancel.

The ſaid *Michael Woodhull* of *Thenford* dy'd *June* 1, 1667, *Ætat.* 73, or thereabouts.

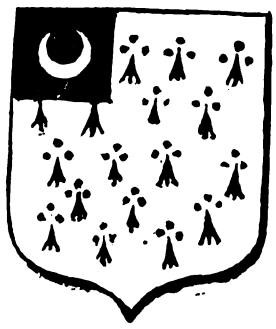
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 112.

Argent, three Creſcents, *Gules*, was the Coat of *Henry Cheek à ſecretis in concilio Eborac.* who married *Frances*, Daughter of Sir *Humfred Radcliff*, Knight, of *Elſtowe* in the County of *Bedford*; which *Henry* was Son and Heir of Sir *John Cheek*, Knight, and one of the Clerks of the Privy-Council, Son and Heir of *Peter*, the ſecond Son of *Robert Cheek* of *Motſtone* in the Iſle of *Wight*.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood, *F.* 3. *fol.* 102.

(M) *Edmiſtone* of *Ednam*, *Or*, three Creſcents, *Gules*.

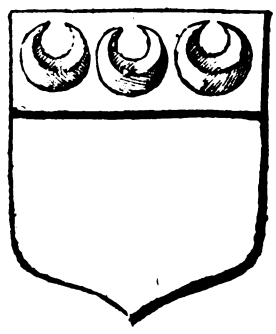
'At this Day we take no notice of any other 'Form, either of the increaſing or decreaſing 'Moon, but only of this depraved Shape, which 'corrupt Cuſtom hath raſhly hatched, as a 'Form much differing from thoſe before ex-'emplified, if not meerly repugnant to Nature. 'The Patricians of *Rome* uſed to wear the 'Badge of the Moon on their Shoes: As theſe 'Creſcents are ſometimes the ſole Charge of the 'Field, as in this Eſcutcheon, ſo they are born 'upon and between the honourable Ordi-'naries.'



He beareth *Ermine* on a Canton *Sable*, a Creſcent *Argent*, by the Name of *Strode* of *Weſteranmer* in the County of *Somerſet*; and is now uſed as his Coat by *James Strode* of *Weſteranmer* aforeſaid, Eſquire.

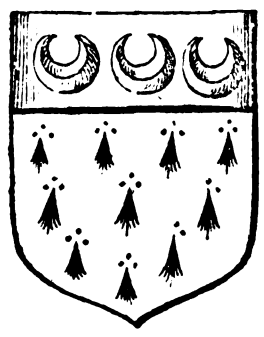
(S) *Hen-*

(G) *Henderſon* of *Fordhall* in *Scotland*, *Argent*, three Piles extending Barways to the ſiniſter Side of the Eſcutcheon, *Sable*, on a Chief, a Creſcent between two *Ermines*; that is, as I take it, *Ermine*-Spots.

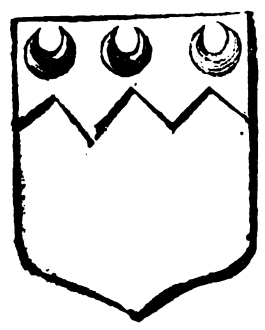


'He beareth *Argent*, 'on a Chief, *Vert*, three 'Creſcents of the Field, 'by the Name of *Sympſon*, 'and is the Paternal Coat-'Armour of *John Symp-'ſon* of the *Inner-Temple*, '*London*, Eſq; Judge of 'the Sheriffs Court for 'the *Poultrey-Compter* in '*Guild-hall*, deſcended from the ancient Family 'of the *Sympſons* of the North.

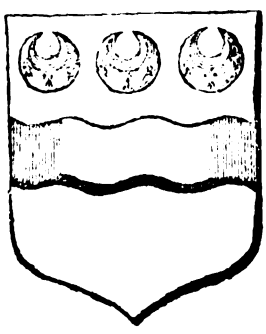
(M) The ſame Coat belong'd to *Simpſon* of *Udoch* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*.



'He beareth *Ermine* on 'a Chief, *Sable*, three 'Creſcents, *Or*, by the 'Name of *Preſton* of *Suf-'folk*, as appeareth in di-'verſe ancient Books re-'maining in the Office of 'Arms. Concerning the 'Chief and Furs demon-'ſtrated in this Coat-Ar-'mour, I have elſewhere at large ſpoken of them 'in their proper Places.'

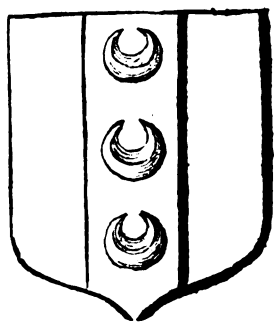


"He beareth *Or*, on a "Chief indented, *Sable*, "three Creſcents, *Argent*, "by the Name of *Har-"vey*, a Family of good "Eminency, and is now "born by ..... *Harvey* "of *Comb-Nevil* in *Sur-"rey*, Eſq; Son and Heir "of Sir *Daniel Harvey* of "the ſaid Place, Knight, deceaſed, late Ambaſ-"ſador for his Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, "to the Grand Seignior."

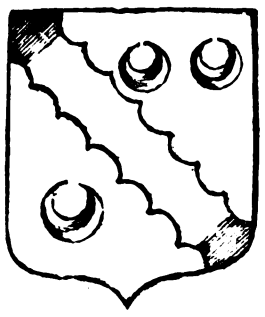


Azure, a Feſs wavy, *Or*, in Chief three Creſcents *Ermine*, is born by the Name of *Wyld*, and was aſſigned to ..... *Wyld*, Haberdaſher of Hats and Caps.

Her. Off. *in* M. S. Vincent, *No.* 154.



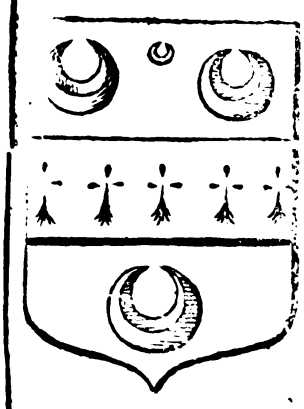
He beareth *Argent*, on a Pale *Sable*, three Creſcents of the Field, by the Name of *Heyward*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, by Patent, in *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1611. to *Edward Heyward* of the *Inner Temple*, Son of ..... *Heyward* of *Nerdeſton* in *Norfolk*.



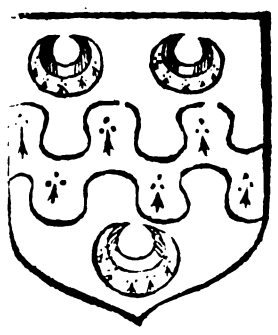
(M) *Argent*, a Bend engrail'd betwixt three Creſcents, *Sable*, by the Name of *Cant*.

(G) *Aulderſton* of that *Ilk*; *Vert* on a Bend *Argent*, three Creſcents *Sable*, in ſiniſter Chief a Mullet of the Second.

(M) *Gules*, on a Bend ſiniſter *Argent*, three Creſcents *Sable*, by the Name of *Weſton* or *Waſton*.



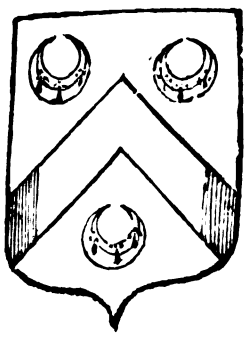
"He beareth *Sable*, a "Feſs, *Ermine*, between "three Creſcents, *Or*, by "the Name of *Coventry*, "and is the Paternal Coat-"Armour of the Right "Honourable *Henry Co-"ventry*, Eſquire, his Ma-"jeſty's Principal Secre-"tary of State, Son to the "Right Honourable *Tho-"mas* Lord *Coventry*, Lord "Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, *Tempore* "*Caroli Primi*."



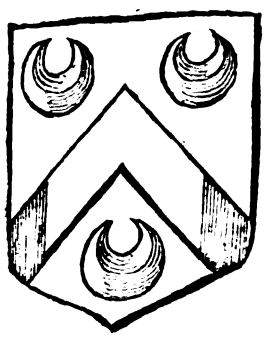
"He beareth *Azure*, a "Feſs Nebule, between "three Creſcents, *Ermine*, "by the Name of *Weld*, "and is the Paternal Coat "Armour of *Humphrey* "*Weld* of *Lulworth-Caſtle* "in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſquire, "Governour of his Maje-"ſty's Iſle and Caſtles of "*Portland* and *Sandsfoot*; "lineally deſcended from *Edrick Sylvaticus*, alias "*Wild* (a *Saxon* of great Renown in the Reigns "of King *Harold* and *William* the Conqueror) "whoſe Father *Alfrick*, was Brother to *Edrick* "of *Stratton*, Duke of *Mercia*."

Gules,

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Gules, a Chevron *Or*, between three Creſcents *Ermine*, is born by *William Goſſelin*, Eſq;



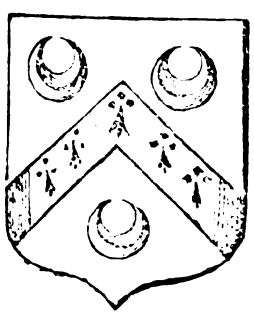
"He beareth *Sable*, a "Chevron between three "Creſcents, *Or*, by the "Name of *Palmer*, and "with the Arms of *Ul-* "*ſter*, is the Coat-Armour "of Sir *Lewis Palmer* of "*Carleton* in *Northampton-* "*ſhire*, Baronet, Son and "Heir of Sir *Geffrey Pal-* "*mer* of the ſaid Place, Knight and Baronet, "deceaſed, late Attorney-General to his Maje- "ſty King *Charles* II.

Argent, on a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Creſcents *Sable*, a Mullet for a Difference, *Or*. This was the Bearing of *George Withers*, Gent. Commiſſioner of *New-Colledge* in *Oxon*, (Son of *Gilbert Withers* Clerk of *Hall-Place* in the Pariſh of *Dean* in the County of *Hampſhire*) who dy'd in *New Colledge* on *Sunday* Night, the 15th of *November* 1677, aged Twenty, or thereabouts, and was buried by his Relations in his own County.

George Withers (I ſuppoſe Father of the ſaid *Gilbert*) of *Hall* in the Pariſh of *Dean* in *Hampſhire*, Eſq; by his Will dated the 12th of *January*, 1666, left Lands for the Endowment of a Free-School at *Church-Oakley* —— perform'd by *Gilbert Withers* of *Hall*, Clerk, 1667.

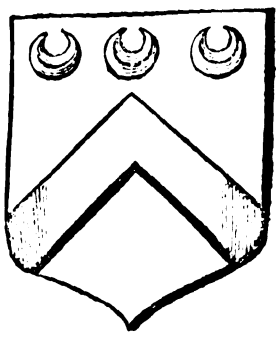
This Coat was born alſo by the ſaid *George*'s Kinſman, *Robert Withers*, L. L. B. ſometime Fellow of *New-Colledge*, and afterwards Steward thereof; who dy'd at *Haly-rood Amney* in the County of *Glouceſter*, in the Houſe of *Robert Pledwell*, Eſq; about the Beginning of *Auguſt* 1679. aged Fifty five, or thereabouts, without Iſſue, and was buried by his Relations at *Laurence Wotton* in *Hants*. He was third Son of *William Withers* of *Manidowne Farme* in the Pariſh of *Laurence-Wotton* aforeſaid.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 137.

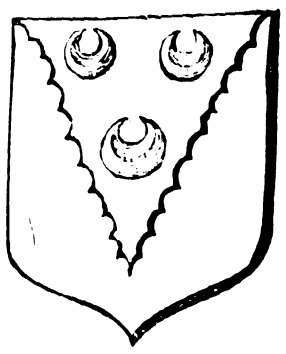


"*Sable*, a Chevron *Er-* "*mine* between three Cre- "ſcents, *Argent*, by the "Name of *Glover*, and is "born by Mr. *Thomas Glo-* "*ver* of the City of *Lon-* "*don*, Merchant.

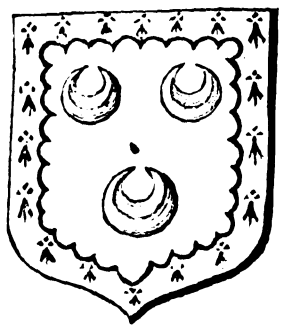
This Coat, with a Mullet for Difference, was confirm'd or granted to *Thomas Glover*, Eſq; of the Body to King *James* I. Son of *Thomas Glover* of *Coventry*, Knighted the 17th of *Auguſt Anno* 1606. This Patent was granted by *William Cambden*, *April* 3, 1604.



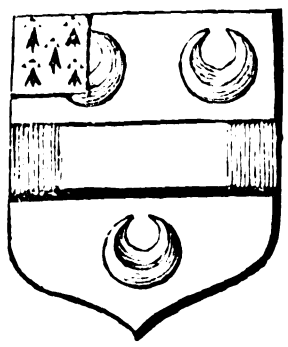
Or, a Chevron and in Chief three Creſcents *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Weſtrow*, and was aſſign'd by *William Cambden* Clarencieux, the 24th of *March* 1613. to Sir *Thomas Weſtrow* of *London*, Grocer.



Argent, on a Pile engrail'd *Azure*, three Creſcents of the Field, is born by the Name of *Dalliſon*, and was confirmed or granted to *Martin Dalliſon* of *Haringey* alias *Hornſey* in the County of *Middleſex*, Gent. by *Arthur Squib*, Clarencieux, the 14th of *December* 164., the 24th of King *Charles* the Firſt.



He beareth *Gules*, three Creſcents within a Bordure engrail'd *Ermine*, by the Name of *Alden*. This Coat was aſſign'd (*September* 8, 1607.) by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, to *John Alden* of the *Middle Temple*.



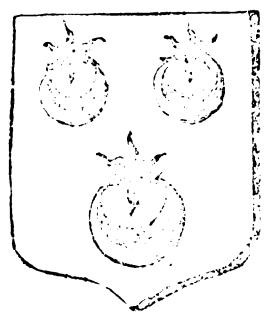
Gules, a Feſs between three Creſcents, *Argent*, a Canton *Ermine*, was born by *John Holloway*, L. L. B. born at *Portſmouth* in the County of *Southampton*, Fellow of *New-Colledge*, and afterwards Publick Notary and Regiſter of *Berkſhire*, who was buried in St. *Michael*'s Church in *Oxon*, (in the Pariſh Iſle) the 7th of *Auguſt* 1632, having firſt married *Alice*, Daughter of *Miles Lee* or *Leigh* of ..... in the County of *Cheſter* (deſcended from thoſe of *Adlington*) who bare him theſe Children following, *viz.* *Richard Holloway* born in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Michael*, and baptis'd there the 28th of *April* 1595, now (ſaith *Ant. à Wood*) Serjeant at Law. *Second*, *John Holloway* born in the ſaid Pariſh, baptis'd there *July* 17, 1598. afterward a Civilian and Regiſter of *Berkſhire*, as alſo Steward of *New-Colledge*. Third, *William Holloway* of *New-Colledge*, Rector of.... in *Bucks*, who married .... Daughter of.... *Barker* of Kin to the Founder of *New-Colledge*; which *William* dy'd at his Rectory the 29th of *March* 1667. Fourth, *Francis Holloway* a Draper in *Oxon*, afterwards

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terwards one of the Town Serjeants. Fifth, *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Thomas Tuder* a *Welſhman*, ſometime Manciple of *Jeſus Colledge*, originally of *Michel Troy* in *Monmouthſhire*. Sixth, *Mary*, who married *Edward Daniel*. Seventh, *Alice*, who married *Lewis Harris* of *Oxon*, Father to *John Harris*, chief Gentleman to *Heneage* Earl of *Nottingham* and Lord Chancellor.

The Mother of them, *Alice Holloway*, Wife and after Widow of *John Holloway*, L. L. B. Regiſter of *Berkſhire* aforeſaid, died (near an hundred Years of Age) on the 6th of *April* 1671, and was buried by her Husband in St. *Michael*'s Pariſh Church in *Oxon*.

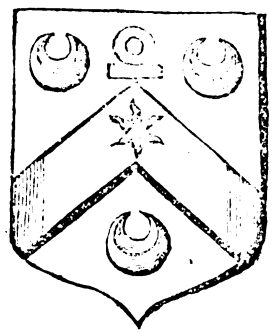
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. p. 121.



"He beareth *Or*, three "Stars iſſuant out of as "many Creſcents, *Gules*, "by the Name of *Bate-*"*man*, and is born by "Mr. *Matthew Bateman* "of the City of *London*, "one of the Members "of the *Eaſt-India* Com-"pany."

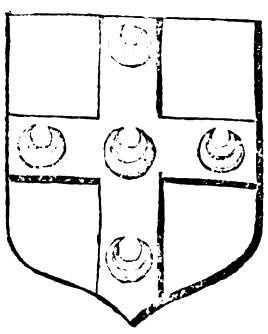
(ℌ) *Azure*, three Croſs-croſlets *Fichée*, and iſſuing out of as many Creſcents *Argent*, by the Name of *Kathcairt*.

(ℌ) *Monypenny* of *Pitmillie*; *Gules*, three Croſs Croſlets *Fichée*, and iſſuing out of, or within as many Creſcents, *Argent*.



Argent, on a Chevron ring'd at the Point, between three Creſcents, *Sable*, a Star, was the Coat of *Tho. Walker*, D. D. and Maſter of *Univerſity Colledge*, *Oxon*, as the ſame was aſſign'd to him by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, when the ſaid Sir *Edward* lodg'd at the Houſe of *Richard Hawkins* Arms-Painter of *Oxon*, who indeed was firſt apply'd to, by the Executor, for Eſcutcheons for the Herſe of the ſaid Doctor, who died the 5th of *December* 1665, and was buried in the Church of St. *Peter* in the Eaſt, in *Oxford*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon.



Or, on a Croſs *Sable* five Creſcents, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Thomas*, and was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 14th of *May* 1628, to *William Thomas* of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, Eſq; deſcended out of *Wales*.

Her. Off. *int.* M.S. de Com. Suff.

Or, on a Croſs *Sable*, five Creſcents *Argent*, with another for a Difference in the firſt Canton, was the Coat of ..... *Ellis* of *Doncaſter*.

Glov. Alph. *of the* North. M. S. *in* Aſh. No. 834.

(ℌ) *Kinnaird* of *Inchture*; *Gules*, a Saltire inter four Creſcents, *Or*.

(ℌ) *Carſe* of *Fordelcarſe*; *Argent* on a Saltire *Vert*, inter four Croſs Croſlets *Fichée*, *Gules*, five Creſcents of the Field.

(ℌ) *Argent*, a Feſs wreath'd, *Azure* and *Gules*, within a Bordure of eight Creſcents.... the Coat of *Carmichael* of *Ballinblae*.

'The other Sort of Stars that do ſhine after 'a diverſe Sort, are thoſe that we call Comets 'or blazing Stars, whoſe Form is commonly as 'in this next Eſcutcheon is repreſented.



'He beareth *Azure*, a 'blazing Star, or Comet, 'ſtreaming in Bend, Pro-'per.'

(ℌ) *Azure*, a Comet or blazing Star ſtreaming in Bend, *Or*, by the Name of *Cartwright*.

'The Comet is not of an orbicular Shape, as 'other the celeſtial Natures are; but doth pro-'tract his Light in length like to a Beard, or 'rather dilate it in the midſt like a hairy Buſh, 'and growing thence taper-wiſe, after the Man-'ner of a Fox-tayl; and it doth contract his 'Subſtance or Matter from a ſlimy Exhalation, 'and hath not his Being from the Creation: 'Neither is it numbred among the Things Na-'tural, mentioned in the Hiſtory of *Geneſis*, 'but is *Aliquid præter naturam*; and yet pla-'ced with the heavenly Bodies, becauſe they 'ſeem to us to be of that Kind. They are 'ſuppoſed to prognoſticate dreadful and hor-'rible Events of Things to come: Whereupon '*Lucan* ſaith,

'*Ignota obſcuræ viderunt Sidera noctes,*
'*Ardentemq; polum flammis, cœleq; volantes*
'*Obliquas per inane faces, crinemque timendi*
'*Sideris, & terris minitantem Regna Cometam.*

'*In ſable Nights new Stars of uncouth Sight,*
'*And fearful Flames all o'er the Heavens ap-*
'*pear,*
'*With fiery Drakes, and Blazing-bearded-light,*
'*Which fright the World, and Kingdoms threat*
'*with Fear.*

CHAP.

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CHAP. IV.

'SO much of the firſt Member of the Diſtri-
'bution before delivered, *viz.* of con-
'ſtant Eſſences, which are only thoſe celeſtial
'Creatures, which being void of this corrupt
'Mixture that is found in all Creatures Sublu-
'nary, have a Priviledge, by divine Appoint-
'ment, from the Mutability whereto all Things
'under the Moon are ſubject. Now come we
'to that other Member thereof, namely, ſuch
'as are inconſtant Natures, ſo far forth as there
'is uſe of them in Arms. Inconſtant Natures
'are bodily Eſſences of ſmall Continuance by
'Reaſon of their ignoble or baſe Subſtance;
'ſuch are the four Elements, *viz.* Fire, Air,
'Water, and Earth.

'*Fire, Winter's Treaſure: Water, Summer's Pleaſure.*
'*But the Earth and Air, none can ever ſpare.*

'Elements are ſimple Eſſences of ſmall Stabi-
'lity, and the Womb of all mix'd Things (as
'*Scribonius* noteth) and according to ſome Au-
'thors called *Elementa ab alendo*, of nouriſhing:
'But St *Hierom* calleth, *Elementa, quaſi Eleva-*
'*menta*, for their proportionable Mixture in the
'Compoſition of the Bodies Sublunary, whereby
'they are made fit for Motion: Of theſe Ele-
'ments theſe Examples next following have a
'Repreſentation.'



'He beareth *Argent*,
'ſeven Firebrands flam-
'mant and ſcintillant,
'Proper. Some Writers
'do affirm, That none of
'the mechanical Trades
'were found out by Men
'before they had Fire,
'which being at the laſt
'obtained, and the Uſe
'thereof known, from thenceforth were produ-
'ced all Manner of Arts behoveful for Man's Uſe,
'and through aſſiſtance of Fire, they did daily
'put in Practice ſome new Invention and ex-
'perimental Proof, whereby they attained their
'Perfection of Skill. Yet if we weigh the ma-
'nifold Miſchiefs that ſometimes come by Fire,
'we might doubt, Whether the Good or the
'Hurt thereby inſuing, be greater: For both
'Fire and Water are good Servants, but unruly
'Maſters.

'Fire in the Scriptures, is often taken for a
'ſpecial Token of God's Favour, and that he is
'pleaſed with the Sacrifices that are done unto
'him; as when he anſwereth (as it were by
'Fire) like as we read *Judges* 6. 21. *Then the*
'*Angel of the Lord put out the End of his Staff*
'*that he held in his Hand, and touched the Fleſh*
'*and unleavened Bread, and there aroſe up Fire*
'*out of the Stones, and conſumed the Stones and*
'*unleavened Bread*, &c. And as when *Eliah* con-
'tended with the Prophets of *Baal*, touching
'the Manifeſtation of the true God: *Then the*
'*Fire of the Lord fell, and conſumed the Burnt-*
'*offerings, and the Wood, and the Stones, and the*
'*Duſt, and licked up the Water that was in the*
'*Trench*, 1 Kings 18. 38. And again, *When*
'Solomon *had made an end of Praying, Fire came*
'*down from Heaven and conſumed the Burnt-offer-*
'*ings, and the Sacrifices, and the Glory of the Lord*
'*filled the Houſe*, 2 Chron. 7. 1.



'He beareth *Argent*, a
'Chevron, *Sable*, between
'three Flames of Fire,
'Proper. This Coat ſtand-
'eth in the Church of
'*Barkley* in the County of
'*Glouceſter*, in a Window
'on the South-ſide of the
'ſame.

'The Chevron being (as we before have ſaid)
'a Memorial and Token of Building, it may
'ſeem the Heralds were not well adviſed to put
'Flames of Fire ſo near it: But it is no enfor-
'ced Conjecture, to ſuppoſe that this Coat-
'Armour was firſt given to him who had re-
'ſtored ſome publick Edifice, which Fire had
'conſumed. This next enſuing hath alſo a re-
'ſemblance with it.

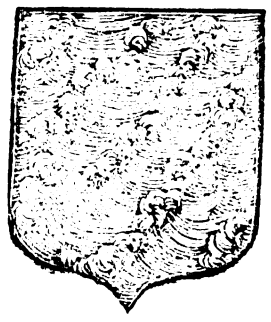


'He beareth *Argent*, a
'Chevron voided, *Azure*,
'between three Flames of
'Fire, Proper, by the
'Name of *Wells*. Many
'Coat-Armours ſeem to
'allude to the Bearer's
'Name, but ſurely this is
'not ſo; this hot Element
'having little affinity with that watry Man-
'ſion. Fire betokeneth Zeal, and every Sacri-
'fice was offered with Fire, to ſhew with what
'Zeal we ſhould burn, that come to offer Prayer
'or Praiſe, and Thanks to the Lord. The Holy
'Ghoſt alſo deſcended upon the Apoſtles in Fire,
'to ſhew the Fervency of them upon whom it
'reſted. But as here this painted Fire yields
'little Heat, ſo doth an Hypocrite's coloured
'Zeal; and many now a-days might bear ſuch
'painted Fire upon an Eſcutcheon of Pretence
'for their Device.

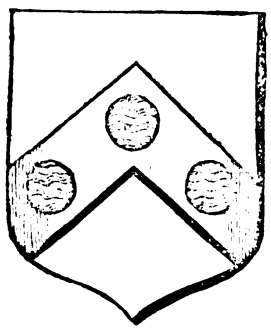
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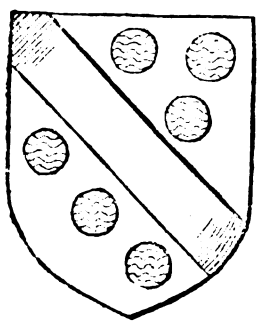
'He beareth *Argent*, 'two Billets Raguled and 'Truncked, placed Sal-'tire-ways, the Siniſter 'ſurmounted of the Dex-'ter, *Azure*, inflamed on 'their Tops, Proper. This 'is a *Dutch* Coat, and is 'born by the Name of '*Shurſtab*. Not unfitly is the Force of Counſel 'ſhadowed under the Fire of *Prometheus*, be-'cauſe that as Fire, ſo Counſel doth give Light 'to the darkeſt Obſcurity of Things.'



(♋) A Sea *Argent* waved *Sable*, (in *French*, *Une Mer d'Argent ondoyée ou agitée de Sable.)* This is the Coat of *Sadoc de Vencon*, *Chevalier de la Table ronde*. But I ſhould think it better blazon'd, to ſay, A diſturb'd Sea, Proper; for then doth it naturally appear blackiſh, excepting the Tops of its enraged Billows, which, according to the Appearance of the Firmament, are more or leſs tinctured with a reflected Brightneſs.



Ermine, on a Chevron *Sable* three Fountains, Proper, is born by the Name of *Cuſt*, and was granted to *Richard Cuſt* of *Stanford* in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſq; by Sir *Edward Byſſhe*, Clarencieux, *May* the laſt Day 1663.



'He beareth Diamond, 'a Bend, Topaz, between 'ſix Fountains, Proper, 'born by the Lord *Stur-'ton*. This Coat, with a 'due Difference, is born 'by *John Sturton* or *Stour-'ton*, of the City of *Lon-'don*, Gent, deſcended from 'the *Sturtons* of *Sturton* 'in *Nottinghamſhire*. Theſe ſix Fountains are 'born in ſignification of ſix Springs, whereof 'the River of *Sture* in *Wiltſhire* hath his begin-'ning, and paſſeth along to *Sturton*, the Seat of 'that Barony. And to this Head are referred '*Spacioſa Maria*, *Vada Specioſa*, *Fluvii Lati*, *Fon-'tes Grati*: The ſpacious Seas, the beauteous 'Shallows, Rivers ſpreading, Fountains plea-'ſing. The Sea is the Riches of a Kingdom, 'and a fair River is the Riches of a City: And 'therefore their Waves are held good Bearing 'for one that hath done Service upon either.

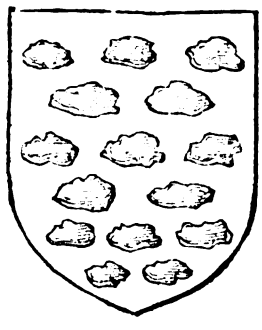
'Freſh and ſweet Waters are reckon'd among 'God's peculiar Bleſſings, promiſed to the Ob-'ſervers of his Laws, and thoſe of chiefeſt Rank: '*For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good 'Land, a Land in the which are Rivers of Waters, 'Fountains and Depths that ſpring out of the Valleys 'and Mountains*, Lev. 26. 7.



'He beareth *Or*, a Rock '*Sable*, by the Name of '*Securades*. A Rock ſig-'nifieth Safety, Refuge, or 'Protection; as *Pſalm* 31. '*Thou art my Rock and my 'Fortreſs*, &c. For he that 'reſteth under the Defence 'of the Almighty, is like 'a Caſtle of Strength, ſcituated upon an inac-'ceſſible Rock, whereto none can approach to 'do Hurt. I have ſet this as a Pattern of the 'Earth, as being one principal Parcel thereof; 'and withal to repreſent the Stability of the 'Earth, which God hath ſo fixed that it cannot 'be removed.



'The Field is *Or*, a 'Mountain, *Azure*, infla-'med, Proper. This Coat 'pertaineth to the Fami-'ly of *Macloide*, Lord of 'the Iſles of *Skey* and *Lewes* 'in *Scotland*. Here you 'ſee are two Elements 'born together, the Earthy 'and Fiery. *Ætna* is like this, or elſe this like '*Ætna*, it being a Hill in *Sicily*, which unceſ-'ſantly caſteth forth Flames of Fire, whereto 'the envious Man may be fitly compared, who 'ſtill diſgorgeth his furious Malice againſt others, 'but it inwardly eateth out Brimſtone like his 'own Bowels. One writeth of this Hill *Ætna*, 'That on the one Part it keepeth Snow all the 'Year long, and on the Other it ever burneth, 'like thoſe who can breath hot and cold out of 'one Mouth.



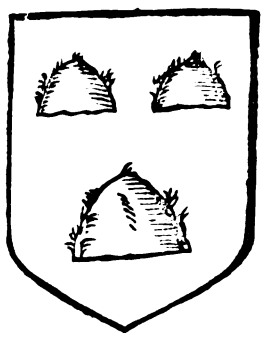
'The Field is *Argent*, 'fifteen Iſlands, diverſe-'ly coloured. This Coat-'Armour pertaineth to 'the King of *Spain*, in re-'ſpect of certain Iſlands 'of that Number within 'his Dominions. And 'amongſt theſe Examples 'of earthy Bearing, I have 'produced the Bearing of a Mountain (a heavy 'Bearing, but much in Uſe among the *Germans*.)



This, tho' ſo odd and ſingular a Bearing, is the Coat of the Count *de Prado* in *Spain*, and muſt be thus blazon'd, *viz.* A Meadow Proper, *i. e.* a Field charged with Flowers of ſeveral Colours.

This

This Coat is an Exception to two of the moſt general Rules in Heraldry, *viz.* That Fields ſhould ever be either of the Mettals or Colours plain, and not proper; and, That Colour ſhould never be plac'd upon Colour.



" He beareth *Argent*, " three Mole-hills, Proper, " by the Name of *Tytdeſly*, " and is born by *Edward* " *Tyldeſley* of *Morleys* in " *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;

'Touching the Element of the Air, I have 'repreſented no Shape; for to do That, were 'as wiſe an Attempt as to weigh the Wind 'in a Ballance: Yet ſome have expreſſed the 'boiſterous Motions thereof by a Man's Face, 'with ſwollen and puff'd Cheeks, whence 'iſſueth as much Wind as out of the Witches 'Bottles of *Norway*, who will ſell any Wind 'that a Merchant will ask for: If they ſold 'Wines out of Bottles, I ſhould ſooner be-'lieve them, and I think the Buyers ſhould be 'leſs cozened.

CHAP. V.

'HAving ſhewed, by particular Examples, 'the Bearing of ſimple Eſſences, or (at 'the leaſt) of ſuch Things as have a mutual 'Participation of Qualities with them; I will 'now proceed to the Handling of the next Mem-'ber of the Diſtribution, which comprehendeth 'Eſſences, or Natures of mixt Kinds.

'Such are { Brute, or without Life. / Living.

'By Brute-Natures I underſtand all Eſſences 'whatſoever of mixt Kind that are meerly void 'of Life. Such are Meteors, which are unper-'fect Kinds of Mixture, which by their ſtrange 'Apparitions do move their Beholders to an Ad-'miration, and theſe are called *Corpora ſublimia*, 'becauſe they are ingendred aloft in the airy 'Region. The Matter whereof theſe Meteors 'are ingend'red, is a certain attracted Fume 'drawn up on high by the Operation of the 'Sun and Stars.

'This Fume or Smoak is { Vapour. / Exhalation.

'Vapour is a moiſt Kind of Fume extracted 'chiefly out of the Water, and therefore is ea-'ſily diſſolved again thereunto; and hence are 'watry Meteors.

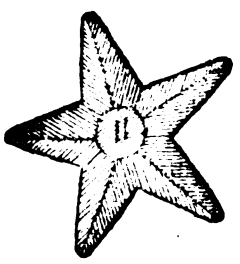
'Exhalation is a drier Kind of Fume, attract-'ed up from the Earth, and apt to be inflamed, 'and they are fiery Meteors. There are alſo 'other Meteors formed of a Mixture of both 'theſe Fumes.

'Fiery Meteors are Forms conſiſting of hot 'Exhalations attracted into the airy Region, 'having a hot Quality, which at length break-'eth into a Fire.

'And of theſe are { Simple. / Mix'd.

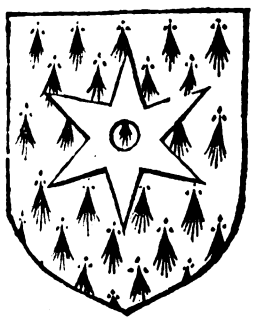
'Simple fiery Meteors are of diverſe Sorts 'and different Forms, whereof there is little 'Uſe in Coat-Armour, except of the Falling 'Star, which of Blazoners is termed a Mullet; 'which is an Exhalation inflamed above in the 'Air, and ſtriken back with a Cloud, whereby 'it is forced to run downwards in ſuch Sort, 'that to the Ignorant a Star ſeemeth to fall. 'There is oftentimes found upon the Earth a 'certain Gelly fallen from above, and diſperſed 'into diverſe Points, which of many is taken to 'be the Subſtance of the Falling Star or Mullet. '*Note*, That ſuch Mullets born in Coat-Armour, 'are now moſt uſual of five Points, but ancient-'ly you ſhall find them born of ſix Points.

" And ſo I have ſeen them in diverſe very " old Rolls, in the Cuſtody of that worthy " Knight, Sir *Richard Saint George*, now Cla-" rencieux King of Arms, whoſe induſtrious " Travel in the careful Collection of ſuch An-" tiquities, and his free communicating of the " ſame to the Studious in that Way, merits " much.

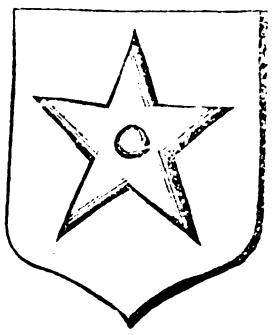


" And I find in a very " ancient Roll, now in " the Cuſtody of the be-" fore-mentioned worthy " Knight, Sir *Richard Saint* " *George*, Clarencieux, in " the Blazon of *Gilbert* " *Hauſart*'s Coat-Armour, " thoſe which we now in " Heraldry blaze by the Name of Mullets, there " to be termed Eſteiles, I think it is meant " Eſtoiles; yet are not their Points, which are " five, there waved. But in this Variety of " Opinions I leave every Man to follow what " in his Judgment he ſhall approve to be beſt " and moſt probable."

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'He beareth *Ermine*, a 'Mullet of ſix Points, 'pierced, *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Haſſenhull*. 'Theſe Kinds of Meteors 'have an Appearance 'of Stars, but in Exiſt-'ence they are nothing, 'for they are (ſaith *Be-'kenhab*) certain Impreſ-'ſions of the Air, appearing for a Time, and in 'Time do vaniſh away, becauſe they be of Na-'ture flexible, and nothing permanent.'



Argent, a Mullet pierced, *Sable*, was the Coat of *Richard Aſhton* of *Medelton*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *William Damport*, Knight, and had Iſſue, *Richard*, eldeſt Son; and *John*, ſecond Son.

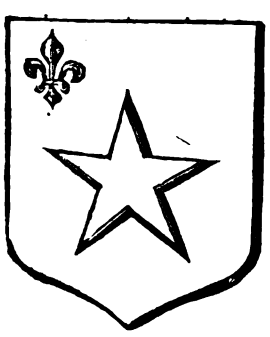
Which firſt-mentioned *Richard*, was Son and Heir (by the firſt Wife) to *Richard*, who (of Seven) was eldeſt Son and Heir to *Richard Aſhton* of *Medelton*, and of *Anne* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Stricland* of *Laudſdale* in *Cumberland*.

Memorandum, (ſaith Mr. *Glover*) That the ſaid Mr. *Aſhton*, at the *Scottiſh* Field, took a Priſoner whoſe Name was Sir *John Forman*, Knight, Serjeant-Porter to the *Scottiſh* King; and alſo he took *Alexander Kanret*, Shrive of a *Berdyne*, which two Priſoners he delivered unto my Lord of *Norfolk* that now is, to know he ſhall bear their Arms.

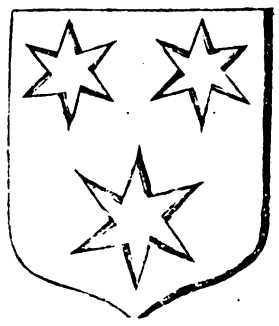
Collect. of the North. *per* Glover, *or per* Cheſt. *in* Aſhm. M. S. Num. 834.

Argent, a Mullet pierced, *Sable*, in Chief a Creſcent for a Difference *Gules*, was the Coat of *Ralph Aſhton* of *Great Lever*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter to *William Orrell* of *Turton*, and had Iſſue *Raffe*, *Richard*, and *Hellen*.

Collect. of the North *per* Glov. *or* per Cheſt. *in* M. S. *in* Aſh. *Num.* 834. *p.* 5.



He beareth *Argent*, a Mullet *Sable*, in the dexter Quarter a *Fleur de Lys*, *Gules*, by the Name of *Ayſon*. This Coat was confirm'd by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, and *Richard St. George*, Norroy, to *Richard Ayſon* of *Sheering* in *Eſſex*, and of the *Inner-Temple*, Barriſter; Son of *Nicholas Ayſon*, Son of *John Ayſon*, who was the Son of *John Ayſon* or *Aſhton*; being proved to be deſcended from the *Aſhtons* in the North; notwithſtanding the Difference of the Names: Wherefore I place this among Mullets, in regard the *Fleur de Lis* is as a Difference and not a principal Figure.

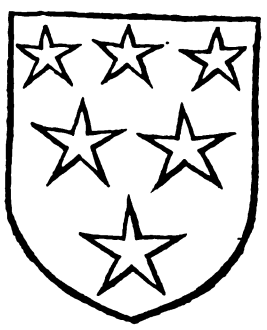


Vert, three Mullets of ſix Points, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Spurſtow*. This Coat did belong to *George Spurſtow* of *Spurſtow* in the County of *Cheſter*, who was living *Anno* 1613. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Brooke* of *Norton* in the County of *Cheſter*, and by her had Iſſue *George Spurſtow* Son and Heir, aged ſeven Years, *Anno prædict. Henry* ſecond Son, and *John* third Son: Alſo two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*.

The aforeſaid *George Spurſtow* was Son and Heir of *George* of the ſame Place, by his Wife *Alice*, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Norbury* of ..... which *George* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Richard* (who lived *Anno* 1566) by his Wife *Eleanor*, Daughter of *Tho. Starkey*; which *Richard* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Randal Spurſtow* by his Wife *Jane*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Ralph Leigh* of *Eaſthall*: The ſaid *Randal* being Son and Heir of *John Spurſtow* by his firſt Wife, who was ..... Daughter of ..... *Preſtland*; which *John* was Son and Heir of *Randolf*, which was Son and Heir of *William*, the Son and Heir of *Richard*, who was Son and Heir of *Henry Spurſtow* of *Spurſtow* in *Cheſhire*; of which Place alſo were the abovenamed.

Some are of Opinion, that the Charge of this Coat bears reference to the Name, and that they are not Mullets but Spur-Rowels, which I am apt to believe.

Vide Viſit. de Com. Ceſtr. in Coll. Arm.



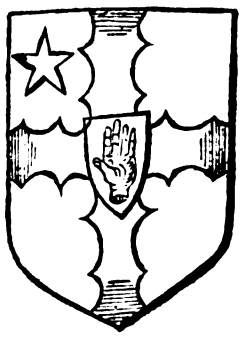
'He beareth *Azure*, ſix 'Mullets, three, two, and 'one, *Or*, by the Name 'of *Welſh*. In blazoning 'of Mullets of this Form, 'you ſhall not need to 'make mention of their 'Points, becauſe it is the 'uſual Form of Bearing; 'but if they do conſiſt of 'more than five Points, then muſt you ſpeci-'ally obſerve their Number, as in the former 'Eſcutcheon.'

Sable, ſix Mullets, three, two, and one, *Argent*, pierced, *Gules*, was the Coat of *Edmund Bonvill* of *Little Modbury* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Jane*, Daughter of..... *Trigſon* of the County of *Cornwall*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Richard*. This *Edmund* was Son of *Humfrey Bonvill* of *Iv ... bridge* in the ſaid County of *Devon*, Son of *John* of *Comralighe* in the County of *Devon*, who was Son of *John Bonvill*, baſe Son to *William Baron Bonvill* of *Chewton* in the County of *Devon*.

Grafton, fol. 25.

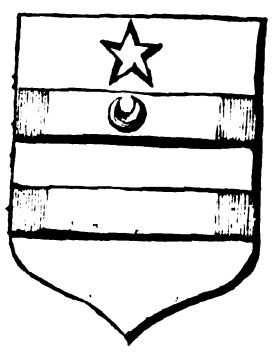
"He

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"He beareth *Sable*, a "Croſs engrailed, *Or*, in "the firſt Quarter a Mul- "let, *Argent*, by the Name "of *Peyton*. This, with "the Arms of *Ulſter*, is "the Bearing of Sir *Tho-* "*mas Peyton* of *Knolton*, "in *Kent*, Baronet: And "without the ſaid Aug- "mentation of the Hand, is born by Sir *Ro-* "*bert Peyton* of *Lincolns-Inn-Fields* in *Middle-* "*ſex*, Knight.

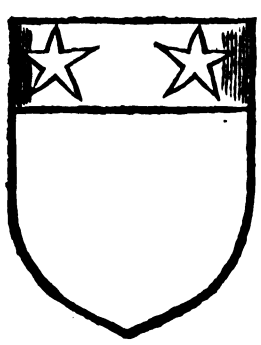
Sable, a Croſs engrail'd, *Or*, in the firſt Quarter a Mullet *Argent*, all within a Bordure, *Ermine*, is born by the Name of *Peyton*, and was confirmed *July* 24, 1641. 17th of King *Charles* the Firſt, to *Henry Peyton*, one of the Examiners of the High Court of *Chancery*, by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, he being moved thereto by a Deed under the Hand and Seal of Sir *Edward Peyton* of *Iſleham* in the County of *Cambridge*, Knight and Baronet, dated *Novemb.* 20, 1633. which ſaid Deed did certify the ſaid *Henry* to be his Kinſman, and to have branch'd out of his Family, and did alſo allow him his Arms, with the aboveſaid Difference of the Bordure.



He beareth *Argent*, two Barrs *Gules*, in Chief a Mullet pierced, *Sable*; and on the uppermoſt Barr a Creſcent for a Difference, *Or*, by the Name of *South*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, the 22d of *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1602, to *John South* of *Fotherby* and of *Kellſterne* in the County of *Lincoln*, Gent. ſecond Son of *George*, the Son of *John*, who was Son of *Thomas South* of *Fotherby*, Gent.

(M) *Argent*, a Feſs *Azure*, betwixt two Croſs-croſſets in Chief, and a Mullet in Baſe, *Sable*, within a Bordure, *Gules*, was the Coat of Sir *William Sharp* of *Stony-hill*.

(M) *Azure*, the Sun in his Splendor between two Croſſes *Patée Fichée* in Chief. and a Mullet in Baſe, *Argent*, by the Name of *Gilchryſt*.



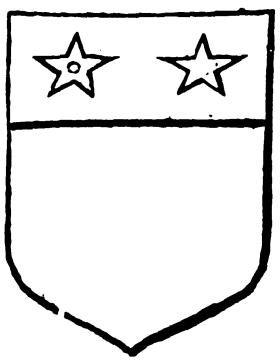
'He beareth *Ruby*, on 'a Chief, *Pearl*, two Mul- 'lets, *Diamond*. I give 'this ſelected Form of 'Blazoning to this pre- 'ſent Coat-Armour, be- 'cauſe it appertained to 'that honoured and right- 'worthy Knight, Sir *Ni- 'cholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper 'of the Great Seal of *England* in the Reign of 'our late Queen *Elizabeth*, of bleſſed Memory, 'to whom he was a Privy-Counſellor; and for 'his Wiſdom, Learning, and Integrity, by her 'advanced to that high Place of Lord Keeper. 'His eldeſt Son, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, was the firſt 'Baronet that King *James* made by Letters Pa- 'tents under the Great Seal; from whom is 'deſcended Sir *Edmond Bacon* of *Redgrave* in 'Suffolk, now premier Baronet of *England*: And 'Sir *Francis Bacon*, one of his younger Sons, was 'Lord Keeper, and afterwards Lord Chancel- 'lor of *England* in the Reign of the King, who 'created him, in *Anno* 1617. Baron of *Verulam*; 'and in the Year following Viſcount St. *Al- 'bans*.

"This Coat, with due Differences, is now "born by diverſe Gentlemen in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, "and elſewhere. In *Norfolk*, by Sir *Edmond* "*Bacon* of *Gillingham*, Baronet; ..... *Bacon* "of *Egner*, Eſq; And by *Francis Bacon* of *Nor-* "*wich*, Eſq; and in *Suffolk*, by Sir *Edmond Ba-* "*con* of *Redgrave* aforeſaid; Sir *Henry Bacon* of "*Lounde* in *Lovingland*, Baronet; Sir *Nicholas* "*Bacon* of *Shrubland-hall* in *Codenham*, Knight of "the Bath; *Thomas Bacon* of *Friſton-hall*, Eſq; "*Philip Bacon* of *Wolverton*, Eſq; and *Philip* "*Bacon* of *Ipſwich*, Eſq;

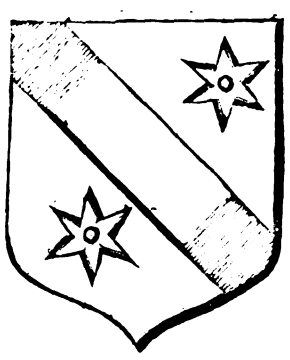
Argent, on a Chief, *Vert*, two Mullets *Or*, was the Bearing of *William Drury*, M. A. and Fellow of *Corpus Chriſti Colledge* in *Oxon*, who dy'd the 10th of *December*, *Anno* 1672, and was buried in the Colledge Chappel. He gave an 100 *l.* to the Colledge for the beautifying their Chappel, and 10 *l.* for a Piece of Plate. He was born in *Kent*, but deſcended from the *Drewrys* in *Suſſex*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Rem.* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 126.

(M) *Or*, on a Chief *Sable*, two Mullets *Argent*, by the Name of *Squyre*,



"He beareth *Pearl*, on "a Chief, *Ruby*, two Mul- "lets pierced, *Topaz*, by "the Name of *St. John*, "and is the Bearing of "the Right Honourable "*Oliver* Earl of *Boling-* "*broke*, Lord *St. John* of "*Bletſo*. This Coat, with "the Arms of *Ulſter*, is "born by Sir *Walter St.* "*John* of *Lydyard-Tregos* in *Wiltſhire*, and of *Bat-* "*terſea* in *Surry*, Baronet, his Son now a Viſcount "of this Kingdom."



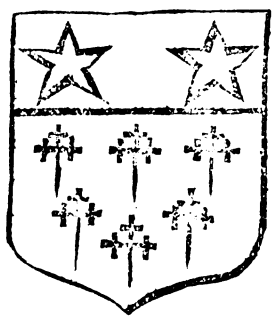
Or, a Bend between two Mullets of ſix Points pierced, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Weoley*, and was confirm'd to *Tho. Weoley* of *Cambden* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Gent. a Deſcendant of an ancient Family of the ſaid Name and Place, as appears by the Pedigree which is ſet forth in the Patent by

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by *Robert Cooke*, Eſq; Clarencieux, *April* 25, 1580. 22d of Queen *Eliz.*

(G) *Scroggy*, a *Scots* Family; *Argent*, a Chevron *Gules*, between two Mullets in Chief, and a Creſcent in Baſe, *Azure.*

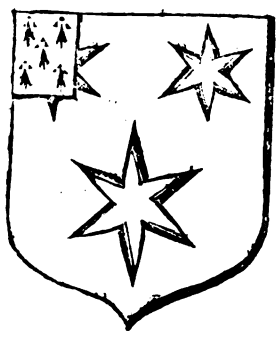
(G) *Reid* of *Pitfoddels* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a Chevron *Azure*, between two Mullets in Chief, and a Croſs-croſlet *Fichée* in Baſe, *Gules.*



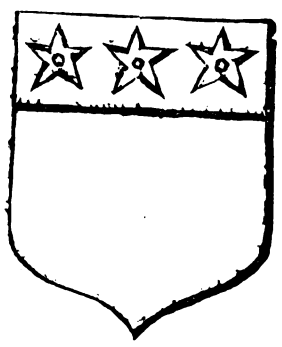
Argent, ſix Croſlets, 3, 2, and 1, *Sable*, on a Chief *Azure*, two Mullets *Or*, is the Coat of the ancient and right honourable Family of *Clinton.*

Ermine on a Croſs *Gules*, a Croſs-croſlet *Fichée*, *Or*, and in a ſiniſter Quarter *Argent*, two Mullets *Azure*, by the Name of *Rind.*

(G) *Laweſton* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Mullets *Gules.*

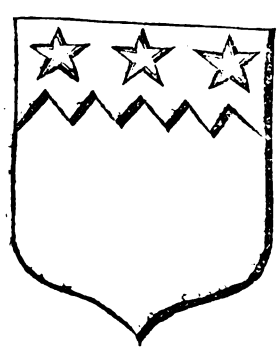


He beareth *Gules*, three Mullets of ſix Points, *Or*, a Canton *Ermine*, by the Name of *Weſtwood.* This Coat was confirm'd to *Humfrey Weſtwood*, Son of *Simon Weſtwood* of ..... in *Worceſter*, by *William Segar*, the 24th of *November*, in the 44th Year of *Eliz.*

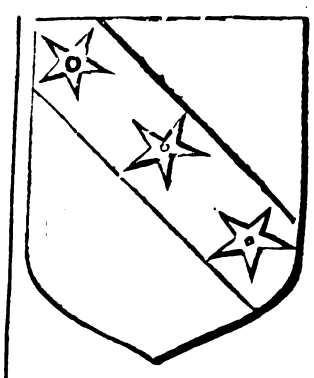


He beareth *Sable*, on a Chief *Argent*, three Mullets pierced of the Field. This Coat was aſſign'd by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1584. to *Henry Reginales* of *Belſted* in the County of *Suffolk*, Son of *Robert Reginales* of the ſame Place.

(M) *Ermine*, on a Chief *Gules*, three Mullets *Argent*, by the Name of *Brown.*



Gules, on a Chief indented, *Argent*, three Mullets *Sable*, was granted or confirmed unto *Alexander Moore* of *Grantham* in the County of *Lincoln*, by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, 1635.



"He beareth *Sable*, on "a Bend, *Argent*, three "Mullets pierced, *Gules*, "by the Name of *Glyſſon.* "This with the Differ- "ence of a Creſcent with- "in an Annuler, is the "Bearing of *Francis Glyſ- "ſon*, Doctor in Phyſick, "and one of the King's "Profeſſors of Phyſick in "the Univerſity of *Cambridge.*"

Or, on a Bend *Gules*, three Mullets pierced, *Argent*, with an Annulet *Gules*, for the Difference of a fifth Brother, was confirm'd to *Robert Barnefeild* alias *Bamfeild* of *Edgmond* in the County of *Salop*, by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, *May* 18, *Anno Dom.* 1604. the Second of King *Charles* I.

Note, That Mr. *Cambden* was mov'd to confirm this Coat to the ſaid Perſon, by the Teſtification of the Right Worſhipful Sir *Amias Bamfeild* of *Poultemore* in the County of *Devon*, Kt. then Sheriff of the ſaid County, under his Hand, bearing Date the 18th of *April* 1604, teſtifying, That the ſaid *Robert Barnefeild* alias *Bamfeild* was lineally deſcended from *Walter Bamfeild*, a younger Son of the ſaid Family.

The Creſt which was then alſo confirmed is on a Wreath, a Lyon's Head eraſed, crown'd, *Gules*, and charged with the aforeſaid Difference.

(M) *Azure*, three Mullets *Argent*, on a Chief *Or*, as many Pallets *Gules*, is the Coat of *Dickſon* of *Baghtrig.* This Chief is born to inſtruct the Deſcent of this Family from the *Keiths*, whoſe Chief was *E. Marſhall.*

(M) *Argent*, on a Bend *Azure*, three Mullets of the Firſt; the Coat of *Tours* of *Innerleith.*

(M) *Gules*, on a Bend *Argent*, three Mullets *Sable*; by the Name of *Liddell.*

Or, two Chevrons *Sable*, and three Mullets in Pale, *Gules*; by the Name of *Pakſton.*

He beareth *Sable*, on a Bend *Argent*, three Mullets *Gules*, in the ſiniſter Chief a *Fleur de Lis*, *Or*, by the Name of *Clifton.* This Coat was granted to *John Clifton* of *London* Clothworker, Son of *Roger Clifton* of the ſame City, Clothworker, who was Son of *Richard Clifton* of *London* alſo, and Skinner to King *Henry* 8. King *Edward* 6. and Queen *Mary*, by *William Segar.*

Vide Her. Off. Hert. *and* Middleſex, *C.* 28.

Or, on a Bend *Gules*, three Mullets *Argent*, pertain'd to Sir *Amias Baunfeild*, Knight, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Clifton* of *Barrington* in the County of *Somerſet*, Knight, and had Iſſue *John*; *Richard* ſecond Son, who dy'd without Iſſue; *William* third Son; *Amias* fourth Son; *Edward* fifth, and *James* ſixth: Alſo *Dorothy*, who was married to *Edward Hancock* firſt,

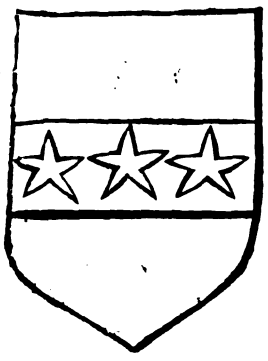
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firſt, and afterwards to Sir *John Doderidge*, Kt. one of the Juſtices *de Com. Banco*; *Jane* who was married to *Francis Drake*, the Son of *Thomas Drake* of *Bokeland* in the County of *Devon*; alſo *Anne* and *Elizabeth*, who both dy'd without Iſſue.

The aforeſaid *John* (eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Amias*) married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Tho. Drake* of *Bokeland*, and had Iſſue *Amias Baunfeild* (his eldeſt Son and Heir) aged Twelve, 1620. *Arthur*, ſecond Son, who dy'd without Iſſue, and *John* who dy'd in like manner, *Al....*, *Lodovick* or *Lovis*, *Francis*, *Elizabeth*, *Dorothy* and *Johanna*.

Note, That the aforeſaid Sir *Amias* was ſecond Son of *Richard* of *Polteſmore* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; the Son and Heir of *Edward* of the ſame Place, *Eſq*; which *Edward* was Son and Heir of *William*, the eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *William Baunfeild*, Kt. of the ſaid *Polteſmore*; which Sir *William* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John*, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *John*, Brother and Heir to *Thomas*, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *Thomas*, who was Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *John Baunfeild*, all of the ſaid Place, *Eſquires*.

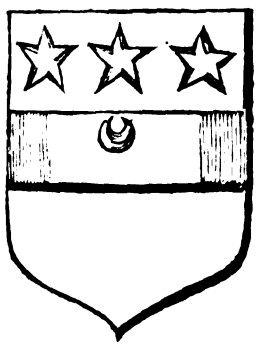
Grafton, *fol.* 61.



"He beareth *Argent*, "on a Feſs, *Sable*, three "Mullets, *Or*, in the dex- "ter Chief an *Ermine*, by "the Name of *Grimſton*. "This, with the Arms of "*Ulſter*, is the Coat-Ar- "mour of the Honoura- "ble Sir *Harbottle Grim- "ſtone* of *Gorhambury* in "*Hartfordſhire*, Baronet, Speaker of the Ho- "nourable Houſe of Commons for the firſt "Parliament under his Majeſty King *Charles* "the Second, and at preſent, Maſter of the "Rolls."

Ermine, on a Feſs *Sable*, three Mullets *Or*, was the Coat belonging to the Family of *Lyſter* of *Wykyngill*; and with a Creſcent for a Difference, to the *Lyſters* of *Myddoppe* or *Medope Creven* in *Yorkſhire*.

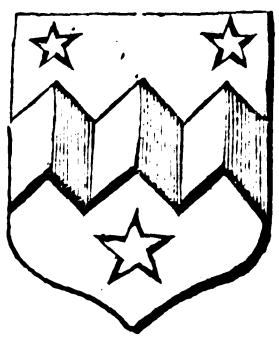
Glover Alph. *of the* North *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834.



He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs *Sable*, in Chief three Mullets, a Creſcent for a Difference, by the Name of *Townley*. This Coat was born by Capt. *Richard Townley*, a Captain of Dragoons under Sir *John Talbot*, quartering in *Oxon*: Which Capt. *Richard* dy'd in Mr. *Vilet*'s Houſe in *Magdalen* Pariſh about the 25th of *Sept.* 1678, and was buried in the Eaſt Cloyſter of *New Colledge* under *Lydyat*'s Monument. He had been bred up in *Winchester* School, and had married the Daughter of ..... *Strange* in the County of *Glouceſter*, who was Governor of *Hurſt-Caſtle* after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. The ſaid Capt. *Townley* dy'd *Anno Ætatis* 27.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com Oxon. *p.* 139.

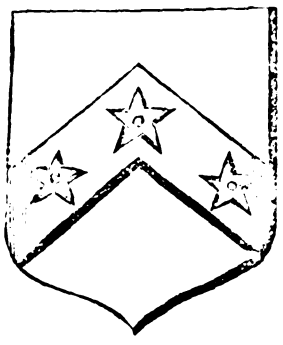
Argent, a Feſs *Sable*, and in Chief three Mullets *Gules*, was the Coat of the Family of *Irton* of *Irton* in the County of *Cumberland*.



Argent, a Feſs *dancettée* Paly of ſix, *Gules* and *Sable*, between three Mullets of the Third, with a Mullet for a Difference, was the Coat of *Francis More* of *More-hall*.

Glov. Alph. *of the* North *in* M.S. *in* Aſn. Num. 834.

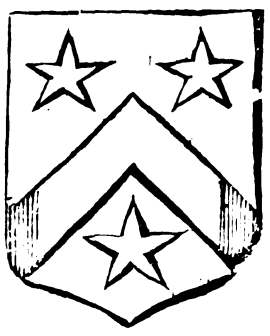
(℔) *Argent*, a Feſs waved *Azure*, between three Mullets *Gules*, by the Name of *Die*.



He beareth *Azure*, on a Chevron *Argent*, three Mullets pierced *Sable*, by the Name of *Roberts*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, *Jan.* 2, 1614. in the 12th of King *Charles* I. to *Richard Roberts*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *John Roberts* of *Truro* in *Cornwall*, which *John* was the Son of *Richard*.

(℔) *Argent*, on a Chevron *Gules*, three Mullets of the Firſt, is the Coat of *Longlands* of that *Ilk*.

(℔) *Gules*, on a Chevron *Argent*, three Mullets of the Firſt, is the Bearing of *Ker*, Lord *Jedburgh*.



"He beareth *Azure*, a "Chevron between three "Mullets *Or*, by the "Name of *Chetwynd*, and "is the Paternal Coat- "Armour of *Walter Chet- "wynd* of *Ingentre* in *Staf- "fordſhire*, Eſquire; and "with a due Difference, "is born by *William Chet- "wynd* of *Rugely* in the ſaid County, *Eſq*;

(℔) *Gules*, a Chevron *Argent*, between three Mullets *Or*, is the Coat of *Bannatine* of *Keams* in *Scotland*.

Argent, a Chevron between three Mullets *Sable*, was the Coat of *Richard Bryche* of *Brych*, who married *Anne*, Daughter to *Thomas Hawardine* of *Wolſton*; and they have Iſſue *Thomas*,

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mas, *John*, *Anthony* and *James*. *Thomas* (eldeſt Son and Heir) married to *Margaret*, Daughter to *Peirs Leigh* of *Bradley*.

Collect. per Glover *in* M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834.

Or, a Chevron between three Mullets *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Segar*; and was confirm'd to *Robert Segar* of the Iſle of *Sheppey* in *Kent*, by *Gilbert Dethick*, the 10th of *Sept.* 1568. *Henry Segar* of *Weſtminſter* and of *Twyford* in *Hantſhire*, now bears the ſame as their Paternal Coat.

Ermine, a Chevron *Or*, between three Mullets *Azure*, was the Coat of *Anthony Gatonby* of *Gatonby* in *Yorkſhire*.

Glov. Alph. *of the* North *in* M. S. *in* Aſh. No. 834.

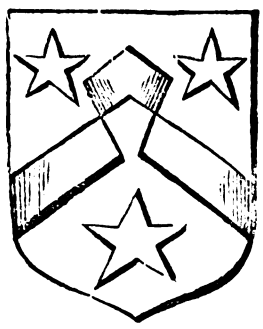
Neffelde of *Armeforthe* (an ancient Family) bore for their Arms alſo, *Argent*, a Chevron between three Mullets *Sable*.

Glover Alph. *of the North in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.

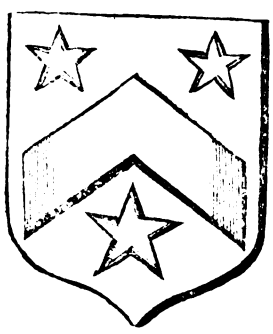
(G) *Branch* of *Brothy* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Mullets *Azure*.

(H) *Argent*, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Mullets *Gules*, by the Name of *Branch*.

(I) *Arnote* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a Chevron between three Mullets *Sable*.

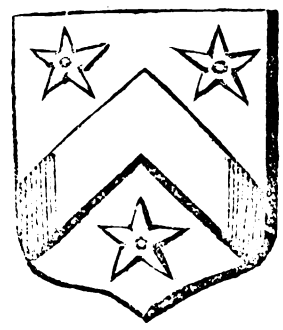


"He beareth *Sable*, a "Chevron *Rompée*, be- "tween three Mullets *Or*, "by the Name of *Sault*. "This Chevron in bla- "zon is called *Rompé*, or "rather *Rompu*, from the "*French* Verb *Rompre*, "derived from the *Latin* "*Rumpo*, *Rumpere*, to "break."



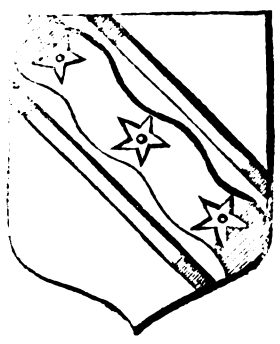
Argent, a Chevron *humetté* between three Mullets *Sable*, was the Coat of *Thomas Salt* of *Yoxley*, (living *Anno* 1566.) He married *Anne*, Daughter of *Thomas Strangman* of *Beley* in *Eſſex*, and by her had Iſſue *Richard*, Son and Heir, *Thomas* ſecond Son, *Richard* third Son, and *Elizabeth* a Daughter.

Note, That the firſt-mentioned *Thomas*, was (of five Sons) the Eldeſt, and Heir to his Father *Richard Salt* of *Yoxley*; which *Richard* was Son of *Robert Salt* of *Yoxall*, in the County of *Stafford*, deſcended from ..... *Salt* of the ſame County.

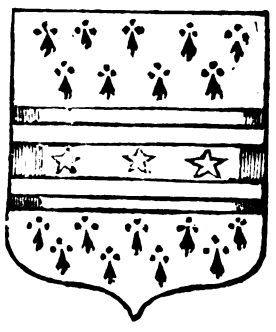


"He beareth *Or*, a Che- "vron between three "Mullets pierced, *Sable*, "by the Name of *Da-* "*vies*, and is the Pater- "nal Coat-Armour of the "Right Hon. Sir *Thomas* "*Davies* of the City of "*London*, Kt. and Lord "Mayor thereof, *Anno* "1677.

"*Argent*, a Chevron *Sable*, between three "Mullets pierced *Gules*, is born by *John Davies* "of *Vine-hall* in *Suſſex*, Gent.

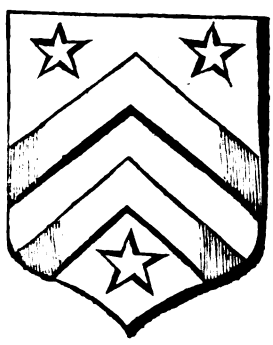


He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend wavy cottiſed *Sable*, three Mullets pierced *Or*, by the Name of *White*. This Coat was granted to *Walter White* of *Exeter* in the County of *Devon*, by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, the 24th of *March*, 1641.



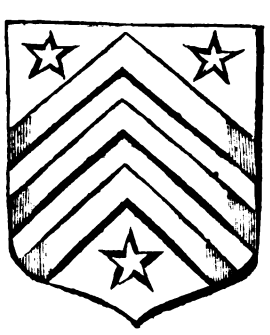
He beareth *Ermine*, on a Feſs cottiſed *Sable*, three Mullets *Or*, by the Name of *Liſter*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, *April* the 20th, 1602, to *Edward Liſter* of *London*, Doctor of Phyſick.

(M) *Mure* of *Caldwell* *Argent*, on a Feſs *Azure*, three Mullets of the Firſt, within a Bordure engrailed of the Second.



He beareth *Argent*, two Chevrons between three Mullets *Sable*, by the Name of *North*. This Coat was aſſign'd to ..... *North* of *Walkeringham* in the County of *Nottingham*, by *William Segar*, in the 42d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno Dom.* 1600.

Her. Off. for Nottingham, C. 29.



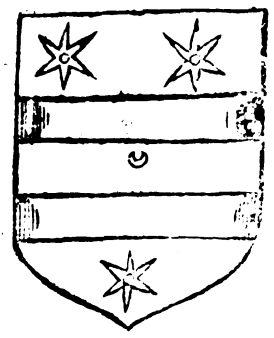
He beareth *Sable*, three Chevrons between as many Mullets *Argent*, by the Name of *Tirrey*, and was confirm'd to *William Tirrey* of *London*, Goldſmith, Son of *Anthony* of *Marden* in the County of *Hereford*, deſcended out of the North, by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *June* 13, 1616. 13 *James* I.

(N) *Dur-*

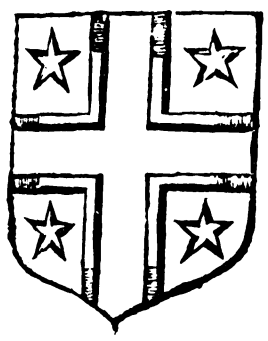
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(M) *Durham* of *Duntarvie*; *Or*, on a Feſs *Azure*, between two Creſcents *Gules*, the upper One inverted, three Mullets *Argent*.

(G) *Tullock* of *Crainerton* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, on a Feſs between three Croſs-croſlets, *Gules*, as many Mullets of the Firſt.



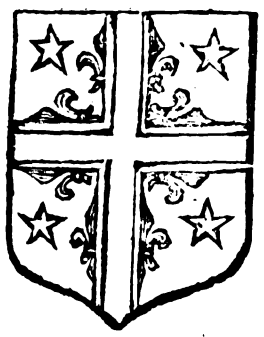
"He beareth *Argent*, "two Bars between three "Mullets of ſix Points, "*Sable*, pierced, *Or*, by "the Name of *Doughty*. "This with a Creſcent "for a Difference, is the "Coat-Armour of *Philip* "*Doughty* of *Eaſher* in the "County of *Surry*, Eſq; "deſcended from an *Engliſh-Saxon* Family of "*Dohtig*, before the Conqueſt.



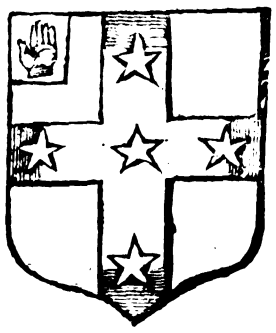
Sable, a Croſs voided between four Mullets *Or*, is born by the Name of *Spiller*, and was confirm'd to *Henry Spiller* of *Kingſey* in the County of *Bucks*, by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, King of Arms.

(M) *Binning* of *Baird*; *Argent*, on a Croſs *Azure*, a Creſcent between four Mullets of the Firſt.

(M) *Bannatyne* of *Corhouſe*; *Argent*, a Croſs between four Mullets *Azure*.

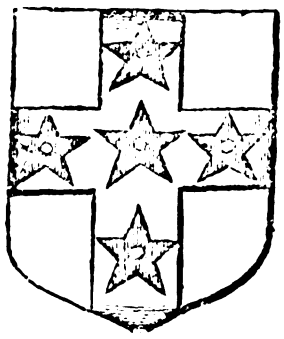


'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Croſs *Sable*, a Treſſure of 'half *Flower de Lis* be-'tween four Mullets pier-'ced of the Second, by 'the Name of *Atkyns*, and 'is the Coat-Armour of 'the Right Honourable 'Sir *Robert Atkyns* of *Tot-'teridge* in *Hertfordſhire*, 'and of *Sapperton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Knight of 'the *Bath*, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of 'the Court of *Common-Pleas*; whoſe Great-'grandfather, *Thomas Atkyns* of *Tuffleigh* in '*Glouceſterſhire*, was twice Reader of *Lincolns* '*Inn*: Firſt in the Two and thirtieth Year of 'King *Henry* the Eighth; and, Secondly, in the 'Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth; and whoſe 'Grandfather, *Ricchard Atkyns*, Eſq; was Rea-'der of the ſaid Society in the Reign of Queen '*Elizabeth*, and chief Juſtice of *North-Wales*, 'and one of the Council of the *Marches* of '*Wales*; and whoſe Father, Sir *Edward Atkyns*, 'Knight, late deceaſed, was likewiſe Reader of 'the ſame Society in the Reign of King *Charles* 'the Firſt, and afterwards one of the Barons of 'the *Exchequer* to his Majeſty King *Charles* the 'Second: And the ſaid Sir *Robert*, about eleven 'Years ſince, was likewiſe Reader of the ſame 'Society; whoſe Son, Sir *Robert Atkyns*, was 'Knighted about twelve Years ſince, whilſt he 'was a Student in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and 'is now living; ſo that Grandfather, Father, 'and Son, were all living together, and Knights 'at the ſame Time.'



"*Azure*, on a Croſs *Ar-"gent*, five Mullets *Gules*, "by the Name of *Verney*, "and is the Paternal Coat-"Armour of Sir *Ralph* "*Verney* of *Middle Cley-"don* in *Buckinghamſhire*, "Knight and Baronet, Son "to Sir *Edmond Verney*, Kt. "Marſhal to King *Charles* "the Firſt, and Standard-Bearer at the Battel "of *Edge-hill*. And with a due Difference is "born by *John Verney*, Son of the ſaid Sir *Ralph* "*Verney*."

Gules, on a Croſs *Argent*, five Mullets *Sable*, was confirm'd by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, the 15th of *March*, in the 13th of Queen *Eliz.* to *Tho. Randolph* of *Badeliſmer* in the County of *Cambridge*, Eſq; deſcended from the ancient Family of Sir *John Randolph* of the County of *Wilts*, Knight.



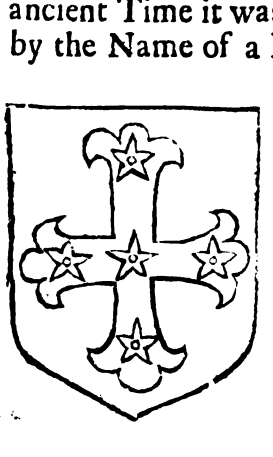
'He beareth *Gules*, on 'a Croſs *Argent*, five Mul-'lets pierced, *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Randal* or *Ran-'dolph* of *Kent*. Some-'times the Round in the 'Midſt of the Mullet is 'not of the Colour of the 'Field, and then you muſt 'not take it for a Pierce-'ing, but for a Charge of other ſignification. '*Gerard Leigh* ſeemeth to preſcribe this general 'Rule touching Mullets; that if the ſame do 'conſiſt of even Points, they muſt be called 'Rowels; meaning (as I conceive) Rowels of 'Spurs. But he might more aptly have apply-'ed the ſame in particular unto Mullets pierced, 'in reſpect of their nearer reſmblance of ſuch 'Rowels than thoſe that are not pierced. Some 'are of Opinion, that all Mullets, whether they 'conſiſt of five or ſix Points, pierced, or un-'pierced, are Rowels of Spurs, with this Dif-'ference, that thoſe which are unpierced, are 'Rowels not fully finiſhed or made up by their 'Maker; and their Reaſon is, becauſe that in 'old *French* or *Norman* Language, this Word '*Mollette* ſignifieth a Rowel of a Spur; as ap-'peareth in an ancient *French* Manuſcript re-'maining in the Office of Arms, where the Au-'thor there treating of the compleat Armour 'of a Combatant *a Cap a pee*, according to his 'Degree, he there ſpeaking of the Harneſs or 'Armour of the Leg, uſeth theſe Words con-'cerning Spurs; —— *Et ungz eſperons d'ores qui 'ſeront atachiez a une cordellette autour de la jambe 'affin que la Molette ne tourne deſſoubz le pie.* The

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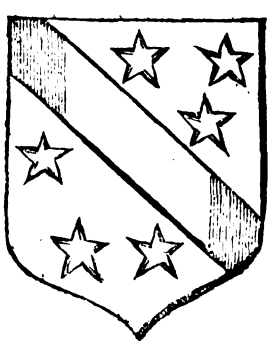
'*French* is old, and according to the Orthography of thoſe Times, which I, as preciſely as I 'can, have ſhewed you.'

To this *Mackenzy* ſeems to agree, as you may ſee *Page* 72, where, diſcourſing of the modern Differences, he ſaith, The third Son hath a Mullet or Spur-Royal, to ſhew that he ſhould follow Chivalry, not ſo much as countenancing this Fancy of its being a Falling Star. But, however, ſince *Guillim* hath placed them as Meteors, I ſhall not alter his Method; tho' I think they would ſuit much better with Spurs, and ſuch like Parts of Armature. Gilt Spurs was one Emblem of Knighthood which perhaps brought Mullets in ſuch requeſt in Armoury.

'Others think that the Heralds have borrow-'ed this Word, uſed by them in Blazon, from 'a Kind of Fiſh ſo called; not that which is moſt 'uſually known by the Name of Mullet, but 'another not much unlike in Shape to that 'Thing which is uſed in Armoury; and as I 'am informed, is often found upon the Sands, 'at the Ebbing of the Sea: And is in *Kent* now 'by the vulgar People, *propter ſimilitudinem*, cal-'led a Taylor's Bottom or a Five-finger, and in 'ancient Time it was for the like Cauſe known 'by the Name of a Mullet.

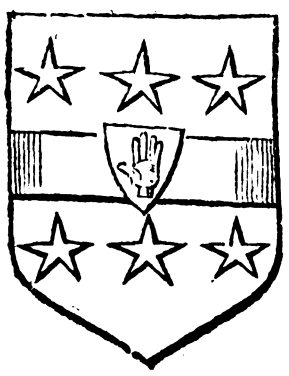


'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Croſs *Sable*, charg'd with 'five Mullets pierced, *Or*, 'by the Name of *Rigby*, 'and is the Coat-Armour 'of *Edward Rigby* of *Pre-'ſton* in *Lancaſhire*, Ser-'jeant at Law.



Azure, a Bend between ſix Mullets *Or*, was the Coat belonging to the Family of *Froddingham* of *Holderneſs*.

Glov. Alph. *of the* North *in* M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834.

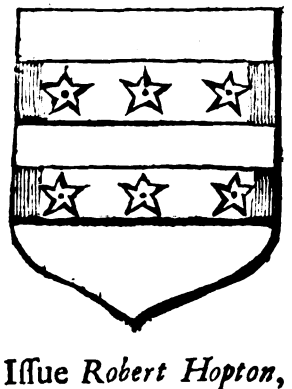


"He beareth *Gules*, a "Feſs between ſix Mul-"lets *Argent*, by the Name "of *Aſhburnham*, and is "the Paternal Coat-Ar-"mour of *William Aſh-"burnham* of *Aſhburnham* "in *Suſſex*, Eſquire, Cof-"ferer to their Majeſties "King *Charles* the Firſt "and Second.

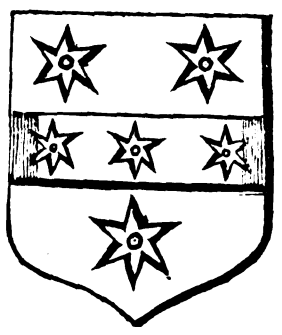
"This Coat, with the Arms of *Ulſter*, is born "by Sir *Denny Aſhburnham* of *Bramham* in the "ſaid County, Baronet."



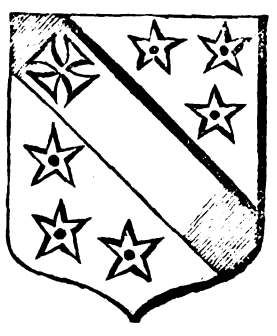
'He beareth *Argent*, 'two Barrs *Sable*, each 'charged with three Mul-'lets of ſix Points *Or*, by 'the Name of *Hopton*. As 'they are born upon Or-'dinaries, ſo ſhall you find 'them commix'd with o-'ther common Charges; 'as alſo oftentimes Sort-'ed with Ordinaries interpoſed between them.



Argent, two Barrs *Sable*, on each three Mullets pierced, of the Firſt, was the Coat of *William Hopton*, ſecond Son to *Robert Hopton* of *Ermeley-hall*; which *William* married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard Harryſon* of *Gypton*, Yeoman, and by her had Iſſue *Robert Hopton*, Clerk; *John* (ſecond Son) Biſhop of *Norwich*, *Temp. Mariæ Reg.* *Richard*, third Son; *William*, fourth Son; and *John*, fifth Son, who dy'd young: Alſo *Elizabeth*, whoſe firſt Husband was *Robert Myrfill*, Gent. and her Second, was one *Neelſon* Merchant of *Leeds*; alſo *James*, who dy'd young; *Iſabel*, a Nun; and *Sibbel*, who married *Robert Norris* of *Leeds*, Yeoman; and *Alice*, who marry'd to her firſt Husband one *Morgan*; and to her Second, *Robert Pulforth*.



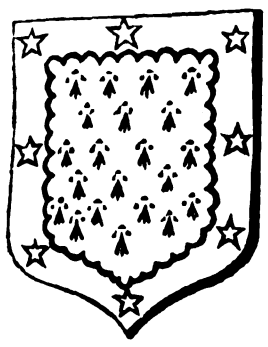
Argent, on a Feſs between three Mullets of ſix Points or Spur-Rowels *Sable*, (alluding to the Name) as many more of the Firſt; granted to *John Rowley* of *Barkway* in the County of *Hertford*, by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, 20th of *Decemb.* 1639.



Argent, on a Bend between ſix Mullets pierced, *Gules*, a Croſs *patée* or *formy Or*, was the Coat of the Family of *Legard* or *Legerd* of *Andlerby*.

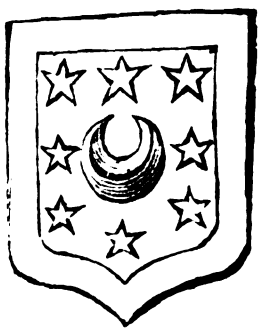
Glov. Alph. *of the* North. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834.

Ermine,



Ermine, on a Bordure engrail'd *Gules*, eight Mullets *Or*, was confirm'd by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, *Decemb.* 8. 1584. the 27th of Queen *Eliz.* to the Reverend Father in GOD *William Wickham*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Son of *John Wickham* of *Walden* in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent. deſcended lineally of the ancient Houſe of *Wickham* of *Swaclif* in the County of *Oxford*.

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſhm. No. —.



" He beareth *Azure*, a " Creſcent *Argent*, with- " in an Orle of Mullets " pierced, *Or*, a Bordure " of the Laſt, by the " Name of *Burton*; and " with a due Difference, " is born by *Tho. Burton* " of the City of *London*, " Eſquire."

'Thus have you Examples of the diverſe 'Bearing of theſe ſimple Meteors; to wit, the 'Bearing of them ſole, unpierced, pierced, ſome 'of five Points, and others of ſix.

'So much of ſimple fiery Meteors, ſo far 'forth as there is uſe of them in Coat-Armour: 'Now of ſuch Meteors as are of mix'd Kind, ac- 'cording to the Diſtribution before delivered in 'the next Precedent. Theſe are fiery Meteors bred 'of an Exhalation ſomewhat more groſs and 'impure, than thoſe before ſpecified, by reaſon 'of a more thick and ſlimy Vapour whereof 'they be ingendred.

'Meteors of this Kind are { Thunder. / Lightning.

'Thunder is an inflamed Exhalation, which 'by his powerful Force, breaketh thorough the 'Clouds violently, with great Noiſe and Ter- 'ror. The forcible Power thereof is rather ap- 'prehended by the Ear, than ſubjected to the 'Sight: Nevertheleſs, the ancient Times have 'deviſed a certain imaginary Form whereby they 'would expreſs the forcible Power thereof, as 'alſo of the Lightning.'

" Thunder is ſuppoſed to be ingendred two " Manner of Ways, *viz.* when either a hot or " dry Vapour is incloſed in a cold and moiſt " Cloud, and being unable to contain it ſelf " therein, by reaſon of the Contrariety, it la- " boureth by all Means to find a Vent, and ſo " ſtriving by all Means to get Paſſage, it ma- " keth Way with great Vehemency and Hor- " ror of Sound: Such as a glowing Gad of Iron, " or any other fiery Matter maketh, when Wa- " ter is infuſed thereupon in abundance, or that " it is therein drenched, it maketh a furious and " murmuring Sound. Such is that weak and " feeble Sort of Thunder, that ſeemeth to be " ingendred in ſome Region of the Air far re- " mote from us, yielding only (for a ſmall " Time) a Kind of turbulent Noiſe or Mur- " muring.

" Or elſe it is engendred in a more violent " Manner; to wit, when this incloſed dry and " combuſtible Matter, being inflamed in the " Clouds of contrary Qualities, doth break out " with Vehemency, then doth it yield a terri- " ble and forcible Sound, not unlike a great " Piece of Ordnance when it is overcharged. " And this Sound, thus ingendred, is called, " *Thunder*."

'Lightning is a vehement Eruption of an in- 'flamed Exhalation, proceeding from Thunder; 'which, tho' it is in Time after the Thunder, 'yet is firſt repreſented to our Senſes, by reaſon 'that our Sight is far more ſubtil and appre- 'henſive than is our Hearing. And in regard 'that Thunder and Lightning do both proceed 'from one ſelf Cauſe, they have in ſuch their 'imaginary Fiction conjoyned them both under 'one Form, after this Manner.



'The Field is *Azure*, '*Jupiter*'s Thunderbolt in 'Pale, *Or*, inflamed at 'both Ends, Proper, ſhaft- 'ed Salter-wiſe, and wing- 'ed Feſs-ways, *Argent*. '*Chaſſanæus* deſcribing the 'Enſigns of ſundry Na- 'tions, noteth this for the 'Enſign of the *Scythians*: 'And in the *Glory of Generoſity*, it is ſaid, that '*Tomyris*, Queen of *Scythia*, did bear the ſame 'in this Manner. The Bearing of *Lightning* 'betokeneth the effecting of ſome weighty Bu- 'ſineſs with much celerity and forceableneſs; 'becauſe in all Ages this hath been reputed the 'moſt quick, forcible, and terrible Dart, where- 'with the Almighty ſtriketh where himſelf plea- 'ſeth: Which the Heathen religiouſly acknow- 'ledged, though he thereupon infers an irreli- 'gious Concluſion, ſaying,

'*Si quoties peccent homines, ſua fulmina mittat*
'*Jupiter, exiguo tempore inermis erit:*

'*If God ſhould Thunder-ſtrike ſtill when he Sin*
doth ſee,
'*His Shafts would ſoon be ſpent, and Arm un-arm'd*
'*would be.*

'His Inference had been truer thus:

'*If God ſhould Thunder-ſtrike ſtill when he Sin*
'*doth ſee,*
'*All Men would ſoon be ſpent, yet God ſtill arm'd*
'*ſhould be.*

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'Hitherto of Fiery Meteors; now of ſuch as 'be Watery.

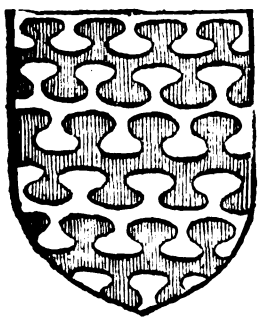
'Watery Meteors are certain cold and moiſt 'Vapours, copiouſly attracted by the power-'ful Operation of the heavenly Bodies into the 'Air, and there changed into their ſeveral 'Forms. Of theſe there are diverſe Sorts, 'whereof Clouds are moſt uſually born in Coat-'Armour.

'A Cloud is a groſs Vapour, attracted into 'the middle Region of the Air, and there thick-'ned, by reaſon of the Coldneſs of the Place, 'having in it ſtore of Matter apt to ingender 'Water.'

"A Cloud (according to *Zanchius*) is a moiſt "thick Vapour, attracted from the Waters by "the Heat of the Sun, unto the middle Region "of the Air, and there thickned by the Cold-"neſs thereof, and ſo continueth until it be a-"gain diſſolved by the Sun's Heat, and ſo con-"verted into Rain, and doth diſtil down in "Drops. *Zanch. de Meteoris aqueis*, 483. The "Clouds are ſaid to be God's Chariots, as we "may ſee *Pſalm* 104. *He layeth the Beams of his "Chambers in the Waters, and maketh the Clouds "his Chariot, and walketh upon the Wings of the "Winds.* The Clouds are God's Inſtruments, "wherein he containeth and retaineth, at his "Pleaſure, the Showers of Rain, as in Bottles: "As we may ſee *Job* 38. 37. *Who can number "the Clouds by Wiſdom? Or who can ceaſe the Bot-"tles of Heaven?*

"The Clouds are reſembled to a Spunge re-"pleniſhed with Water, and God with the "Hand of his Providence wringeth the Spunge "moderately, not preſſing out all the Moiſture "thereof at once, but leiſurely, and by lit-"tle and little, after a gentle and ſoaking "Manner."

'No Pencil can make a true Repreſentation 'of Clouds, becauſe every Inſtant and Moment 'of Time, doth add unto them ſome Kind of 'Alteration, whereby it differeth from that it 'was late before: Nevertheleſs, former Times 'have coined (of theſe alſo) a conceited Form, 'as in theſe next Eſcutcheons may be ſeen.

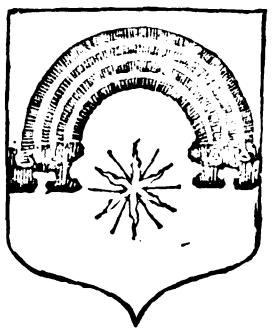


'This Coat-Armour is 'Barry Nebule of eight 'Pieces, *Topaz* and *Dia-'mond*; and pertaineth to 'the Honourable Family 'of *Charles* late Earl of 'Devon, and Lord *Mount-'joy*, Lieutenant-Gover-'nour of *Ireland*, Great 'Maſter of the Artillery 'of *England*, Captain of *Portſmouth*, Knight of 'the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and of 'his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council:' But this is cut three Barrs Nebule, not Barry, as it ought. 'The Bearing of Clouds in Arms '(ſaith *Upton*) doth import ſome Excellency in 'their Bearer.

'This Coat is alſo born by Sir *Henry Blount* of '*Tittonhanger* in *Hartfordſhire*, Kt.

'In the Clouds hath the Rainbow his tempo-'rary Reſidence; and therefore next let us caſt 'our Eyes on it.

'A Rain-bow is a diverſe-coloured Arch or 'Bow, formed in a hollow, thin, and unequal 'Cloud, by the Reflection of the Beams of the 'oppoſite Sun. The Cauſe of the rare Uſe of 'the Rain bow in Coat-Armour, perhaps, may 'be, for that the Colours thereof cannot be apt-'ly counterfeited, as witneſſeth *Ariſtotle, Meteor.* '*lib.* 3. ſaying, *Soli colores Iridis non poſſunt fieri* '*à Pictoribus:* Whereby it ſeemeth, of all other, 'the hardeſt Thing to imitate. The natural 'Colours of the Rain-bow (according to *Scri-'bonius*) are Red, Green, Blue, and Yellow.



'The Field hereof is '*Argent*, iſſuant out of two 'petit Clouds in Feſs, '*Azure*, a Rain-bow, in 'the nombril Point a Star, 'Proper.'

(29) *Argent*, a Rain-bow, *Proper*, by the Name of *Pont*.

'The Rain-bow is a Token of God's Cove-'nant made with *Noah*, and in him with all 'People; as appeareth *Geneſis* 9. 13. *I have ſet 'my Bow in the Clouds, and it ſhall be for a Sign of 'the Covenant between me and the Earth, &c.* As 'touching the Beauty of the Rain-bow, it is 'ſaid, *Eccluſ.* 43. 11. *Look upon the Rain-bow, and 'praiſe him that made it: very beautiful is it in the 'Brightneſs thereof; it compaſſeth the Heaven about 'with a Circle, and the Hand of the moſt High hath 'bended it*, ibid. 12. And indeed, worthy is he 'to be ſo praiſed, who when he could have 'made a Bow to deſtroy us, rather choſe to 'make this Bow to aſſure us he would not de-'ſtroy us. A noble Precedent, to teach No-'bles to uſe their Strength and their Weapons 'rather to preſerve and help, than to over-'throw or hurt thoſe who are under their Power. '*Farneſius* ſaith, That the Rain-bow appearing 'in the South, betokeneth Rain; in the Weſt, 'it foreſheweth Thunder; and in the Eaſt, prog-'noſticates fair Weather.

CHAP.

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CHAP. VI.

'HItherto have we proſecuted our Deſign, 'touching Things of mix'd Nature, 'which are Brute or Lifeleſs: Now proceed we 'to the Conſideration of Things of mix'd Na-'ture, having Life. Mix'd Natures that are 'living, are corporeal Eſſences, endued with a 'vegetable Soul: For here we uſe this Word 'Soul, as alſo the Word Life, in his largeſt Sig-'nification. A vegetable Soul is a Faculty or 'Power that giveth Life unto Bodies.

'Whereby they do live { After a Sort, or, Perfectly.

'Such as do live after a Sort, or leſs Perfect-'ly, are all Sorts of Mettals; which becauſe 'they are ſuppoſed to grow and increaſe in the 'Earth, we will (for our preſent Uſe) aſcribe 'Life unto them.

'Mettals are Bodies imperfectly living, and 'are decocted in the Veins of the Earth.

'Of theſe ſome are naturally { Fuſible. Not Fuſible, or leſs Fuſible.

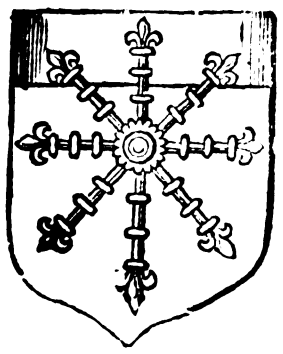
'The Fuſible are Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, 'Lead, and other of like Kind.

'The not, or hardly 'Fuſible are { Precious. Brittle.

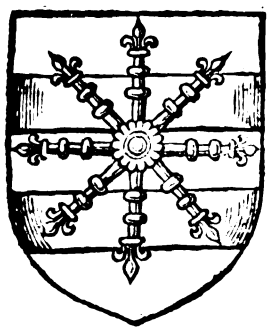
'Thoſe that are altogether hard, are Stones 'of all Sorts. Stones are bred of a wateriſh 'Moiſture, and of an oily Kind of Earth firmly 'compacted together.

'Of Stones ſome are { Precious. Baſe.

'Stones precious are of that Sort that we call 'in *Latin Gemmæ*; which are of eſtimation ei-'ther for that they are rarely to be gotten, or 'for ſome Vertue fancied to be in them, or for 'that they are ſuch as Man's Eye is wonderful-'ly delighted withal by reaſon of their Pure-'neſs, and beautiful tranſparent Subſtance. Of 'which Kind are the Diamond, Topaz, Eſcar-'buncle, Emerald, Ruby, and ſuch like. Of 'which Sorts, twelve of chiefeſt Note were ap-'pointed by God himſelf to be uſed in the prin-'cipal Ornament of the High Prieſt, when he 'appeared before the Lord, preſenting therein 'the Names of the Twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*, 'to ſhew how precious in his Sight is the Peo-'ple and Nation which ſerveth him, as himſelf 'preſcribeth. But of all theſe ſeveral Kinds, 'the Eſcarbuncle is of moſt uſe in Arms, 'and is born as in theſe next Eſcutcheons ap-'peareth.



'The Field is *Ruby*, a 'Chief, *Pearl*, over all 'an *Eſcarbuncle*, of eight 'Staves or Rays, *pom-'mette & florette*, *Topaz*. 'This Coat-Armour per-'tained anciently to the 'Earls of *Anjou*, from 'whom came *Geffery Plan-'tagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, 'that married *Maud* the 'Empreſs, Daughter to *Henry* the Firſt, King 'of *England*. This Stone is called in *Latin*, '*Carbunculus*, which ſignifieth a little Coal, be-'cauſe it ſparkleth like Fire, and caſteth forth, 'as it were, fiery Rays. There is another Kind 'of, but fiery, Carbuncle, which Chyrurgeons 'can beſt handle; One of thoſe of the Lapi-'daries is more to be deſired than Ten of the 'other.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'two Barrs, *Azure*, over 'all an *Eſcarbuncle* of eight 'Rays, *Gules*, *pommette & 'florette*, *Or*. This Coat 'is cut in Stone upon the 'Church-Porch Door of '*Magnotsfield* in the Coun-'ty of *Glouceſter*, and is 'born by the Name of '*Blount*.'

This Coat did pertain to *William Blount* of *Malden* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Morley* of *Biſhop-Storford*, Gent. (and Widow of *William Sebright* and *John Sames*) by whom he had Iſſue *William Blount* (Son and Heir) and *Elizabeth*.

He the ſaid *William* (of *Malden*) was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John Blount*, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *William Blount* of *Mangersfeild*, third Son of *Morrice Blount* by his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Hungerford*, who alſo bare him *John Blount* of *Wotton* in the County of *Wilts* (eldeſt Son) who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *William Davers*, and had Iſſue *William Blount* of *London*, who by his Wife *Catherine*, Daughter of ..... *White* of *Farnham*, had *Thomas* (eldeſt Son and Heir) and *Edward*, ſecond Son.

The ſecond Son of *Morrice* aforeſaid, was *Robert Blount* of *Inkepen*, who had but one Male Child which was *Anthony*, who dy'd without Iſſue.

The

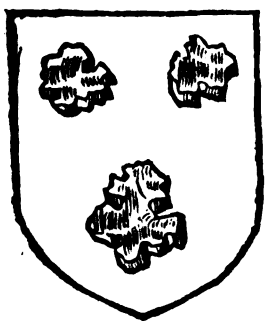
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The aforeſaid *Morrice Blount*, who married Sir *Thomas Hungerford*'s Daughter, was ſecond Son of *Edmond Blount* of *Mangersfield*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, who was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John Blount* of the ſame Place, the Son and Heir of *John Blount* of *Mangersfield* aforeſaid.

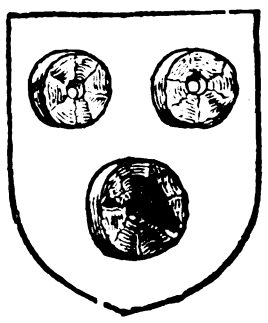
Vide *Viſit.* de Com. Eſſex, Anno 1614. fol. 19.

'As there is in all Kinds of Minerals a vegetable Life, even ſo, and much more (ſaith *Zanchius*) is it judged that precious Stones have this Life; yea, and that they have a paſſive Capacity of Sickneſs, of Age, and alſo of Death. Whether this be ſo or not, ſure it is a pretty Device, to advance their Eſtimation with thoſe who already too much dote on them; inſomuch, as it was ſaid of the *Roman* Empreſſes, that ſome of them did wear whole Kingdoms at their Ears, ſo now many a One hang whole Mannors on their Sleeves.

'So much of precious Stones: Now of thoſe which are Baſe; ſuch we eſteem all thoſe to be, which both for their ordinary and baſe Imployments, and alſo for that they are eaſily to be had of all Men, are of ſmall Eſtimation; as are theſe next following, with their like.



'He beareth *Vert*, three Flint Stones, *Argent*, by the Name of *Flint*. This Coat is quartered by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Cumberland*. The Flint Stone is an ancient Emblem or Token uſed by great Perſons. *Johannes Digionius*, Earl of *Flanders*, gave for his Device, *Ignitabulum Silicem feriens*, a Steel and a Flint-ſtone, which well agreed with his Diſpoſition. This Earl was taken Priſoner by *Bajazet* the *Turk*, and when he ſhould have been put to the Sword, a Phyſiognomer, much eſteemed by the *Turk*, perſuaded him to let him go free, ſaying, He foreſaw in him, that when he came home, he would ſet a great Part of Chriſtendom in a Combuſtion; as indeed he did, by reaſon of the Murther of *Lewis*, Brother to the *French* King *Charles* the Sixth; which his Murther, the *Franciſcan* Fryers did as impiouſly defend, by the Examples of *Zimri* kill'd by *Phineas*, *Holofernes* by *Judith*, *Siſera* by *Jael*, and the *Egyptians* by *Moſes*. As the like Examples are ſtill produced by the traiterous Parricides of Kings and Princes, ſet on Work by the Grandfather of ſuch holy Treaſons. The ſaid Earl's Son, *Philippus Bonus*, was Founder of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, which hangeth at a Collar made with the Forms of the ſaid Steels and Flint-ſtones; which Order the Kings of *Spain* ſtill uphold.



'He beareth *Azure*, three Mill-ſtones *Argent*, by the Name of *Milveton*. The Mill-ſtone repreſenteth unto us the mutual Converſe of human Society; becauſe Mill-ſtones are never occupied ſingle, but by couples; and each of them ſtandeth in need of the other's Help, for the Performance of the Work whereunto they are ordained. Hereupon our mutual Amities and Aſſiſtances are termed in *Latin*, *Neceſſitudines Amicitiæ*, becauſe every Man ſtandeth in need of ſome faſt and aſſured Friend, by whoſe Council and Advice he may be ſupported for the better compaſſing of whatſoever Affairs of Importance he ſhall undertake. Of all the rare Stones before-mentioned, in my Judgment, Men have cauſe to eſteem the Mill-ſtone (tho' here we have placed it among baſer Stones) the moſt precious Stone of all others; yet I would be loath to wiſh my Lady to wear it at her Ear.

'So much of Mettals or Minerals (for I uſe the Word in the largeſt Senſe) that are hard and not fuſible: There are others alſo which we reckoned to be hardly fuſible, in reſpect of their brittle Nature; ſuch are Alom, Salt, Amber, Chalk, *&c.* but there is no uſe of them in Arms. Becauſe in this Chapter I have ſpoken of precious Stones, diverſe of which are of uſe in Heraldry, for blazoning of the Coat-Armours of Nobility (as my ſelf have often occaſion to do in ſundry Parts of this Work;) before I proceed further, I will ſet down thoſe ſeveral Stones, as they anſwer to their ſeveral Mettals and Colours; together with the Planets alſo, which I uſe only in the Atchievements of Kings and great Princes.

Mettals

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	Mettals and Colours.	Precious Stones.	Planets.
'Selected Forms of Blazon 'before-mentioned,	1. Or, 2. Argent, 3. Gules, 4. Azure, 5. Sable, 6. Vert, 7. Purpure, 8. Tenn, 9. Sanguine.	1. Topaz, 2. Pearl, 3. Ruby, 4. Saphire, 5. Diamond, 6. Emerald, 7. Amethyſt, 8. Jacynth, 9. Sardonyx.	1. Sol. 2. Luna. 3. Mars. 4. Jupiter. 5. Saturn. 6. Venus. 7. Mercury. 8. Dragon's Head. 9. Dragon's Tail.

But theſe, as I before inform'd you, are no where us'd but in *England*, being held in Ridicule by all other Nations, and the moſt Judicious of our Own.

CHAP. VII.

'SO much touching Examples of ſuch Na- 'tures as do live after a Sort: In the next 'Place ſucceed thoſe Things, which do live 'Perfectly or Properly; ſuch Natures are thoſe 'as have in them expreſs and manifeſt Tokens 'of a living Soul.

'Of this Kind, ſome are { Vegetable. Senſitive.

'Foraſmuch as I am now to treat of vege- 'table Animals, and of their particular Kinds; 'I muſt excuſe my ſelf in two Things, before I 'enter into the Exemplifying of them: The 'One, That there is no Cauſe that any Man 'ſhould expect at my Hands an expreſs De- 'monſtration of each particular Species of them; 'and that I ſhould run through and diſplay 'their manifold and almoſt innumerable Kinds, 'for that would be a tedious Travel, and (be- 'ſides) an infinite and unneceſſary Charge and 'Coſt, and withal, far wide from the Project 'of my prefixed Purpoſe. The other Thing '(and the ſame more pertinent to that I do in- 'tend) is, That in handling of Vegetables and 'Senſitives, I purpoſe only to diſtribute their 'ſeveral Ranks of Diſtribution, according to 'their Order to them preſcribed by Nature, 'which, to expreſs, is my chiefeſt Drift, and the 'principal Scope that I do aim at.

'Of the perfect Sort of Creatures there are 'many Kinds, whereof ſome are of more Per- 'fection and more Worthy than others, accord- 'ing to their more excellent Kind of Life, or 'Worthineſs of Soul.

'Of theſe the leſs perfect Sort of Bodies were 'firſt created; and then ſuch as were of more 'Perfection. Plants are more worthy than 'Mettals, and Animals of more reckoning than 'Plants: Therefore were theſe firſt created, and 'thoſe afterwards.

'Of Animals wherewith God did adorn the 'Air, the Waters, and the Earth, there are di- 'verſe Kinds, whereof ſome were more Wor- 'thy than others; in the Creation of theſe did 'God obſerve the ſame Order.

'Between the Creation of Plants and Ani- 'mals, it pleaſed God in his unſearchable Wiſ- 'dom, to interpoſe the Creation of the Stars 'wherewith he beautified the Heavens, he did 'it to this End, to give us to underſtand, That 'albeit the Sun with his Light and Motion, to- 'gether with the Stars, do concur in the Gene- 'ration of Plants and Animals, nevertheleſs 'their Generation is not to be attributed ſimp- 'ly to the Influence and Power of theſe Cele- 'ſtial Bodies; but only to the Omnipotency of 'God, inaſmuch as by his powerful Word he 'commanded the Earth to produce all Sorts of 'Plants and their Fruits, before the Stars were 'created.

'From the moſt fertile and pleaſant Garden 'of *Eden*, unto the moſt barren and deſolate 'Wilderneſs, may we ſee and behold the great 'and wonderful Works of God, and take occa- 'ſion to extol his Omnipotency, Wiſdom, and 'Mercy. As we may obſerve *Iſa.* 41. 9. *I will 'ſet in the Wilderneſs the Cedar, the Shittah-tree, 'and the Myrrhe-tree, and the Pine-tree; and I 'will ſet in the Wilderneſs the Firr-tree, the Elm, 'and the Box together. Therefore let them ſee, 'and know, and let them conſider and underſtand 'together, that the Hand of the Lord hath done 'this, and that the holy One of Iſrael hath created 'it*, ver. 20. Hence we may gather, that there 'is no Object ſo mean that preſenteth it ſelf to 'our View, but will miniſter ſome juſt Occaſion 'to glorify God.

'Men are accuſtomed to attribute the Propa- 'gation of theſe, either to the Influence of Na- 'ture, or to the Travel and Induſtry of Man; 'but theſe were produced before any other 'of like Kind could be found upon the Face 'of the Earth, whereof it might be imagin- 'ed they might receive Being; for as yet 'there had never fallen any Rain to fructify the

'Earth,

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'Earth, whereby it might produce green Herbs, 'nor as yet was Man created, that might Manure and Till the Ground for that Purpoſe: 'Therefore neither were they produced naturally, or of their own accord, nor yet by the 'Art, Skill, or Induſtry of Man, but by the 'immediate Word and Commandment of God.

'The Reaſon that moved *Moſes* to give an Inſtance of Plants and Herbs, how that they 'were produced by the Virtue and Power of 'God's Word only, and not naturally, or by 'the Skill and Induſtry of Man; neither yet of 'Animals, nor of any other of the infinite Number of Things created. (*Gen.* 1. 11.) was this, 'becauſe the Generation of Plants and Herbs 'might be much more doubted of, than the Original of other Things.

'Of the firſt Springing of Trees in the Creation, *Moſes* ſaith, *Et germinare fecerat Jehova 'Elohim è terra omnem arborem concupiſcibilem, id 'eſt, viſu, & bonam ad eſcam*; which Words do 'comprehend all the deſirable Qualities of Fruit-trees: For in them we expect that their Fruits 'ſhould be either delightful to the Eye, or that 'they ſhould be fit for Food and wholſome, and 'that they be alſo fragrant and ſweet-ſmelling: 'For the Fruits of Trees, the better they be, 'the more odoriferous they are.

'That the Trees wherewith Paradice was 'planted, had all theſe Qualities, it is manifeſt 'by the Words of *Moſes*, in that he ſaith, *Concupiſcibilem ad viſum, & bonam ad eſcam:* Whereby we gather, That the Sight is delighted with 'Things beautiful and glorious, the Smell with 'ſweet and pleaſant Savours, and the Palate 'with Things of ſweet and pleaſant Taſte. And 'none of theſe are in themſelves evil; for ſuch 'was the Conſtitution of *Adam* before he tranſgreſſed, that he might have delighted himſelf 'in them all without Offence; and to that End 'did God create them, that he ſhould uſe them 'with Thankſgiving.

'*Moſes* deſcribeth unto us two principal Qualities of the Garden of *Paradice*, whereby he 'layeth before us the Pleaſantneſs of the Situation thereof, and alſo the Beauty and Fertility of the Soil. The firſt of theſe Qualities 'was, That it was repleniſhed with all Sorts 'of Trees, not only moſt pleaſant and delightful to the Eye, but alſo moſt pleaſant to the 'Taſte; for that they produced the beſt and 'ſweeteſt Fruits: The other Quality was, That 'the whole Circumference of the Garden of *Paradice* was ſurrounded and invironed with a 'River being diſtributed into four Heads, which 'did highly beautify the ſame, and made it moſt 'pleaſant to the View.

'In this Deſcription *Moſes* maketh mention of 'two Trees of ſpecial Qualities, that were planted in the Midſt of *Paradice:* The One named 'the *Tree of Life*, the Other the *Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil.*

'The Firſt of theſe had a enlivening Power in 'it ſelf, the Fruit whereof was ordained to this 'End; That being eaten, it would enable a 'Man never to feel Sickneſs, Feebleneſs, old 'Age, or Death, but ſhould evermore continue in the ſame State of Strength and Agility 'of Body: This was the Efficacy and Power 'that was given to this Tree, whereof it was 'never yet deprived: Therefore was this Quality after a Sort natural thereunto.

'For this Cauſe was there a Cherub ſet at 'the Entrance of *Paradice*, to keep out ſuch as 'would enter the ſame, and eat of the Fruit of 'the Tree of Life; that he ſhould not always 'live that Kind of Life.

'How uſeful the Knowledge of the Vertues and Operations of Trees, Plants, Herbs, 'and other Vegetables, is, for the extolling and 'manifeſting the Omnipotency, Wiſdom, Mercy, loving Favour and fatherly Providence of 'our moſt gracious God towards ſinful Man, 'in that he hath created for the Benefit and 'Uſe of Man, as well touching his neceſſary 'Food and Rayment, as for Recreation and Delight, we may evidently perceive by *Solomon*'s 'induſtrious Inveſtigation of the Vertues and 'Operations of all Sorts of Vegetables: For (beſides other his admirable Qualities wherewith 'he was richly endued) he had ſurpaſſing Knowledge in the Vertues, Operations and Qualities of Herbs and other Vegetables; inſomuch 'that he was able to Reaſon, Diſcourſe and 'Diſpute, not only of Beaſts, Fowls, creeping 'Things and Fiſhes, but of Trees alſo and 'Plants, from the Cedar in *Lebanon* to the Hyſſop that ſpringeth out of the Wall; that is, 'from the higheſt and talleſt Tree to the ſmalleſt Shrub and loweſt Herb. Thus we ſee the 'Knowledge and Skill in natural Philoſophy to 'be holden in great Eſtimation in all Ages, inſomuch as it hath been reckoned a Study well 'befitting the Dignity of a King, yea, of *Solomon*, who was the wiſeſt King that ever was, 'and a Type of our Saviour Chriſt. But to return to the Vegetable.

'Such are ſaid to be Vegetable, as have in 'them a lively Power of growing, budding, 'leafing, bloſſoming, and fructifying, as Trees, 'Plants, Herbs, Graſs, *&c.* And of theſe ſome 'grow on Trunks or ſolid Bodies, ſome upon 'flexible Stalks: Some again grow upon a ſingle 'Stem, as commonly all Trees do; ſome upon 'manifold Stems, as Shrubs, Roſes, *&c.*

'Trees are certain Plants ſpringing from a 'Root with a ſingle Trunk or Stem (for the moſt 'Part) ſhooting up in height, and delineated 'with Limbs, Sprigs or Branches. Of theſe 'Trees ſome are more proper to hot Countries; 'as the Frankincenſe-tree to *Arabia*; the Balſamum, Myrrhe, Mace and Nutmeg-trees, as 'alſo the Pepper-trees, and ſuch like, which 'chiefly grow in *India*; the Plane Tree in *Egypt* 'and *Arabia*; the Pomegranate in *Africa*, &c. 'which I purpoſely paſs over, and will only 'give Examples of other Sorts to us better 'known, whether they be Trees fruitful or barren. In giving Examples whereof I purpoſe 'not to obſerve any preciſe Order, but to mingle

'them

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'them pell mell one with another, becauſe I hold 'ſuch curious Sorting them, better fitting a Pro-'feſſor of Phyſick, or ſome Herbariſt, than an 'Armouriſt; to whom it ſufficeth to ſhew ſu-'perficially, that theſe, and their ſeveral Parts, 'are born in Coat-Armour, as well ſimply of 'themſelves, as alſo with Things of different 'Nature; as in the Examples following may 'appear.



'He beareth *Or*, on a 'Mount in *Baſe*, an Oak 'acorned, *Proper*, by the 'Name of *Wood*. Almigh-'ty God, at what Time 'by his powerful Word 'he did enable the Earth 'to fructify, and produce 'Herbs and Trees with 'their variable Fruits, ſaid, '*Let the Earth bud forth according to his Kind, 'the Bud of Herb that ſeedeth Seed; the fruitful 'Tree which beareth Fruit according to his Kind, 'which hath Seed in itſelf upon the Earth; and it 'was ſo.* Whereby (ſaith *Zanchius*) we are ad-'moniſhed, that they ſhould be preſerved and 'nouriſhed in the Earth unto the Time of Seed 'for our neceſſary Uſe; for that they profit lit-'tle, until they be come unto their full Ripe-'neſs. The Oak is of the ſtrongeſt Sort of 'Trees, and therefore may beſt challenge the 'firſt Place.



Vert, an Oak trunk'd *Argent*, fructed *Or*, is born by the Name of *Morewood*, and was granted to *John Morewood* of ..... in the County of *Derby*, Eſq; late High Sheriff of the ſaid County, Son of *Rowland* late of *Oaks* in the Pariſh of *Bradfield* in the County of *York*, by Sir *William Dugdale*, Garter, and Sir *Henry St. George*, Norroy, the 28th of *June* the 30th of King *Charles* II. 1678.



'He beareth *Argent*, on 'a Mount in Baſe, a Pine-'apple Tree, fructed, *Pro-'per*, by the Name of *Pine*. 'There is a Difference be-'tween the Production of 'Seed of Trees and of 'Herbs, as well for the 'Propagation, as for the 'Preſervation of their ſeve-'ral Kinds; for the Herbs 'do produce their Seed in 'their Stalks without Fruit; and the Trees do 'produce theirs in their Fruit.

'It is holden of ſome, That the Pine-tree is 'a Repreſentation of Death; foraſmuch as the 'ſame being once Felled, or cut down by the 'Ground, the Root thereof is ſaid never to ſprout 'or ſpring any more.



'He beareth *Or*, on a 'Mount in Baſe, a Pear-'tree fructed, *Proper*, by 'the Name of *Pyrton*.

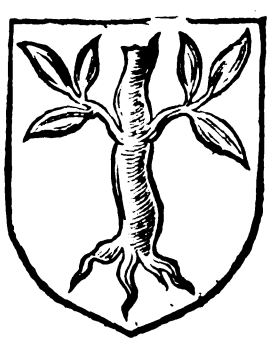
(♈) *Azure*, a Chevron between three Oak-trees *Or*; by the Name of *Moſman*.

(♈) *Walkinſhaw* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, upon a Mount in Baſe a Grove of Trees, *Proper*.

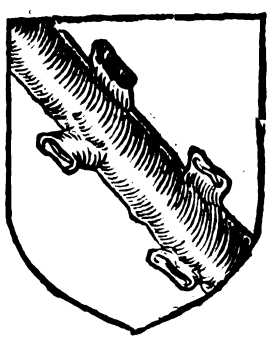
(♈) *Argent*, three Oak-trees *Vert*; by the Name of *Forreſt*.

'As God for the neceſſary Suſtenance of Man, 'ordained manifold Varieties of Nouriſhment: 'So likewiſe many Sorts were created, not only for 'Man's Neceſſity, but alſo for his Delight, both 'to Eye and Taſte; as too well appeared by 'the firſt Woman, whoſe raſh Affection in this 'Kind, all her Poſterity hath ſince rued. But 'withal, God teacheth us by theſe dumb Inſtru-'cters, that Man ſhould not be fruitleſs, leſt he 'become thereby Fuel only fit for burning.

'Theſe propoſed Examples are of whole 'Bearing of Trees: Now of their Parts, *viz.* 'their Leaves, Fruits, Slips, *&c.* promiſcuouſly 'as in Example.



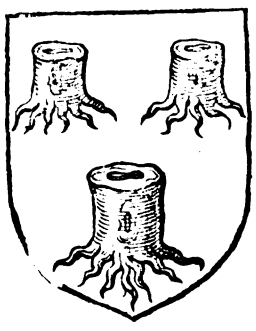
'He beareth *Gules*, the 'Stem or Trunk of a Tree 'eradicated, or mooted up 'by the Roots; as alſo 'couped in Pale, ſprout-'ing out two Branches, *Ar-'gent*, and is the Coat of 'William Borough, alias 'Stockden, of *Borough* in 'Leiceſterſhire, Gent. Bran-'ches muſt needs wither which have neither 'Shelter from above, nor Nouriſhment from 'beneath: Being therein like that *Roman* Em-'baſſage, where the one Embaſſador had a gid-'dy Head, and the other gouty Feet; where-'of one ſaid, That it had neither Head nor 'Feet.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Bend of the Limb of a 'Tree, raguled and trunk-'ed, *Argent*, by the Name 'of *Penruddock*. That 'which I ſpake of before, 'touching the Bend Cre-'nelle, fitted by Art for 'the Scaling of a Wall, 'the ſame ſeemeth to be 'here naturally found. At the firſt approach of 'King *William* the Conqueror, the green Bough's 'of Trees, born by Soldiers, ſerved for an ex-'cellent Stratagem of Defence; and as helpful

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'an Inſtrument of Offence to the Enemy may 'this trunked Tree be, when other Helps are 'wanting to the Beſiegers.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Stocks or Stumps 'of Trees, couped and era- 'dicated, *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Retowre*.'

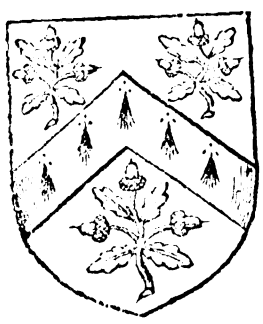
(99) *Blackſtock* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Trunks or Stocks of Trees couped (at Top and Bottom) two and one, *Sable*.

'If the Top or Boughs be cut off, yet the 'Root ſtanding, there is hope of a new Growth: 'But when the Root is pluck'd up, there re- 'maineth no Hope of reviving. And there- 'fore that was a fearful Warning, *Now is the 'Axe put to the Root*; which ſhould quicken us 'to the Bearing of good Fruits, leſt otherwiſe 'we mean to bear that dreadful Stroke, and the 'Iſſue of that terrible Commination.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'three ſtarved Branches, 'ſlipped, *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Blackſtock*. This 'Example is of different 'Nature from all the For- 'mer, thoſe bearing the 'Signs of their Vegetation 'and Life, but this being 'mortified and deprived of 'the Verdure which ſometimes it had; which 'is the Condition of all mortal Men, whoſe 'moſt flouriſhing Eſtate muſt have a Change, 'their Beauty turned to Baldneſs and withered 'Wrinkles, and they leave all their Riches, or 'their Riches leave them: This is the End of 'the Tree, and Fruits of our worldly Eſtate; 'but the Fruits of Holineſs will never periſh, and 'the *righteous Man ſhall be as the Tree planted by 'the Waters of Life*.

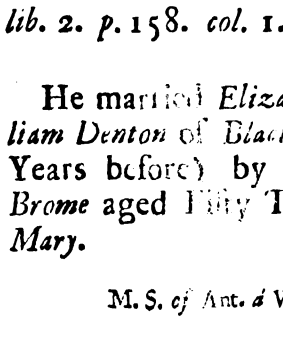
(99) *Irwin* of *Drum*; *Argent*, three Holin-branches, each conſiſting of as many Leaves, *Proper*, banded together, *Gules*.



'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Chevron, *Ermine*, be- 'tween three Oaken-ſlips 'acorned, *Proper*, by the 'Name of *Amades*.

Argent, a Chevron *Ermines* between three Oaken-branches, *Proper*, is born by the Name of *Baldwin*; and was granted to *Edward Baldwin* of *Wilton* in the Pariſh of *Beckonsfield* in the County of *Bucks*, by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, the 19th of *November* 1662, in the 14th of King *Charles* II.

Cowper of *Gogar*; *Argent*, a Chevron *Gules*, ſurmounted of another *Ermine*, between three Laurel-leaves ſlip'd *Vert*.



'He beareth *Or*, a Feſs '*Gules*, between three 'Olive-branches, *Proper*, 'by the Name of *Roundel*, 'and is the Coat-Armour 'of *William Roundel* of '*Hutton-wanſley* in *York-* 'ſhire, Eſq;

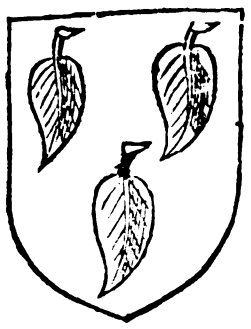
He beareth *Sable*, on a Chevron *Or*, three Broom-ſlips, *Proper*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent dated the 16th of *November* 1670, the 22d of King *Charles* II, to *William* and *John Broome* of *Ewiſhington* in the County of *Hereford*, Gent. Sons of *John Broome* of the ſame Place, deſcended from an ancient Family of that Surname in the County of *Stafford*, by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter; he being chiefly moved thereunto, becauſe the ſaid *William* was always a loyal Perſon, and aſſiſted his Majeſty King *Charles* II, with Money when in foreign Parts.

Sable, on a Chevron *Argent*, three Broom-ſlips, *Proper*, with Flowers *Or*, within a Bordure of the Second, a Creſcent for a Difference, *Gold*. This was the Bearing of *Henry Brome* of *Clifton* near *Banbury* in the County of *Oxon*, Gent. who dy'd the 9th of *May* 1667, aged 86, and was buried at the Eaſt End of the South Cloyſter belonging to *New-Colledge*, under a Monument that himſelf had ſet up, ſix Years before his Death. The Inſcription thereon is printed in *Ant. à Wood's Hiſt. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib.* 2. *p.* 158. *col.* 1.

He married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *William Denton* of *Black Thorne* (who dy'd ſeveral Years before) by whom he had Iſſue *Nevil Brome* aged Fifty Two, 1667, alſo *Frances* and *Mary*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 114.

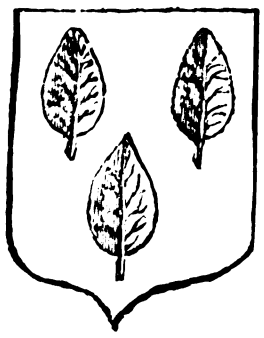
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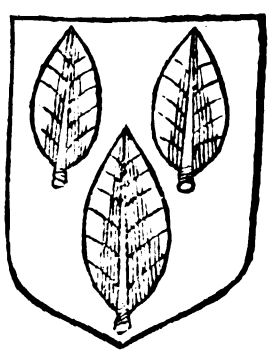
'He beareth *Or*, three 'Woodbine-leaves pen-'dant, *Azure*. This Coat-'Armour pertaineth to 'the Family of *Gamboa* in 'Spain. Sometimes you 'ſhall have theſe Leaves 'born Bend-ways, as in 'this next Eſcutcheon. 'The Woodbine is a lo-'ving and amorous Plant, which embraceth all 'that it grows near unto; but without hurting 'of that which it loveth: And is therein con-'trary to the Ivy, (which is a Type of Luſt 'rather than of Love) for it hurteth that which 'it moſt embraceth. Sometimes you ſhall find 'Leaves of ſundry Sorts of Trees born Ordina-'ry-ways.



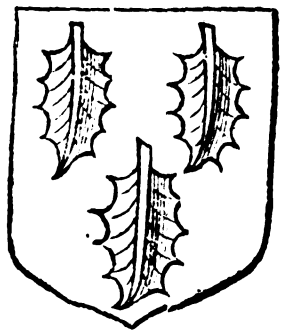
'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Woodbine-leaves 'Bendways, *Proper*, two 'and one, by the Name 'of *Theme*. Theſe Leaves 'are all one with thoſe in 'the laſt precedent Eſcu-'tcheon in Shape, but dif-'ferent from them in the 'Manner of their Poſi-'tion, in that thoſe are born with their Points 'downwards, and theſe naturally or upwards. 'Otherwhiles they are born in Form of other 'Ordinaries, as by Example ſhall hereafter be 'made plain.'



"He beareth *Argent*, "three Bay-leaves, *Pro-*"*per*, by the Name of "*Foulis*. This with the "Arms of *Ulſter* is the "Coat of Sir *David Foulis* of *Ingleby* Mannor in "*Cleaveland*, in the North-"Riding of *Yorkſhire*, Ba-"ronet."



"He beareth *Azure*, "three Laurel-leaves ſlip-"ped, *Or*. This was the "Paternal Coat-Armour "of Sir *Richard Leveſon* of "*Lilleſhall* in the County "of *Salop*, who was made "Knight of the *Bath* at "the Coronation of our "Sovereign Lord King "*Charles*. That the Lau-"rel was in ancient Times thought to be a "Remedy againſt Poiſon, Lightning, *&c.* and "in War uſed as a Token of Peace and Quiet-"neſs, you may at your Leiſure read in Maſter "*Boſſewell* his Book of Coats and Creſts.



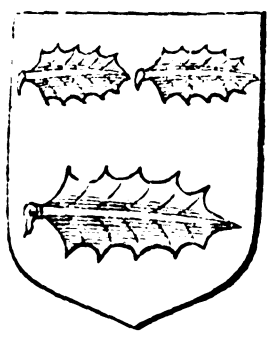
'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Holly-leaves pen-'dant, *Proper*, by the 'Name of *Irwine*.

(M) *Irwin* of *Bonſhaw*; *Argent*, three Holin-leaves ſlip'd, *Vert*.

'*Note*, That when Leaves 'are born after this Manner, *viz.* Pendant, you 'muſt tell in what Faſhion they are born: But 'if their Points only be upwards, then it ſuffi-'ceth to ſay Leaves; becauſe it is their moſt 'natural and proper Way when they are in full 'Vigour.

I cannot here approve of my Author's Word, Pendant; ſeeing they are not appended to any Thing: But hold them better blazon'd, With their Points downwards, or to the Baſe.

'Now I will ſhew you an Example, where 'three Leaves are born Barr-ways.



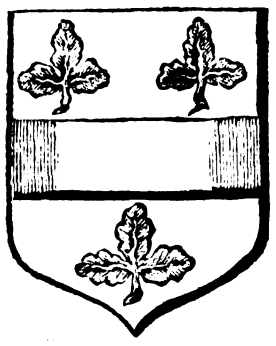
'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Holly-leaves Barr-'ways, two and one, their 'Stalks towards the dex-'ter Part of the Eſcu-'tcheon, *Proper*, by the 'Name of *Arneſt*. Theſe 'ſeem to have been, (as 'ſtill they are) much uſed 'in adorning the Temples 'and ſacred Places, eſpecially at the moſt ſo-'lemn Time of our Saviour's Nativity, and 'thence to have taken that holy Name. There 'is a Kind of Holly that is void of theſe Prickles, 'and of gentler Nature, and therefore called 'Free-holly, which, in my Opinion, is the beſt 'Holly: And ſo it was in his, who ſaith, That '*Charity* (the Daughter of true Holineſs) *is* '*gentle and hurteth not*, but rather *ſuffereth all* '*Things*: Far unlike to thoſe Hedge-hog 'Holy-Ones, whoſe ſharp Cenſures, and bitter 'Words, pierce thorough all thoſe who con-'verſe with them.



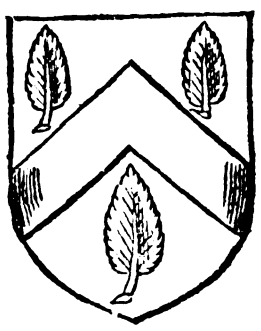
'The Field is *Topaz*, 'five Fig-leaves in Saltire, '*Emerald*. This Coat ap-'pertaineth to the Count '*Feria* of *Spain*. The Fig-'leaves are the ancienteſt 'Wearing that is, being 'the firſt Clothing of our 'firſt tranſgreſſing Pa-'rents. And *Irenæus* ſaith, 'That they uſed not the Leaves of any other 'Tree, to ſhew the Torture and Anguiſh of 'Repentance, ſignified by the Roughneſs and 'Sharpneſs wherewith this Sort of Leaf is be-'ſet. Our Saviour Chriſt liked not to ſee

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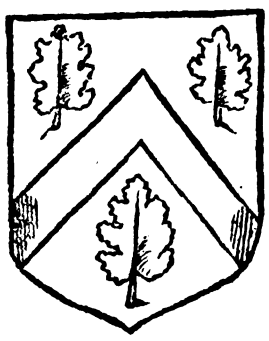
'Fig-leaves without Fruit, and therefore cur-
'ſed the Tree: And accurſed will their Con-
'dition be, the Growth of whoſe Faith and
'Religion is in Shew, and not in Subſtance of
'fruitful Works.



Or, a Feſs *Gules*, between three Oaken-leaves, *Proper*, was confirm'd by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 16th of *June* 1586. the 28th of *Eliz.* to *George Allen* of *Stanton-woodhouſe*, within the Pariſh of *Tolgreve*, in the County of *Derby*, Son of *George* of the ſame County, Gentleman.

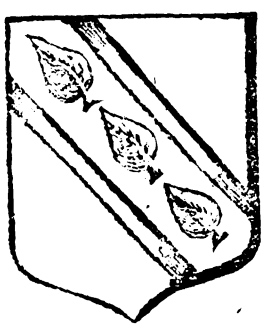


'He beareth *Or*, a Che-
'vron, *Gules*, between
'three Nettle-leaves, *Pro-*
'*per*, by the Name of *Mal-*
'*herbe*. The Nettle is of
'ſo tetchy and froward a
'Nature, that no Man
'may meddle with it, as
'many teſty-natured Men
'are. One writes, That
'a little Girl being ſtung by a Nettle in her Fa-
'ther's Garden, complained to him that there
'was ſuch a curs'd Herb in his Garden, as
'that it was worſe than a Dog, for it would
'bite them of their own Houſe. Her Father
'anſwered her, That it was the Nature of it to
'be unpartial, and Friend or Foe were all alike
'to it. Yet this Property it hath, That the
'Harder you preſs it the Leſs it will ſting.

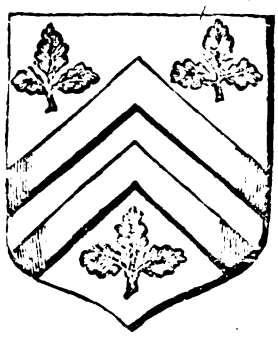


"He beareth *Argent*, a
"Chevron, *Vert*, between
"three Oaken-leaves, *Pro-*
"*per*, by the Name of
"*Tomlins*, and is the Coat-
"Armour of *Thomas Tom-*
"*lins* of St. *Leonards Brom-*
"*ley* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;

(G) *Marſhal* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a Pall *Sable*, between three Leaves erected, *Proper*.



"He beareth *Sable*, three
"Walnut-leaves, *Or*, be-
"tween 2 Bendlets *Argent*,
"by the Name of *Waller*,
"and is the Coat-Armour
"of Sir *William Waller* of
"*Wincheſter* in *Hantſhire*,
"Knight, lineally deſcend-
"ed from *Richard Waller*
"of *Groombridge* in *Kent*,
"Eſquire, who at the Battel at *Agencourt*, in
"the Reign of King *Henry* the Fifth, took Pri-
"ſoner *John* Duke of *Orleans*, and brought him
"to *Groombridge*, where he remained a Priſoner
"Four and twenty Years; during which Con-
"finement he built a Chappel near the ſaid
"Houſe, on which his Arms doth yet remain:
"And in Memory of that Action it hath been
"ever ſince allowed to the Family, as an Aug-
"mentation of Honour, to bear hanging on
"their ancient Creſt, *viz.* a Walnut-tree, *Pro-*
"*per*, the Arms of the ſaid Duke. And as a
"further Honour to the Family, the Sword
"which the Duke uſed in the ſaid Battel, is
"now in the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Sir *William*,
"who married the Daughter of Sir *Edward*
"*Stradling* of St. *Donets* in *Glamorganſhire*, Ba-
"ronet, deceaſed.

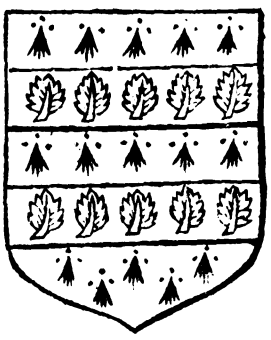


Argent, two Chevrons *Sable*, between three Oak-leaves erected, *Proper*, was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, *October* 21, 1577. the 19th of Queen *Eliz.* to *Tho. Pierſon*, * -- ——— —— of the Receipts of her Majeſty's *Exchequer*, and Uſher of the † *Star-Chamber*, Son of *Nicholas* and of ..... his Wife, Daughter of ..... *Appleby* of *Donnington* in the Iſle of *Ely*; which *Nicholas* was ſecond Son of *Robert Pierſon*, born on the Edge of *Lancaſter* towards *Cumberland*.

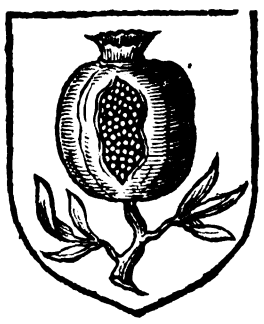
* In Patenta ſic Hoſtiarius ex parte Receptionis in Scaccario Dominæ Reginæ Weſtmon.

† Camera Stellata.

M. S. *of* Grant *in* Aſhm. No. 844.

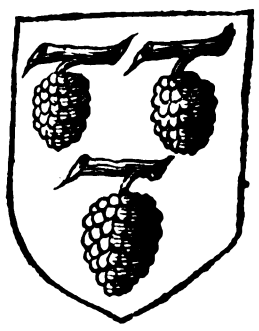


'The Field is *Ermine*,
'two Barrs *Sable*, each
'charged with five Elm-
'leaves *Or*, by the Name
'of *Elmes*, and is the Coat
'of *Thomas Elmes* of *Lil-*
'*ford* in the County of
'*Northampton*, Eſq; It is
'ſuppoſed that there is
'great Love, and a natu-
'ral Sympathy betwixt the Elm-tree and the
'Vine, becauſe the Vine never proſpereth bet-
'ter than when it groweth by the Elm; where-
'as the Elm it ſelf is, of all Trees, the moſt
'barren. So ſhould thoſe who have few
'good Parts in themſelves, yet at leaſt che-
'riſh and ſupport ſuch as Nature and Art
'have enabled to produce better Fruits of their
'Induſtry.

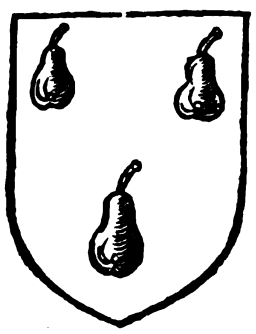


'The Field is *Argent*, a
'Pomegranate in Pale, ſlip-
'ped, *Proper*. Theſe Arms
'do pertain to the City
'and Country of *Granata*,
'within the Dominions of
'the King of *Spain*, ſitu-
'ated by the Mediterra-
'nean Sea. This Fruit
'is holden to be of pro-
'fitable

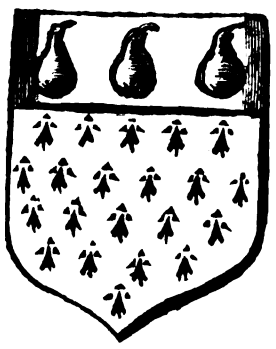
'fitable Uſe in Phyſick, for the Qualifying and 'Allaying of the ſcorching Heat of burning 'Agues, for which End the Juice thereof is rec-'koned to have a very ſovereign Vertue.



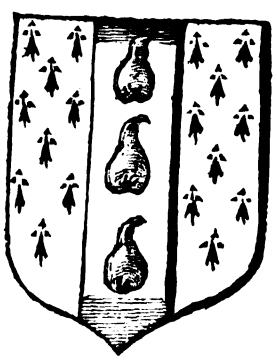
'He beareth *Or*, three 'Mulberries, their Stalks 'trunked, *Proper*. The 'Mulberry-tree is an Hie-'roglyphick of Wiſdom, 'whoſe Property is to 'ſpeak and to do all 'Things in a proper Sea-'ſon: And it is reputed '(as I may ſay) the wiſeſt 'of all Trees, in regard it never ſprouteth nor 'buddeth, until ſuch Time as all Extremity of 'the cold Winter-ſeaſon be clearly paſt and gone



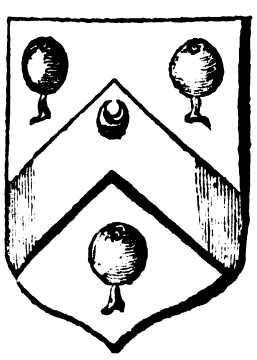
'He beareth *Azure*, 'three Pears *Or*, by the 'Name of *Stukeley*. This 'Fruit, as other, was or-'dained for the Comfort 'of Man: But as the De-'vil made uſe of the Ap-'ple to the Deſtruction of 'Man; ſo did the Devil's 'Imps uſe the Pear to a 'wicked End, when the Monks of *Swinſted*, in-'viting King *John* to a Banquet, poiſoned him 'in a Diſh of Pears, though others write it was 'in a Cup of Ale.



Ermine, on a Chief *Gules*, three Pears *Or*, is born by the Name of *Holden*, and was granted to *Robert Holden* of *Hockridge* in *Cranbrook*, in the County of *Kent*, Gent. by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, the 20th of *May* 1663.



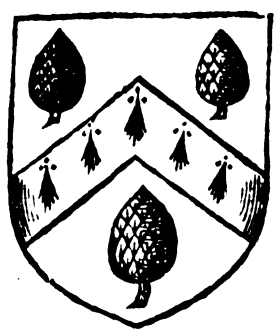
Ermine, on a Pale *Gules*, three Pears pendant *Or*. Theſe Arms were born by *Robert Abbot* of *London*, Gent. by Patent from Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Garter, the 9th of *Auguſt* 1654.



Or, on a Chevron between three Cherries (I believe being red) ſlipp'd, *Proper*, a Creſcent for a Difference, *Gold*; was born by *John Southby* of *Abendon* in the County of *Berks*, Gent. his Wife *Suſan* (who dy'd at her Houſe in St. *Giles*'s Pariſh in *Oxon*, *July* 30, 1670. and was buried by the Grave of her Daughter *Suſan*, in the Church of that Pariſh in the North Iſle, joining to the Body) left (then living) *John*, *Thomas* and *William*, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, Children which ſhe had by him. Her Child *Suſan* before-mention'd, was buried the 12th of *October*, 1669.

Note, That the above-named *John Southby*, afterwards married ..... Daughter of ..... *Phetiplace* of ..... but had no Iſſue by her; but dy'd at *Abendon* in *Berks*, the 2d of *November*, 1688. Aged about 56, and was buried in St. *Nicholas* Church.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 119.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Chevron, *Ermine*, be-'tween three Pine-Apples 'erected, *Or*, by the Name 'of *Pyne*.'

This was the Coat of *John Pyne* of *Eſtdowne* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Honora* Daughter and Heir of *Edmond Penfond* of the County of *Cornwall*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Penfond*, and had Iſſue *Philip*, *Nicholas*, *George*, *John*, *Mary*, *Julian* and *Margaret*. The ſaid *Philip* married *Dorothy*, Daughter of *John Dart de Barſtable*, and had Iſſue *Edward Pyne* of *Eſtdowne*, living in 1620. He married *Brigit*, Daughter of *Nicholas Frye* of *Yardley deno*..... and had Iſſue *Nicholas*, aged ſeven Years, *Anno* 1620, *Edward* and *Philip*, alſo *Eleanora* aged five, *Anno eodem*.

Note, That the ſaid *John Pyne* of *Eſtdowne*, was Son and Heir of *Nicholas*, the Son and Heir of *George Pyne*, which *George* was ſecond Son and Heir of *Nicholas Pyne* of the ſaid *Eſtdowne*, Eſq; who was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John* the Son and Heir of *Robert Pyne* of *Hame* in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſq; which *Robert* was Son and Heir of *Oliver Pyne* of the ſame Place, *Eſq*; who married *Eleanor* Daughter and Heir of *Philip le Downe*, Son and Heir of *Thomas le Downe* of *Eſtdowne* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq;

Grafton, *fol.* 52.

This ſame Coat was alſo born by *Tho. Pyne* of *Haye*, in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Johanna* Daughter of *John Wadham* of *Caderſton* in the County of *Dorſet*, Gent. and had Iſſue *Hercules*, *James*, *Jaſper*, *Mary*, *Johanna*, *Elizabeth* and *Jane*.

Note, That the ſaid *Tho. Pyne* was Son and Heir of *Robert Pyne* of *Lyme* in the County of *Dorſet*, who married *Johanna* Daughter of *Robert Phillips* of *Lyme* aforeſaid, and had Iſſue (beſides *Thomas* abovementioned) *Johanna* a Daughter, who was married to *Walter Bowdon* of *Collyford*.

Grafton, *fol.* 52.

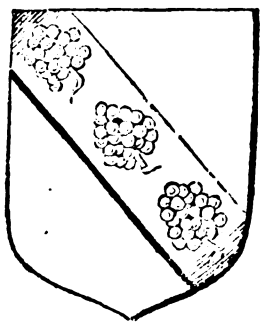
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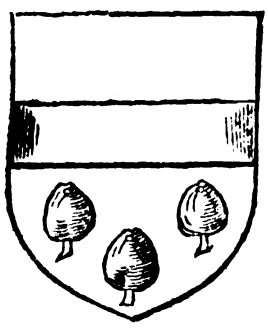
'The Pine-tree was in much requeſt in an-
'cient Times, for adorning of Walks about
'Manſion-houſes; according to that of the
'Poet,

'*Fraxinus in Sylvis pulcherrima, Pinus in Hortis,*
'*Populus in Fluviis, Abies in Montibus altis:*

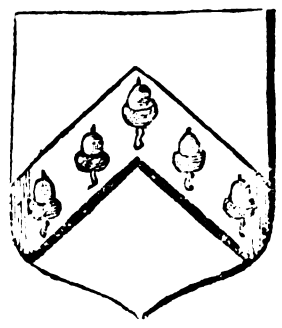
'*The Aſh in Woods makes faireſt Shew,*
'*The Pine in Orchards nigh,*
'*By Rivers beſt is Poplars hew,*
'*The Fir on Mountains high.*



"He beareth *Or*, on a "Bend, *Sable*, three Clu-"ſters of Grapes, *Argent*. "This Coat appertained "to Sir *Edmund de Ma-*"*roley* of the County of "*York*, Knight, who lived "in the Time of *Edward* "the Firſt. How profi-"table the moderate Uſe "of the Juice of the Grape may be to Man, is "as manifeſt, as the Inconvenience that doth "attend too much bibbing of the ſame is odi-"ous."



'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Barr *Argent*, three Ap-'ples erected in Baſe, *Or*, 'by the Name of *Harle-*'*win*. An Apple is cal-'led in *Latin*, *Pomum*, 'which is a general Word 'for all Sorts of eatable 'Fruits; inſomuch as *Plin.* '*lib.* 15. *cap.* 22. compre-'hendeth Nuts alſo under this Name, albeit the 'ſame is moſt commonly taken for this Sort of 'Fruit. If we deſire to have Apples to conti-'nue longer upon the Trees than their accu-'ſtomed Seaſon of ripening, we may effect the 'ſame by wreathing of the Boughs and platting 'them together one in another, as *Farneſius* 'noteth, ſaying, *Præter naturæ tempus ex arbore* '*pendebunt Poma, ſi ramuſculos contorqueri juſſe-*'*rimus:* whereof he yieldeth this Reaſon, That 'by Means of ſuch wreathing and platting the 'Humour is more ſlowly concocted or digeſted, 'ſo that they cannot ripen with that Maturity, 'as thoſe which are not hindred of their natu-'ral Paſſage and Action. Hereby we may learn, 'that Art worketh forcibly in Things meerly 'vegetable; how much more effectual and pow-'erful is Education (which is reckoned a ſe-'cond Nature) in forming and reforming the 'Conditions and Inclinations of Men?

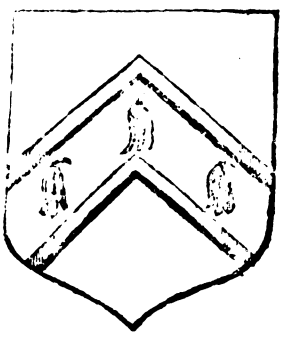


Or, on a Chevron *Gules*, five Acorns of the Field, is born by the Name of *Palmer*, and was granted or confirmed to *John Palmer*, M. A. at the Date hereof Arch-deacon of *Northampton*, alias of *Stepney* in the County of *Middleſex*, and *Nathaniel Palmer* of the Town of *Kingſton* upon *Hull* (Sons of *Joſeph Palmer* of *Cropedy* in the County of *Northampton*, Gent.) by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, *May* the 3d, 1670, the 22d of King *Charles* II.

(♋) *Murehead* of *Stanhope*; *Argent*, on a Bend *Azure*, a Mullet between two Acorns, *Or*.

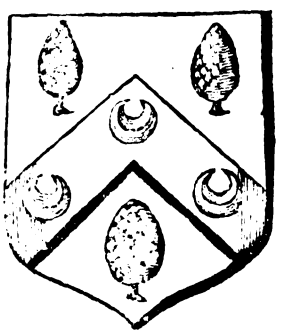
(♋) *Ralſton* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, on a Bend *Azure*, three Acorns in the Seed *Or*.

(♋) *Aikenhead*; *Argent*, three Acorns ſlip'd, *Vert*.



Argent, three Aſhen-Keys *Vert*, between two Couple-cloſes *Sable*, pertain'd to *Robert Aſhford* of *Wonvell* alias *Wonnell* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Thomas Forteſcue* of *Wypſton* in the ſaid County, *Eſq*; and had Iſſue *Arthur*, *John*, *William*, *Elizabeth* and *Katharine*. This *Robert Aſhford* of *Wonvell* was Son of *Robert* of the ſame Place, ſecond Son and Heir of *William Aſhford* of *Aſhford* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who was Son of *John* of the ſame Place, Eſq;

Graſton, *fol.* 22.



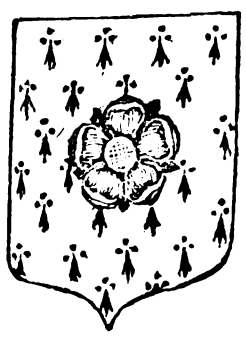
Argent, on a Chevron between three Pine-apples *Vert*, as many Creſcents *Or*, is born by the Name of *Brodway*; and was granted to *John Brodway* of *Portſlip* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Eſq; (a Perſon eminent for his Sufferings and Services to King *Charles* the Firſt) by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, the 9th of *January* 1661, the 13th of King *Charles* the Second.

CHAP.

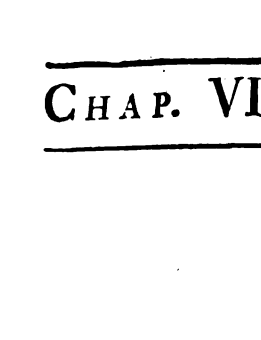
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CHAP. VIII.

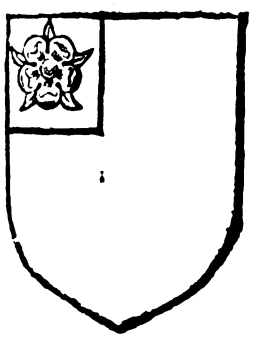
'HItherto of Plants growing upon a ſimple 'Body or Stem, with their common 'Parts. Now of ſuch as grow upon a manifold 'Stalk or tender Sprigs, as Flowers, Herbs, and 'ſuch like.



'He beareth *Ermine*, a 'Roſe, *Gules*, barbed and 'ſeeded, *Proper*, by the 'Name of *Beverley*. A-'mong Flowers in ancient 'Time the Roſe was hol-'den in chiefeſt Eſtima-'tion, as appeareth in '*Scholiis Epiſt.* St. *Hieron.* '*de vit. Hilar.* where it is 'ſaid, *Roſis apud Priſcos* '*prima gloria fuit inter flores.* The Portraiture 'or Reſemblance of a Roſe, may ſignify unto 'us ſome Kind of Good environed or beſet on 'all Sides with Evils, as that is with Prickles: 'Which may give us notice, how our Pleaſures 'and Delights are beſet with Bitterneſs and 'Sharpneſs. Here I do blazon this Roſe *Gules*, 'becauſe the Word *Proper* fitteth not this 'Flower: For if I ſhould blazon it a Roſe *Pro-*'*per*, it could not be underſtood of what Co-'lour the ſame were; foraſmuch as White and 'Crimſon are as proper to Roſes as Red: There-'fore, for the more Certainty, I have blazoned 'it *Gules*.

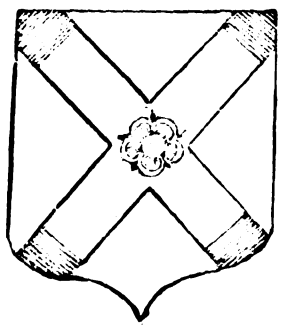


"He beareth *Sable*, three "Roſes *Argent*, by the "Name of *Maurice*, and "is the Coat-Armour of "*David Maurice*, Prebend "of *Myvod*, and Vicar "of *Llanhaſſaph* in *Flint-*"*ſhire*."



'He beareth *Argent*, on 'a Canton *Gules*, a Roſe '*Or*, barbed, *Proper*, by 'the Name of *Bradſton* of '*Winterborne* in the Coun-'ty of *Glouceſter*.

(G) *Hopper* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, in Chief two Roſes *Argent*, and in Baſe a Creſcent *Or*.



"*Gules*, on a Saltire "*Argent*, a Roſe of the "Firſt, was the Coat-Ar-"mour of Colonel *Ri-*"*chard Nevil* of *Billing-*"*bear* in *Berks*, Eſq; deſ-"cended from the ancient "and honourable Fami-"ly of the *Nevils*, Earls "of *Weſtmoreland*, and "many of them Knights of the Garter."

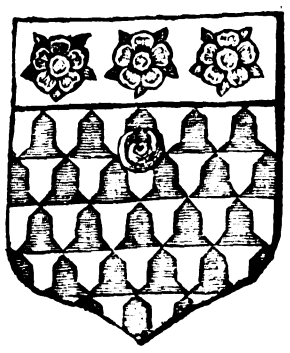
'This beautiful and fragrant Flower doth 'lively repreſent unto us the momentary and 'fickle State of Man's Life; the Frailty and 'Inconſtancy whereof is ſuch, as that we are 'no ſooner born into the World, but preſent-'ly we begin to leave it: And as the delecta-'ble Beauty and redolent Smell of this pleaſant 'Flower doth ſuddenly fade and periſh; even 'ſo Man's Life, his Beauty, his Strength, and 'worldly Eſtate, are ſo weak, ſo mutable, and 'ſo momentary, as that oftentimes in the ſame 'Day wherein he flouriſheth in his chiefeſt Jol-'lity, his Beauty conſumeth, his Body decay-'eth and his vital Breath departeth; and thus 'he leaveth his Life as if he had never been. 'Of this ſudden fading of the Roſe, a certain 'Poet writeth in this manner;

'*Mirabar celerem fugitiva ætate rapinam,*
'*Et, dum naſcuntur, conſenuiſſe Roſas.*
'*Quam longa una dies, ætas tam longa Roſarum,*
'*Quas pubeſcentes juncta ſenecta premit.*

'*As fades the bluſhing Roſe, ſo ſpeeds*
'*Our flowry Youth away:*
'*It grows, it blows, it ſpeeds, it ſheds*
'*Her Beauty in one Day.*



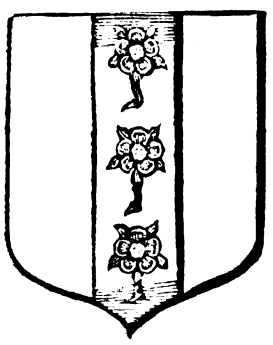
He beareth *Or*, three Roſes and a Canton *Gules*, by the Name of *Young*. This Coat was confirm'd by *William Cambden* in *April* 1615, to *William Young* or *Yonge* of *Yernt* in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq;



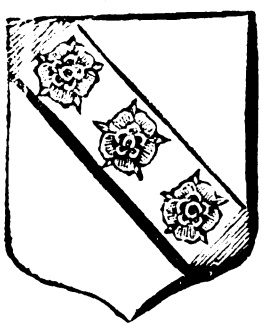
Vaire, *Argent* and *Sable*, on a Chief of the Second, three Roſes of the Firſt, with a Creſcent on a Creſcent for a Difference, is born by the Name of *Partridge*; and was confirmed by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *March* 4, 1630. to *James Partridge*, Son and Heir

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Heir of *Henry Partridge*, ſecond Son of *Robert Partridge*, who was younger Brother of *Henry Partridge* of *Alleſtre* in the County of *Kent*.



Sable, on a Pale *Or*, three Roſes *Gules*, ſlipped, *Proper*, to *John Roſe* of *Linn Regis* in the County of *Doxſet*, was granted by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, *Nov.* 1639.



" *Argent*, on a Bend, " *Sable*, three Roſes of the " Field, by the Name of " *Cary*, and is the Pater- " nal Coat-Armour of " *John Cary* of *Wilcot* in " *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;

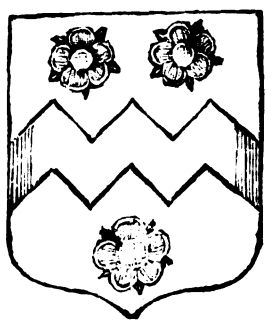
This Coat pertain'd to *George Cary* of *Cockington* in the County of *Devon*, Eſquire, who married ..... Daughter and Heir of *John Gifford* of *Teo* in the County of *Devon*, for his firſt Wife; and for his Second, *Lettice*, Daughter of *Baron Rich* (afterwards Earl of *Warwick*) who dy'd Iſſueleſs. By his firſt Wife he had *Thomas* and *George*, who both dy'd Iſſueleſs. It pertain'd alſo to his Brother *John Cary* of *Dudley* in the County of *Stafford*, who married ..... Daughter of ..... *Norton*, and had Iſſue *John*, Son and Heir; alſo *Edward Cary* of *Bradford* in the County of *Devon*, ſecond Son; *George*, third Son; *Thomas*, fourth Son; and *Dudley*, fifth Son. *Edward*, ſecond Son, married *Margery*, Daughter of ..... *Pluckhurſt* of *Kent*, and had Iſſue *George*, firſt Son; *Thomas*, ſecond Son; and *Anne* a Daughter. *George* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Edward Seymour* Knight and Baronet, and had Iſſue *Henry*, firſt Son, aged ſeven Years; *Robert*, ſecond Son, aged ſix Years; *Edward*, third Son, aged five; and *John*, fourth Son, aged three: Alſo ..... firſt Daughter, aged three; and *Elizabeth*, ſecond Daughter, aged two, *Anno Dom.* 1620.

The abovenamed *George* and *John Cary*, Brethren, were *(inter alios)* Sons of *Thomas Cary*, the Son of *Robert*, the Son of *William*, who was the Son of *Philip Cary* of *Cockington* aforeſaid, Eſquires. Which *Philip* was Son of *Robert Cary* of *Holway* in the County of *Devon*, Eſquire, Son of *John* of the ſaid Place, who was Son of *William*, the Son of *William*, who was Son of *Philip*, the Son of *John Cary* of *Cary*, in the ſaid County of *Devon*.

Grafton, *fol.* 28.

Ermine, on a Bend *Vert*, three Roſes *Argent*, barbed and ſeeded *Or*, is born by the Name of *Vidion*, and was aſſigned by Sir *Edward Walker*, by Patent, dated *December* the 3d, 1664, the 16th of King *Charles* II, to *Andrew Vidion* of *Half-Towke* in the Pariſh of *Maidſton* in the County of *Kent*, (Clerk of the Papers of the *King*'s *Bench*) Son of *Andrew Vidion* of *Cliff* in the ſaid County: A Perſon that was deſcended of a Family of Antiquity and Repute in that County, and one that ſuffer'd very much for his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. and II.

Gules, on a Bend engrail'd *Argent*, three Roſes of the Field ſeeded and barbed, *Proper*, is born by the Name of *Jay*; and was aſſign'd by *William Cambden*, by Patent, dated *May* 4, 1601, to *Henry Jay* of *London*, Alderman.

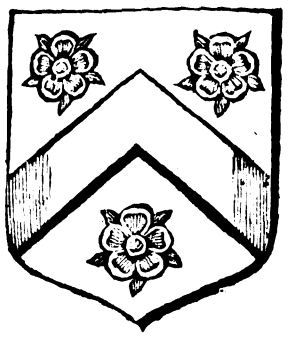


Argent, a Feſs *dancetté* between three Roſes *Gules*, ſeeded and bearded, *Proper*, a Martlet for a Difference, was the Bearing of *Oliver Smyth*, Gent. who dy'd at his Houſe in the further End of *Grandpoole* in the South Suburbs of *Oxon*, the 20th of *March* 1662-3, and was buried by his Anceſtors in St. *Aldate*'s Church.

He left Iſſue by his Wife *Chriſtian*, Daughter of..... *Lyford* of *Reading* in *Berks*, one only Daughter *Anne*, married to *James Herne* of *Abendon* in *Berks*, Gent.

This *Oliver Smyth* was one of the younger Sons of *Oliver Smyth*, ſometime Alderman and twice Mayor of *Oxon*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. p. 103.



Argent, a Chevron between three Roſes *Gules*, was the Coat of *Rowland Ruggeley* of *Chenſton* and *Smallwood* in the County of *Stafford*, *Anno* 1566, he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir to *James Thyrkill* of *Smallwood*, by whom he had four Sons and two Daughters; *William*, Son and Heir; *Thomus*, ſecond Son; *George*, third Son; and *James*, fourth Son. The two Daughters were *Jane* and *Rebecca*.

William, the Son and Heir of *Rowland*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Knatesford* of *Studley*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Richard*, Son and Heir; and *Rowland*, ſecond Son.

Note, That the firſt-mentioned *Rowland*, was younger Brother of *William*, who dy'd Iſſueleſs, and ſecond Son of *William Ruggely* of *Shenſton* in the County of *Stafford*, which *William* was Son of *Robert Ruggeley*, deſcended of *Ruggley* of *Hangſhare* alias *Hawksyard* in the County of *Stafford*.

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(99) *Aiton* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a Croſs engrailed between three Roſes *Gules*.

(99) *Wedderburn* of *Eaſtpowry*; *Argent*, a Chevron between three Roſes *Gules*, barbed, *Vert*.

(G) *Macclary* of *Gardin* in *Scotland*; *Or*, a Chevron *Azure*, between three Roſes *Gules*.

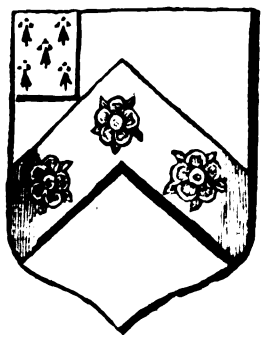
(G) *Knowis* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a Chevron between three Roſes *Gules*.

(99) *Brown* of *Coulſtoun*; *Gules*, a Chevron between three Roſes *Argent*.

Argent, on a Chevron *Gules*, three Roſes of the Firſt, was confirmed to *Nicholas Browne* of *Marſhall* in the County of *Derby*, Gent. by *William Flower*, Norroy, *Nov.* 4, 1582. in the 23d of Queen *Eliz.*

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. Num. 844.

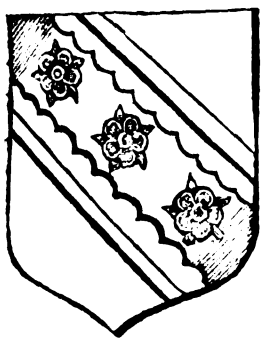
(G) *Knowlles* of that *Ilk*; *Gules*, on a Chevron *Argent*, three Roſes of the Firſt.



Azure, on a Chevron *Or*, three Roſes *Gules*, barbed, *Vert*, a Canton *Ermine*, was confirm'd by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, the 29th of *July* 1599. in the 41ſt of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Rands* of *Lincoln*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *Henry Rands* of *Holbech*, D. D. which *Henry*, for his Learning, Wiſdom, *&c.* was rais'd by King *Henry* VIII. to the Biſhoprick of *Rocheſter*, and after of *Lincoln*.

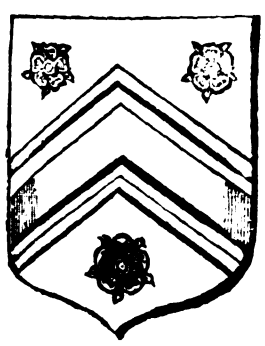
Note, That this Biſhop (as the Patent expreſſes it) took the Name of *Holbech* from his Natal Place, according to the Cuſtom of that Age among Men of Eccleſiaſtical Profeſſion.

Fauſtina E. 1. *in* Biblioth. Cotton.



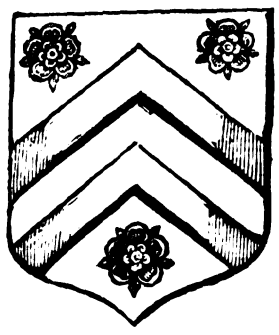
Or, on a Bend engrailed, between 2 plain Cottiſes, *Sable*, 3 Roſes *Argent*, bearded, *Vert*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 12th of *Jan.* 1586, in the 29th Year of Queen *Eliz.* to *Nicholas Payne* of *Wallingford* in the County of *Berks*, Eſq; (*Clericus Comptrarotul. prænobilis Hoſpic. Sereniſſimæ Principis Eliz. Reg.*) ſecond Son of *John Payne* of *Houghton* in the County of *Stafford*.

Among the Grants *in* Aſhm. Numb. 844. *p.* 64 *and* 65.



Or, a Chevron incloſed by two Couple-cloſes *Sable*, between three Roſes *Gules*, ſeeded and ſlipped, *Proper*. This was the Bearing of *Miles Smith*, Gentleman Commoner of *Trinity Colledge*, *Oxon.* Son of *Miles Smith* of *Lambeth* in *Surry*, Gent. which *Miles* (firſt mention'd) dy'd in the Houſe of *Edward Combes*, Draper, living within *Eaſt-gate*, on the 17th of *October* 1682, aged 18; but his Body was carried to *Lambeth*.

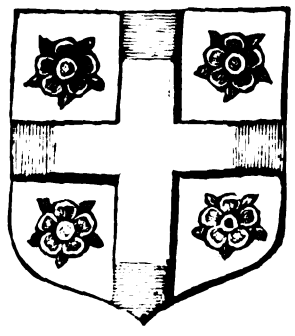
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 147



Argent, two Chevrons *Sable*, between three Roſes *Gules*, ſeeded *Or*, and bearded *Vert*, was the Coat of *Robert Pynk*, D. D. Warden of *New Colledge*, who dy'd the 3d of *November* 1647. *S. P.* and was buried in *New Colledge* Chappel, near the Pulpit.

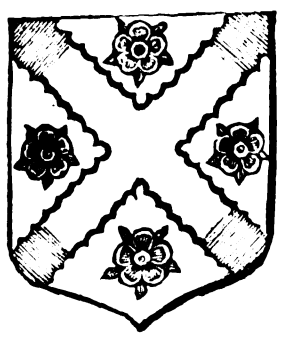
M S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 82.

(G) *Strawchin* of *Brigdtown* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a Creſcent *Gules*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Roſes of the Firſt.



He beareth *Argent*, a Croſs *Gules*, between four Roſes of the ſame, the Barbs *Vert*, by the Name of *Trotman*. This Coat was granted to *Edward Trotman* of *Cam*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, Son of *Richard Trotman* of the ſame Place; by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *Nov.* 27. in the 14th of Queen *Eliz. Her. Off.*

Sable, a Croſs between four Roſes *Argent*, with a Mullet *Gules*, for a Difference, is born by the Name of *Barneſly*; and was aſſign'd to ..... *Barneſly* of *Stafford* by *Dethick*, *Cambden* and *Segar*. Her. Off. Staff. — 123.



Argent, a Saltire engrailed between four Roſes *Gules*, ſeeded and bearded, *Proper*, was born by *Edward Nappier*, Eſq; of *Halywell* in the North Suburbs of *Oxon*, who dy'd the 26th of *Feb.* 1654. aged 57, and was buried in the Chancel of *Halywell* Church, near the Grave of his Father. He married *Joyce*, Siſter to *Edward Wakeman* of *Beckford* in the County of *Glouceſter*, but ſhe dy'd ſeveral Years before her Husband, and was buried (as Mr. *Wood* thought) in the ſaid Chancel. They had Iſſue, Firſt, *Edward*, *qui ob. cælebs*; Second, *William*, a *Franciſcan* Fryer of St. *Omers* and afterwards of *Doway*; Third, *George*, who married, and was Heir to the Eſtate; Fourth, *Francis*, *Cælebs*; Fifth, *Edmund* a Shoolmaſter in *Magdalen* Pariſh *Oxon*; Sixth, *Charles* a *Franciſcan* of *Doway*; Seventh, *Urſula*,

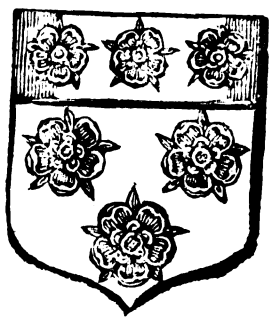
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married to *Henry Challoner* of *Staple-Claydon* in *Bucks.*

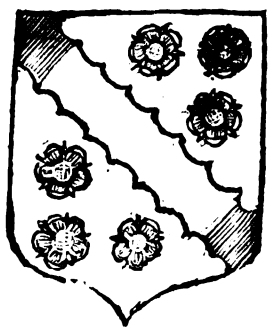
He beareth *Argent*, a Saltire engrailed between four Roſes *Gules*, by the Name of *Napier*. This Coat was confirm'd to Sir *Robert Napier* of *Luton Hoo* in the County of *Bedford*, (deſcended from the ancient Earls of *Lenox*) by *William Segar.*

(M) *Lennox* of *Woodhead*; *Argent*, a Saltire between four Roſes *Gules.*

(M) *Macferlan* of *Kertone*; *Argent*, a Saltire waved between four Roſes *Gules.*



" *Gules*, three Roſes *Ar-*
" *gent*, on a Chief of the
" Second, as many Roſes
" of the Firſt, by the
" Name of *Cæſar*, (alias
" *Adelmare*). It is born
" by Sir *Charles Cæſar* of
" *Benington-place* in *Hart-*
" *fordſhire*, Kt. by *John*
" *Cæſar* of *Barkway* in the
" ſaid County, *Eſq*; and by *Charles Cæſar* of
" *Great Granſden* in *Huntingtonſhire*, and of
" *Much-hadham* in *Hartfordſhire*, Eſq; ſecond Son
" of Sir *Charles Cæſar*, Kt. deceaſed, who was
" Maſter of the Rolls; which Sir *Charles* was
" Son and Heir of Sir *Julius Cæſar*, Kt. alſo Ma-
" ſter of the Rolls, Judge of the High Court of
" Admiralty, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and
" Privy Counſellor to King *James*, and to King
" *Charles* the Firſt; deſcended of the learned
" and noble Family of the *Dalmarii*, of the City
" of *Tarviſo* or *Treviſo* in *Italy*. The ſaid *Charles*
" married *Joan*, ſecond Daughter of Sir *Tho-*
" *mas Leventhorp* of *Shingle-hall* and *Blakeſware*
" in *Hartfordſhire*, Baronet, by whom he hath
" Iſſue *Charles*, *Henry*, and *Dorothy.*



' He beareth *Or*, a Bend
' engrail'd between ſix Ro-
' ſes *Gules*, by the Name of
' *Warner*, and is the Pater-
' nal Coat-Armour of *John*
' *Warner* of *Brakenthwaite* in
' the Pariſh of *Kirby-Over-*
' *blow* in the Weſt-riding
' of *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; lineal-
' ly deſcended from the
' *Warners* of *Warner-hall* in *Eſſex.*

(M) *Gules*, three Creſcents *Argent*, within a Bordure of Silver, charg'd with eight Roſes of the Firſt; is quarter'd by *Melvil*, Lord *Melvil*, with his Paternal Coat of the *Melvils* of *Raith*, viz. *Argent*, a Feſs *Gules.*

CHAP. IX.

' THUS much of Vegetables, growing
' either on a ſingle or manifold Stem or
' Body. Now of ſuch as grow upon a bend-
' ing Stalk; ſuch are Herbs of all Sorts: And of
' theſe ſome are Nutritive, others leſs Nutri-
' tive. The firſt Sort are in ordinary Uſe of
' Diet; ſuch are both thoſe which produce
' Grain, and thoſe which ſerve for Seaſoning of
' the Pot, Salads, and the like. Such as do pro-
' duce Grain are theſe, and their like; Wheat,
' Rie, Beans, Peaſe, Barley, Spelt, Oats, *&c.*
' Of theſe ſuch are moſt uſual in Coat-Armour,
' as are accuſtomed to be bound up in Sheaves;
' as Wheat, Rie, Cumin, *&c.*



Azure, two Wheat-Ears (as it were addorſed) in Pale, couped and bladed *Or*, is the Coat of ..... *Bigland*, of which Family was ..... *Bigland*, Serjeant at Law.

Gray's Inn Hall, *North Window.*



' He beareth *Azure*, iſ-
' ſuant out of a Mount in
' Baſe, three Wheat-ſtalks
' bladed and eared, all
' *Proper.* This is a *Vene-*
' *tian* Coat-Armour, and
' pertaineth to the Fami-
' ly of *Garzoni.* And here
' we ſee a Mount born,
' which we before-men-
' tioned, as a Bearing of the Nature of One of
' the Four Elements.

' As before we honoured the Milſtone with
' the Name of the Chief of Precious Stones:
' So may we juſtly give Precedence to this Planet
' above all other in the World, no one Kind
' of Food being ſo neceſſary for preſervation of
' Man's Life as this; which therefore the Scrip-
' ture calls the *Staff of Bread*, becauſe it upholds
' the very Being of Mankind. For which Cauſe,
' as the Heathens accounted *Ceres*, and others,
' as Gods, for inventing Means to increaſe Corn;
' ſo are thoſe to be held Enemies to Mankind,
' whoſoever, through Covetouſneſs, overthrow
' Tillage, as by Incloſures, and Depopulations
' of Villages, *&c.* And how ineſtimable a Bleſ-
' ſing Corn is, may by this be conceived, that
' no Country can be ſaid to have a Famine ſo
' long as it hath Corn, though all other Things
' be

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'be ſcarce: But if all other Things abound, 'and Corn be wanting, that one Want bringeth 'both the Name and the heavy Puniſhment of 'a Famine.

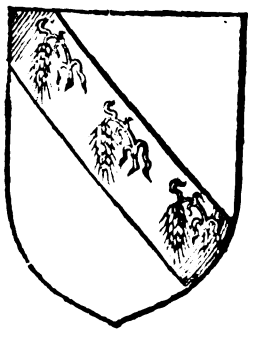
'Among the manifold Bleſſings promiſed by 'God to the Obſervers of his Laws, plenty of 'Corn is reckoned one of the chiefeſt, *Lev.* 26. '3. *If ye walk in my Statutes, and keep my Com-* 'mandments, *and do them; then will I give you* 'Rain *in due Seaſon, and the Land ſhall yield her* 'Increaſe, *and the Trees of the Field ſhall yield their* 'Fruit, *and your Threſhing ſhall reach unto the* 'Vintage, *and the Vintage ſhall reach unto the ſow-* 'ing Time; *and you ſhall eat your Bread to the Full,* 'and dwell *in your Land ſafely.* And again, *Deut.* '8. 7. *For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a* 'good Land; *a Land of Brooks of Water, of Foun-* 'tains *and Depths that ſpring out of Valleys and* 'Hills; *a Land of Wheat and Barley, and Vines and* 'Fig-trees, *and Pomegranates; a Land of Oyl-olive* 'and Honey; *a Land wherein thou ſhalt eat Bread* 'without Scarceneſs, *thou ſhalt not lack any Thing* 'in it; *a Land whoſe Stones are Iron, and out of* 'whoſe Hills *thou mayeſt dig Braſs.*'



'He beareth *Azure*, 'three Ears of *Guinea* 'Wheat, couped and bla- 'ded, *Or*, by the Name 'of *Grandgorge.*'

This Coat is now carried by the Reverend Doctor *John Grandorge*, Prebend of *Canterbury*, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Thanet*. *Morgan*, in his *Sphere of Gentry*, gives the Name *Grandgeorge.*

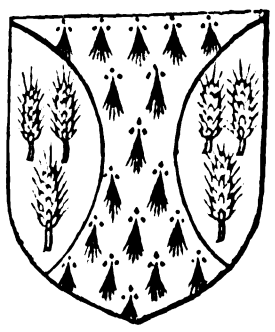
'This is a Kind of *Grain* not much inferior to 'our Wheat for Uſe; but for multiplication, 'beauty, and largeneſs, much beyond it: And 'of this, moſt undoubtedly true is the Saying 'of our Saviour, That one Grain bringeth forth '*fifty*, yea, an *hundred fold*: And ſuch ſhould be 'the Increaſe of God's Graces in us, which are 'not put into us there to die utterly, but to 'increaſe to our own Good, and the Giver's 'Glory. St. *Paul* makes an excellent Argu- 'ment here to ſatisfy a very natural Man, 'touching the Reſurrection of the Dead, which 'is no more unpoſſible, than for dead Corn to 'ſprout out of the Earth much more flouriſh- 'ing, yea, and more abundant than it was 'caſt in.



'He beareth *Gules*, on 'a Bend, *Argent*, three 'Rie-ſtalks, *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Rye*, or *Reye.*

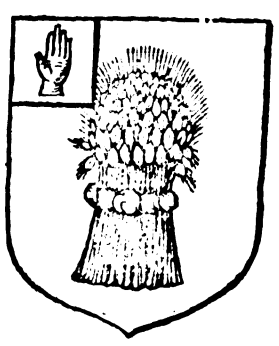
(M) *Argent*, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Green-Ears of *Rye* ſlip'd and bladed, *Proper.*

'Were it that theſe Stalks had been born in 'their proper Kind, it would have beautified 'the Coat greatly, and made the ſame much 'more commendable for Bearing, by how much 'ſweet and kindly ripened Corn is more valua- 'ble and to be deſired, than that which is bla- 'ſted and mildew'd; that being a ſpecial Bleſ- 'ſing of God, and this the expreſs and manifeſt 'Token of God's heavy Wrath inflicted upon 'us for our Sins; as appeareth in the Prophet '*Amos* 4. 9. *I have ſmitten you with Blaſting and* 'Mildew, &c. and likewiſe in *Haggai* the Se- 'cond the ſame Words are uſed.



'The Field is *Ermine*, 'two Flaunches, *Azure*, 'each charged with three 'Ears of Wheat, couped, '*Or*, by the Name of *Gre-* 'by of *Northamptonſhire.* 'It maketh not a little to 'the Commendation of 'this Grain, that it is ta- 'ken in the Scripture for 'the Faithful; where it is ſaid, *Which hath his* 'Fan *in his Hand, and will make clean his Floor,* 'and gather *his Wheat into his Garner*, &c.

'Theſe Sorts of Grain are moſt uſually born 'in Coat-Armour bound up in Sheaves, and 'banded of the ſame Metal or Colour; yet ſhall 'you find their Band ſometimes of a diverſe Me- 'tal or Colour from them.



'The Field is *Azure*, a 'Garbe, *Or.* This Coat- 'Armour pertaineth to the 'ancient Family of *Gra-* 'venor of *Cheſhire*, whoſe 'Name was anciently 'written *Groſvenour*, or '*Groſvenor*, as it is at this 'Day. They bear this 'Garbe from their Ance- 'ceſtors, who were of Conſanguinity to the 'ancient Earls of *Cheſter*, as it is proved in the 'Record of that famous Suit betwixt Sir *Ri-* 'chard *Scroope*, Plaintiff, and Sir *Robert Groſve-* 'nor Defendant, for their Arms, in *Anno* 12. 'Regis *Richardi Secundi.* For with *William* the 'Conqueror came *Hugh Lupus* his Nephew, and 'with the ſaid *Hugh Lupus* came one *Gilbert le* 'Groſvenour, Nephew to the ſaid *Hugh*, who 'was Anceſtor to the ſaid Sir *Robert Groſvenour*; 'from whom is lineally deſcended Sir *Richard* 'Groſvenour of *Eaton* in the County Palatine of 'Cheſter, Knight and Baronet, Heir-male of that 'Family; and is now born by Sir *Thomas Groſ-* 'venour of *Eaton* in the ſaid County, Baronet. 'This Coat, without the Arms of *Ulſter*, is 'born by *Walter Groſvenour* of *Biſhbury* in *Staf-* 'fordſhire, Eſquire. A like unto this is born by 'Holmeſhed, ſaving that the Band of that Garb 'is *Vert.*

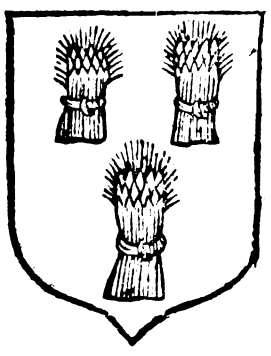
(M) *Argent*, a Bend cottiſed *Sable*, betwixt two Garbs *Gules*, by the Name of *Whitford.*

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(G) *Wachop*; *Azure*, two Mullets in Chief *Argent*, in Baſe a Garb *Or*. This pertains to *Wachop* of *Nidry* in *Scotland*.

(G) *Quithford* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a Bend *Sable*, and in the ſiniſter Angle a Garb *Gules*.

'There is a Kind of wretched Cormorants, 'whoſe Garbs are ſo faſt bound, that the Poor 'curſeth their mercileſs Hearts. And ſuch an 'one was *Hatto* Abbot of *Fulda*, who ſuffered 'Rats rather to eat up his Corn, than he 'would help the Wants of the Poor; but his 'Puniſhment was anſwerable thereunto; for 'the Rats devoured him, though he guarded 'himſelf in a Caſtle purpoſely built in the Midſt 'of the River *Rhine*, which is there this Day 'to be ſeen.



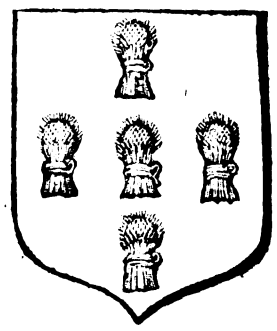
"He beareth *Gules*, "three Garbs *Or*, by the "Name of *Preſton*. This "Coat was born by *Ro-* "*bert Comyn* a *Scot*, who "at the Time of the Con- "queſt was Earl of *Cum-* "*berland*, and held all that "Country beyond all the "River *Tyne*; but after *Wil-* "*liam Rufus*'s Time he was "taken Priſoner, with *Roger Mowbrey* Earl of "*Northumberland*, and was by King *Henry* the "Firſt diſinherited."

(M) *Cumming*, ſometime Earl of *Buchan*; *Azure*, three Garbs *Or*.

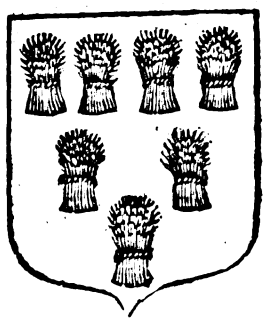
"Here you may obſerve that I mention not "the Bands of Garbs, becauſe they differ not in "Metal or Colour from the Garbs. Sometimes "you ſhall find theſe Garbs born with an Ordi- "nary interpoſed between them.

Azure, three Garbs *Or*, was born by *Peter Blake* of *Andover* in *Hampſhire*, Gent. (ſometime a rich Factor or Merchant in *London*) whoſe only Son *Peter* was a Gentleman Commoner of *Baliol Colledge* in *Oxon*. He had alſo a Daughter named *Elizabeth*, who dy'd in a Houſe near and within *Smithgate* in *Oxon*, the 15th of *February* 1686-7, aged Twenty, or thereabouts, and was buried in the Church of St. *Peter* in the Eaſt.

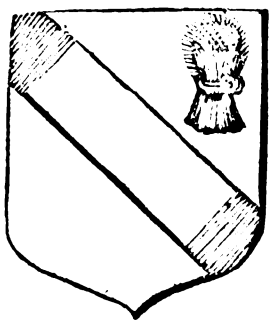
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 165.



Sable, five Garbs in Croſs, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Meriſield*, and was confirmed by Patent to *Ralph Meriſield* of *London*, Gent. Son of *Ralph Meriſield* of *Thornhill* and *Deniſham* in the County of *Dorſet*, Son of *John*, of the County of *Somerſet*, *September* 10, 1616. in the 14th of King *James* I. by Sir *William Segar*, Garter.

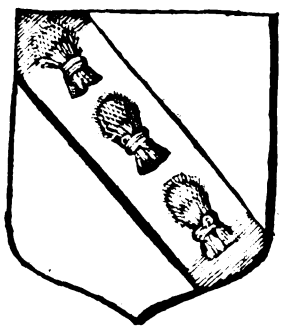


"He beareth *Azure*, ſe- "ven Wheat-ſheaves, four, "two, and one, *Or*, by "the Name of *Dolman*, "and is the Paternal Coat- "Armour of Sir *Thomas* "*Dolman* of *Shaw* in *Berk-* "*ſhire*, Knight, and one "of the Clerks attending "his Majeſty's moſt Ho- "nourable Privy Council."



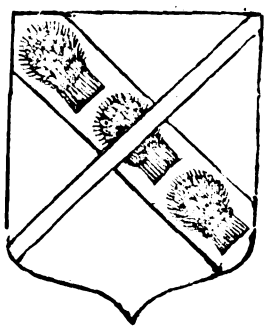
'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Bend *Sable*, in the ſini- 'ſter Chief a Garb *Gules*, 'by the Name of *Whit-* '*worth*, and is the Coat- 'Armour of *Richard Whit-* 'worth of *Adbaſton* in the 'County of *Stafford*, Gent.

(M) *Bayne*, Sherriff-Clerk of *Fyſe*; *Azure*, a Garb *Or*, banded of tbe Firſt, betwixt three Thiſtles, *Gold*.



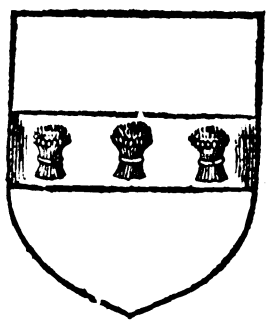
He beareth *Sable*, on a Bend *Argent*, three Garbs *Gules*, by the Name of *Packington*. This Coat was teſtify'd by *William Segar* to belong to *Tho. Packington* of *Edgworth* in the County of *Middleſex*.

Her. Off. Vincent's, *Surry*, Num. 129. *p.* 541.



Or, on a Bend *Azure*, three Garbs of the *Firſt*, over all a Batane ſiniſter, was the Coat of *R. Hasket* of *Rufford*, who married *Grace*, Daughter of Sir *John Townley*, Knight, and had Iſſue *Thomas*, *Robert*, *Jane* and *Anne*.

Collect. of the North. *per* Cheſt. *or* per Glov. *in* M. S. *in* Aſh. *Num.* 834.



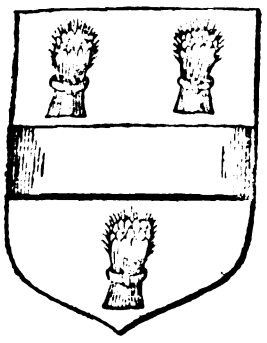
'The Field is *Or*, on a 'Feſs *Azure*, three Garbs 'of the Firſt, by the 'Name of *Vernon*. This 'is an ancient Family of '*Cheſhire*, and deſcended 'of the worthy Stem of '*Vernons* that were Barons 'of *Shipbrook*, and do bear 'theſe Garbs for a Diffe- 'rence from the elder Houſe that did bear 'only a Feſs *Azure*. And the Reaſon of the 'Bearing of theſe Garbs was, for that they 'would make known that they were deſcend- 'ed

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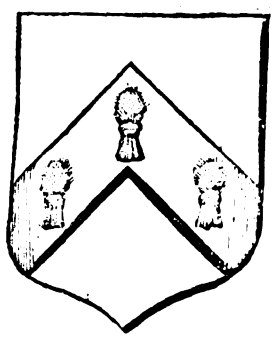
'ed from the ſaid Barons of *Shipbrook*, who an-
'ciently held of the Earls of *Cheſter*.'

Or, on a Feſs *Azure*, three Garbs banded *Gold*, in Chief two Mullets *Gules*, was confirm'd by *William Flower*, Norry, the 8th of *June* 1583. the 25th of Queen *Elizabeth* to *John Vernon*, deſcended from the ancient Family of that Surname in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. *p.* 40.



"He beareth *Azure*, a "Feſs between 3 Garbs "*Or*, by the Name of "*Lewhite* of *Bromham* in "*Wiltſhire*. The Garb "ſignifieth, in Heraldry, "Plenty or Abundance; "and That the firſt Bearer "did deſerve well for his "Hoſpitality."



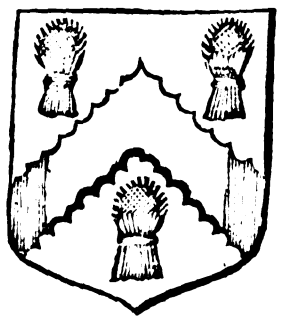
Argent, on a Chevron *Azure*, three Garbs *Or*, was confirm'd by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Kt. Garter, *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, and *William Flower*, Norroy, the 12th of *Decemb.* in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to Sir *John Newton* of *Richmond Caſtle* in the County of *Somerſet*, Knight. In the Patent (by which they impower'd the ſaid Sir *John* to bear the Creſt of Sir *Anncel Gorney*, whoſe Houſe terminated in a Female Heireſs, from whom deſcended the ſaid Sir *John*) the Creſt is a King of the *Moors* kneeling and delivering up his Sword; which Creſt was aſſumed, for that the above-named Sir *Anncel* was at the Winning of *Acon* with K. *R.* 1. where he took Priſoner a King of the *Moors*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. *p.* 34.



'The Field is *Pearl*, a 'Chevron between three 'Garbs, *Ruby*. This Coat-'Armour pertaineth to 'the Right Honourable '*Edmund* Earl of *Mul-'grave*, Baron *Sheffield* of '*Butterwick*, and Knight 'of the moſt noble Order 'of the Garter. An Eſcu-'tcheon like unto this but of different Colour 'and Metal, *viz.* (the Field *Saphire*, a Chevron 'between three Garbs, *Topaz*) was born by 'Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, late Lord Chancellor of '*England*, Counſellor to that Peerleſs Queen *Eli-'zabeth*, of immortal Memory: A Coat well 'befitting his Magnificence and bounteous Hoſ-'pitality, wherein he hath ſcarce had any Rival 'ever ſince.

'*Azure*, a Chevron between three Garbs *Or*, 'is the Coat-Armour of the *Hattons*, the chief 'Ornament now exiſting in the Perſon of the 'Right Honourable *Chriſtopher* Lord *Hatton* of '*Kirby*, Governor of his Majeſty's Iſland of '*Guernſey*.'

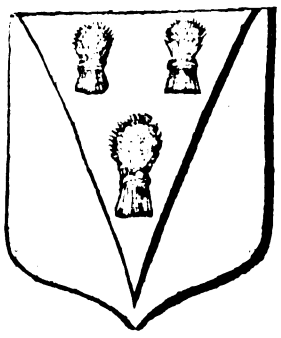


"He beareth *Sable*, a "Chevron engrailed be-"tween three Garbs or "Wheat-ſheaves *Argent*, "by the Name of *Field*, "and is born by *Thomas* "*Field* of *Stanſtead-bury* "in the County of *Hert-"ford*, Eſq;

This Coat was granted to *Edmond Field* of *Weſton* in the County of *Hertford*, Son of *Thomas Field* of the ſame Place, and to his Siſter *Suſan*, by Sir *Edw. Byſhe*, Clarencieux, *Decemb.* 8, 1662.

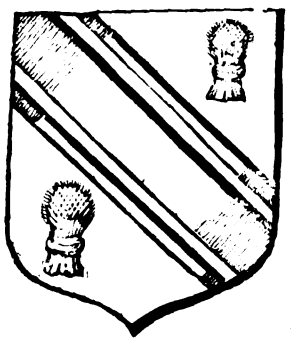
I have ſeen the Copy of the Grant of this ſame Coat by the ſame Sir *Edward Byſhe*, when Garter, and to the ſame *Edmond Field* of *Weſton*, dated *March* 9, 1653.

Her. Off. Sir E. Byſhe's *Grants*, *f.* 8.



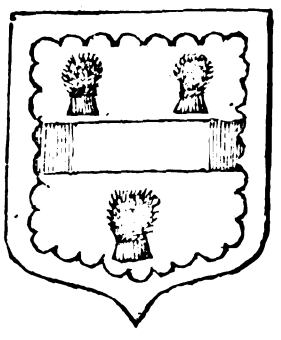
Or, on a Pile *Vert*, three Garbs of the Field. This Coat was born by *Tho. Oldfield*, M. A. and Fellow of *Oriel-Colledge*, who dy'd the 17th of *January* 1657-8, and was buried in ..... Church in *Southwark* near *London* in *Surry*, in which County and Dioceſe of *Wincheſter* he was born.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Rem.* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 94.



Azure, a Bend cottiſed between two Garbs *Or*, is born by the Name of *Tilſon*, and was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, *Aug.* 28, 1580. in the 22d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Ralph Tilſon* of *Huxleigh* in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, Gent.

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. Numb. 8444

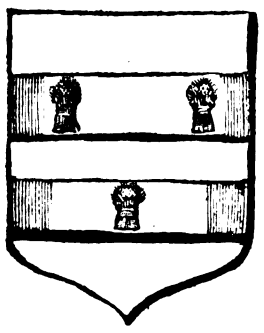


Azure, a Feſs between three Garbs *Or*, a Bordure engrail'd of the Second, is born by the Name of *Kempe*, and was confirmed or granted to *Edward Kempe* of *Dover* (Eſquire of the Body to King *Charles* I.) *Anno* 1641, by Sir *William Segar*, Garter.

He

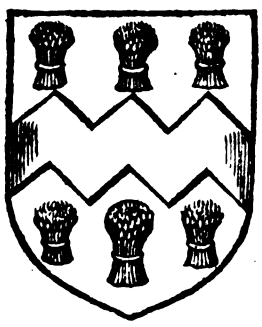
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He beareth *Gules*, a Feſs *Ermine*, between three Garbs *Or*, a Bordure of the Second, by the Name of *Kempe*, and was granted to *William Kempe* of *South-Malling* in the County of *Suſſex*, Gent. by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, *Decemb.* 6, 1662. in the 24th Year of King *Charles* the Second.

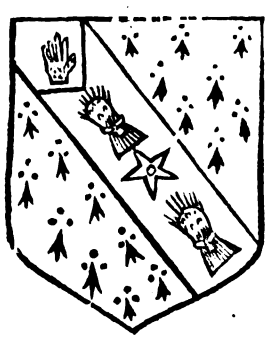


Argent, on two Barrs *Sable*, three Garbs *Or*, is born by the Name of *Knightbridge*, and was granted to *Anthony Knightbridge* of *Chelmsford* in the County of *Eſſex*, and to *Richard*, *John* and *George*, his Brethren, Sons of *John Knightbridge* of *Chelmsford* aforeſaid, by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, in *May* 1663, in the 14th Year of King *Charles* II.

Her. Off. Grants by Sir Edward Byſhe.

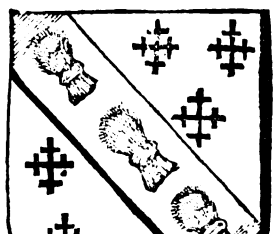


'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Feſs *dancette*, between 'ſix Garbs *Or*, by the 'Name of *Rayncourt*. *Leigh* 'calleth it a Sheaf of 'Wheat; but though it 'were of Rye, Barley, or 'Cumin, or whatſoever 'it were (ſaith he) it is 'ſufficient to call it a Garb '(which is a *French*, or rather a *Teutonick* Word, 'ſignifying a Sheaf) telling the Colour or Metal 'whereof it is. As to their ſole and diverſe 'Bearing upon, and with Ordinaries between 'them, theſe few Examples may ſuffice for the 'preſent: Others ſhall follow in their Places.

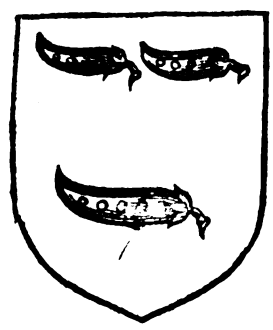


'He beareth *Ermine*, 'on a Bend *Azure*, a Mul- 'let pierced *Or*, between 'two Garbs, *Proper*, by 'the Name of *Modyford*, 'and is the Paternal Coat- 'Armour of *Thomas Mo- 'dyford* of *Eaſtuar* in the 'County of *Kent*, Eſq; 'Colonel of a Regiment 'of Foot at *Port-Royal* in 'the Iſland of *Jamaica*, Son and Heir of Sir *Tho- 'mas Modyford*, Baronet, late Governor of the 'ſaid Iſland.

(M) *Smith* of *Gibliſton*; *Argent*, a Saltire *Azure*, between two Creſcents (in Chief and Baſe) *Gules*, and as many Garbs (in Feſs) of the Second, banded, *Or*.



Or, on a Bend between ſix Croſs-croſlets *Azure*, three Garbs of the Field, is born by the Name of *Bancroft*, and was aſſigned *Novemb.* 1604. by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, to his Grace *Richard Bancroft*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Bean-cods Barr- 'ways, two and one, *Pro- 'per*, by the Name of '*Hardbeane*. The Bean in 'ancient Times among 'the *Grecians*, was of great 'Authority; for by it 'they made all the Ma- 'giſtrates of their Com- 'monwealths, which were choſen by caſting in 'of Beans, inſtead of giving of Voices or Suf- 'frages. But *Pythagoras* taught his Scholars to 'hate the Bean above all other Vegetables, 'meaning, perchance, that they ſhould ſhun the 'Bearing of any Office; though others give 'other Reaſons of that his Doctrine. Some 'write, That the Flowers of the Beans, tho' 'very pleaſing to the Smell, yet are very hurt- 'ful to weak Brains; and that therefore in the 'Time of their flow'ring there are more fooliſh 'than at other Times; meaning, belike, thoſe 'who then diſtil theſe Flowers to make them- 'ſelves fair therewith.

'To this Head muſt be referred all other Sorts 'of nutritive Herbs born in Coat-Armour, whe- 'ther they produce Grain in Ear, Cod or Husk; 'or that they be Herbs for the Pot, or Salads; 'as Betony, Spinage, Coleworts, Lettice, Pur- 'ſlane, Leeks, Scallions, *&c.* all which I leave 'to Obſervation, becauſe I labour by all Means 'to paſs thorough this vaſt Sea of the infinite 'Varieties of Nature, with what convenient 'Brevity I may, becauſe *Quod brevius eſt, ſemper 'delectabilius habetur*; in ſuch Things as theſe, 'The Shorter the Sweeter.

CHAP. X.

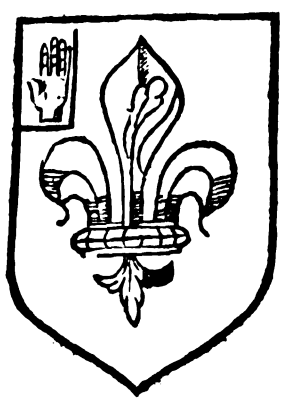
'NEXT after Herbs Nutritive, let us 'take a Taſte of Herbs leſs Nutritive, 'which are either Coronary or Phyſical. Co- 'ronary Herbs are ſuch, as in reſpect of their 'odoriferous Smell, have been of long Time, 'and yet are uſed for decking and trimming of 'the Body, or adorning of Houſes, or other 'pleaſurable Uſe for the Eye or Scent; as alſo 'in reſpect of their beautiful Shape and Colour, 'were moſt commonly beſtowed in making of 'Crowns and Garlands; of which Uſes they 'received their Name of Coronary. Among 'which

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'which we may reckon the Roſe before ex-
'preſſed, to be one of the chiefeſt; as alſo Vio-
'lets of all Sorts, Clove-gilliflowers, Sweet
'Marjoram, Roſemary, White Daffodil, Spike-
'nard, Roſe Campion, Daiſies, *&c.* But of all
'other, the *Fleur de lis* is of moſt Eſteem, ha-
'ving been from the firſt Bearing, the Charge
'of a Regal Eſcutcheon, originally born by the
'*French* Kings; tho' Tract of Time hath made
'the Bearing of them more vulgar; even as
'Purple was in ancient Times a Wearing only
'for Princes, which now hath loſt that Prero-
'gative through Cuſtom.

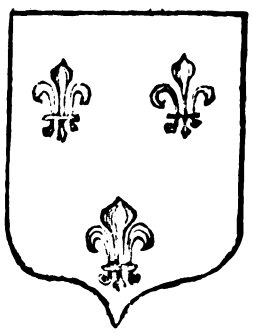


"He beareth *Saphir*, a "*Fleur de lis*, *Pearl*. This "is the paternal Coat-"Armour of the Right "Honourable *George* Earl "of *Briſtol*, Lord *Digby* "of *Sherborne*, and Knight "of the moſt Noble Or-"der of the Garter.

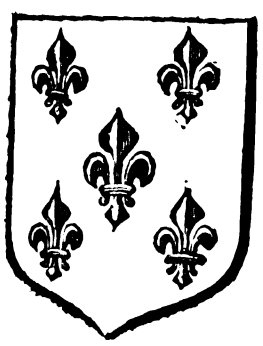


"*Or*, a *Fleur de lis Azure*, "is born by the Name of "*Portman*, and with the "Arms of *Ulſter*, is the "Coat-Armour of Sir *Wil-*"*liam Portman* of *Or-*"*chard* in *Somerſetſhire*, "Knight of the Bath, and "Baronet.

(M) *Sydeſerfe*; *Argent*, a *Fleur de lis*, *Azure*.

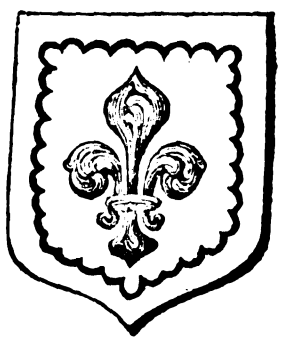


..... three *Fleurs de lis*, ... is the Coat pertaining to Mr. *Henry Maſterman* of *Wheel-hall*, in the Pariſh of *Rickall* in the Eaſt Riding of the County of *York*.



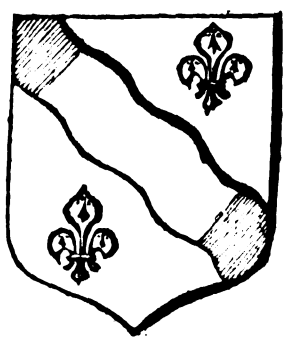
He beareth *Azure*, five *Fleurs de lis* in Saltire, *Argent*, by the Name of *Badd*. This Coat was granted to the Family of *Badd* of ..... in the County of *Southampton*, by Sir *William Segar*, 2d *January* 1626, in the 2d Year of King *Charles* I.

Her. Off. Viſit. of Hants. C. 19. 120. b.



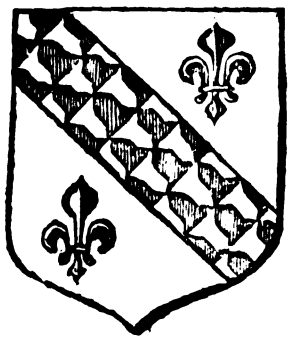
Argent, a *Fleur de lis* within a Bordure engrailed *Gules*, pertain'd to *John Carwythyan* of *Panſton* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Katharine*, Daughter and Heir of *John Bowdon* of *Pathſtow* in the County of *Cornwall*, and had Iſſue *George*, *Charles*, *John*, *Richard*, and *Grace*. The ſaid *John Carwythyan* of *Panſton*, was Son and Heir of *William*, the Son and Heir of *Richard Carwythyan* of the ſaid Place, *Eſq*; which *Richard* laſt mentioned was Son and Heir of *John Carwythyan* of *Carwythyan* in the County of *Cornwall*, the Son and Heir of *Thomas* of the ſame Place, by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Meo* of *Small-ſell*.

Grafton, fol. 19.



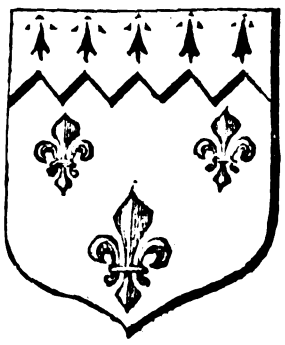
Azure, a Bend wavy *Argent*, between two *Fleurs de lis Ermine*, was aſſigned and granted by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, the 27th of *Jan.* 1586. in the 29th Year of Queen *Eliz.* to *William Borough*, Eſq; Clerk and Comptroller of the Queen's Navy, Son of *Walter Borough*, deſcended from the *Boroughs* at *Northam* near *Barnſtaple* in the County of *Devon*.

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. No. 844.



He beareth *Sable*, a Bend *Vaire*, between two *Fleurs de lis Or*, by the Name of *Bloys*. This Coat was granted or confirmed to ..... *Bloys* of *Ipſwych* in the County of *Suffolk*, by *William Segar*.

Int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.

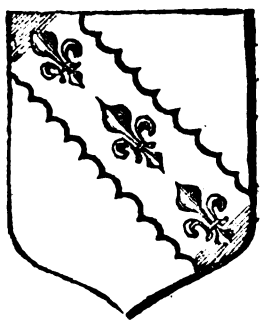


Gules, three *Fleurs de lis Argent*, and a Chief Indented *Ermine*, is born by the Name of *Ireland*, and was aſſigned by *William Segar Anno* 1601, to *James Ireland*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *John Ireland* of *Herefordſhire*, Son of *Hugh Ireland* in the County of *Lancaſter*.

Her. Off. Lond. and int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy King of Arms.

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Argent, on a Bend engrailed *Sable*, three *Fleurs de lis* of the Field, within the ſiniſter Chief Point a Creſcent for a Difference; was the Coat of *Tho. Holt* of *Greſilhurſt*, who married *Dorothy*, Daughter to Sir *Ralph Londford*, Kt. and had Iſſue *Francis*, *Ralph* and *Richard*.

Collect. of the North. *per* Glover, *or per* Cheſt. *in* Aſhm. M. S. No. 834. *p.* 7.

..... on a Bend engrail'd ..... three *Fleurs de lis* ..... with a Creſcent for a Difference, was the Bearing of *Robert Holt*, L. L. D. and Fellow of *All Souls College*, who dy'd the 13th of *Novemb.* 1673, and was buried in that Colledge Chappel, aged *circa* 34. He was born the County of *Lancaſter*, and had been ſometime of *Brazen noſe Colledge*.——

In lib. matr. Univerſitatis Oxon. in Braſnoſe hæc occurrunt. (viz.) Rich. Holt, Ætat. 17. 1663. *fil. Rob. H. de Caſtleton in Com. Lanc. Arm.*—— *Jacob. Holt æt.* 16. 1664. *fil. ejuſd. Rob.* —— Theſe two (ſaith Mr. *Wood*) if I am not miſtaken, were Brothers to the aforeſaid Doctor *Holt*.

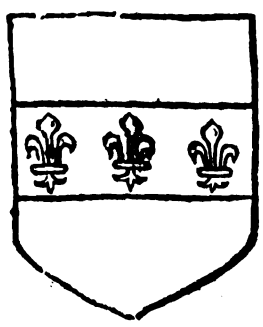
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Rem.* de Com. Oxon. *p.*128.

Ermine, on a Bend engrailed *Azure*, three *Fleurs de lis Or*, pertain'd to *Hugh Burye* of *Collyton* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Richard Pollard* of *Harwood* in the ſaid County, *Eſq*;

Note, That *Hugh* aforeſaid was ſecond Son of *Richard Burye* of *Collyton*, Eſq; which *Richard* was Son and Heir of *John* of the ſame Place, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *William Burye* alias *Berrey* of *Collyton* aforeſaid.——

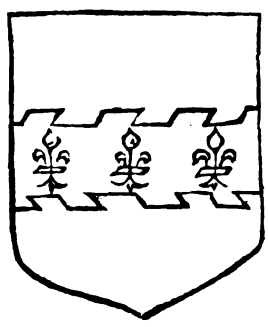
Grafton, *fol.* 58.

'Tis to be noted (ſaith the ſaid *Graſton*, *fol. ibid.*) that one *George Berry*, *Anno* 2. *R.* 3. was an Herald by the Title of *Comfort*, and afterwards *Rougcroſs*, and bore this Coat *Anno Dom.* 1483.



" He bears *Argent*, on a " Feſs *Gules*, three *Fleurs* " *de lis*, *Or*; by the Name " of *Diſney* of *Norton Diſ-* " *ney* in *Lincolnſhire*: And " is now born by *Daniel* " and *John Diſney* of *Lin-* " *coln*, Eſq; *William Diſ-* " *ney* of *Norton Diſney* " aforeſaid, *Gent.* the Re- " verend Mr. *Richard Diſ-* " *ney* Rector of *Blokam*, and the Reverend Mr. *Matthew Diſney* Rector of *Blechely* in *Buckinghamſhire*.

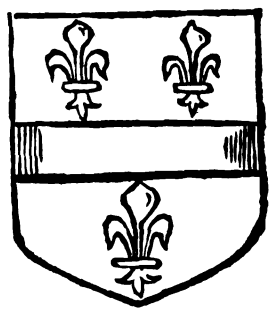
Or, on a Feſs *Gules*, three *Fleurs de lis* of the Field, with a Creſcent for a Difference, is born by the Name of *Lennard*; and was confirmed to *Sampſon Lennard*, Son of *William Lennard*, ſecond Son of *John Lennard* of *Chepſted* in *Kent*, and younger Brother of *John Lennard* of *Claver-ing* and *Knolle*, who was Father of Sir *Sampſon Lennard*, Lord *Dacre* (in Right of his Wife) and of *Herſtmonceus* in *Suſſex*, by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *Anno Dom.* 1628.



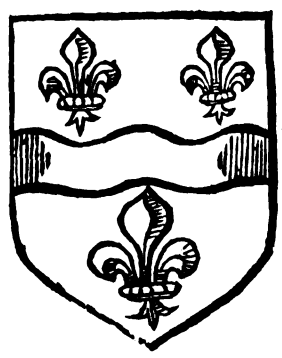
" *Argent*, on a Feſs Ra- " gule *Azure*, three *Fleurs* " *de lis*, *Or*, and is the " Coat-Armour of *Wil-* " *liam Atwood* of *Brom-* " *field* in *Eſſex*, and of " *Gray*'s *Inn* in *Middleſex*, " Eſq; Son and Heir of " *John Atwood*, Eſq; de- " ceaſed, by *Elizabeth*, " eldeſt Daughter and Coheir of *Patrick Young*, " Eſq; Son of Sir *Peter Young*, Knight, Almoner " and Privy Counſellor of *Scotland* to King " *James*."

Argent, on a Feſs Ragule *Azure*, three *Fleurs de lis Or*, was confirm'd or aſſign'd by Patent, by *William Segar* to *Henry Wood* of *London*, and *Watringbury* in *Kent*, and to *Robert Wood* his Brother.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. 507. b.



Argent, a Feſs between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Sable*, by the Name of *Evance*; which ſaid Coat is born by *John Evance* of the City of *London*, Eſq;



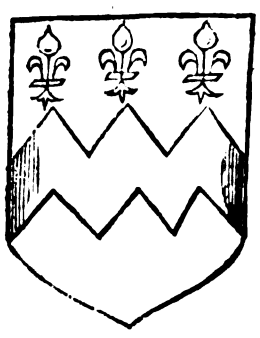
" He beareth *Gules*, a " Feſs wavy between three " *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*, by the " Name of *Hicks*; and " with the Arms of *Ul-* " *ſter*, is the Bearing of " Sir *William Hicks* of *Ric-* " *kols* in the Pariſh of *Low-* " *Layton* in *Eſſex*, Knight " and Baronet."

This Coat was certified by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *Richard St. George*, Norroy, *Henry St. George*, *Richmond*; and *R. Brook*, *York*; to *William Hickes*, Eſq; 6191, Son and Heir of Sir *Michael Hickes*, Kt. deceaſed.

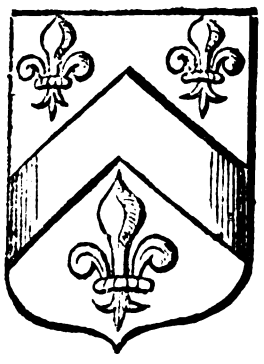
Her. Off. Grants *of Arms*, *Vol.* 1. *f.* 428.

" *Sable*,

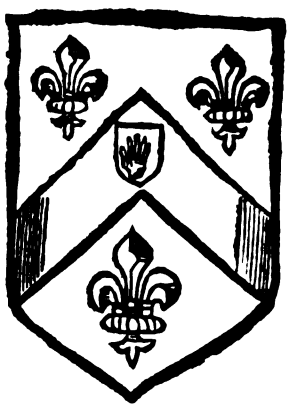
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" *Sable*, a Feſs *dancet-*
" *tée*, *Or*, in Chief three
" *Fleurs de lis*, *Argent*, by
" the Name of *Feak*, and
" is born by *William Feak*
" of *Stafford* in *Stafford-*
" *ſhire*, Gent. Son and
" Heir of *John Feak* of
" *London*, Gent. deceaſed.



" He beareth *Or*, a
" Chevron between three
" *Fleurs de lis*, *Sable*. This
" Coat-Armour pertained
" to the very worſhipful
" Sir *Thomas Fanſhaw*,
" Knight of the Bath, his
" Majeſty's Remembran-
" cer of his Highneſs's
" Court of *Exchequer*;
" and was alſo born by
" the Right Honourable
" *Thomas* Lord Viſcount *Fanſhaw* of the King-
" dom of *Ireland*, his Majeſty's Remembrancer
" of the Court of *Exchequer*. This Flower is,
" in *Latin*, called *Iris*, for that it ſomewhat
" reſembleth the Colour of the Rainbow. Some
" of the *French* confound this with the Lilly,
" as he did, who doubting the Validity of the
" *Salique* Law to debar the Females from the
" Crown of *France*, would make it ſure out
" of a ſtronger Law, becauſe (forſooth) *Lilia*
" *non laborant, neque nent*: *The Lillies neither*
" *Labour nor Spin*: Which Reaſon excludes as
" well a laborious *Hercules*, as a ſpinning *Om-*
" *phale*.



' He beareth *Argent*, on
' a Chevron, *Gules*, be-
' tween three *Fleurs de lis*,
' *Sable*, an Ineſcutcheon
' of the Firſt, charged with
' a ſiniſter Hand couped
' at the Wriſt, as the Se-
' cond. This is the Coat-
' Armour of that noble
' Knight and Baronet,
' Sir *Baſil Dixwell* of *Bar-*
' *ham* in *Kent*, whoſe real
' Expreſſions of true Love and Affection to
' his native Country, deſerve Commemora-
' tion. Here I name of the Firſt, and as the
' Second, to avoid iteration of the ſame Words,
' according to the Rule formerly given.

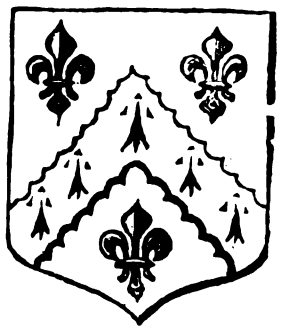
' *Sable*, a Chevron between three *Fleurs de*
' *lis*, *Argent*, is the Coat-Armour of Sir *Lionel*
' *Jenkins*, Knight, Judge of his Majeſty's High
' Court of Admiralty, and of the Prerogative
' Court.

' *Or*, a Chevron, *Sable*, between three *Fleurs*
' *de lis*, *Azure*, is the Coat-Armour of *John*
' *Millecent* of *Barham-hall* in the Pariſh of *Lin-*
' *ton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Eſq;

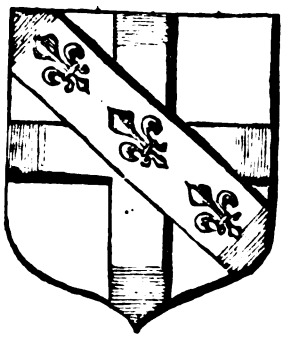
(G) *Kinnymouth* of *Craighall* in *Scotland*; *Azure*, a Chevron between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Argent*.

(H) *Brown* of *Colſtoun*; *Gules*, a Chevron between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*.

He beareth *Or*, a Chevron between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Purpure*, by the Name of *Sweit*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, by Patent, dated *April* 10, 1665, in the 17th Year of King *Charles* II. to Sir *Giles Sweit* Doctor of Laws, and Dean of the Arches; a Perſon of ſingular Integrity, Learning, Juſtice, and Loyalty even in the Worſt of Times.



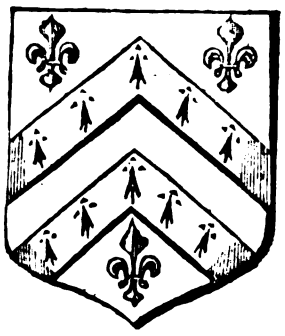
He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron engrailed, *Ermine*, between 3 *Fleurs de lis*, *Argent*, by the Name of *Crome*; and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of *Valentine Crome* of *Mayden-Early* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq; deſcended from the ancient Family of *Lewis* in *Yorkſhire*.



He beareth *Or*, a Croſs *Vert*, on a Bend over all *Gules*, three *Fleurs de lis* of the Field, by the Name of *Berenger*. This Coat was aſſigned to ..... *Berenger* of *Bucks*, by *William Segar*, in the eighth Year of King *James* the Firſt, 1610.

Vide Her. Off. Bucks, *C.* 26. *f.* 14.

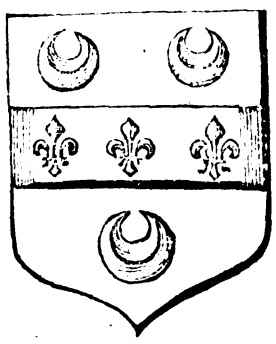
Carruthers of *Howmains*; *Gules*, two Chevrons engrail'd between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*.



Or, two Chevrons *Ermines* between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Sable*, was aſſign'd by Patent by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter, *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, and *William Flower*, Norroy, *Anno* 1571, about the 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Fanſhaw* of *Fanſhaw-gate* in the County of *Derby*, Maſter of the Court of Remembrances to Queen *Elizabeth* of bleſſed Memory.

M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834. *p.* 28.

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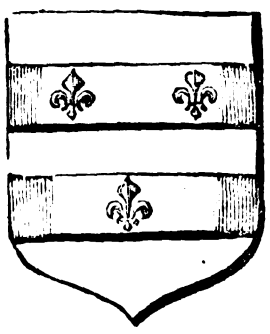


He beareth *Argent*, on a Feſs between three Creſcents, *Gules*, as many *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*, by the Name of *Oakley*. This Coat belonged to the *Oakleys* of *Oakley* in the County of *Salop*, of whoſe Genealogy I find this Account, *viz.*

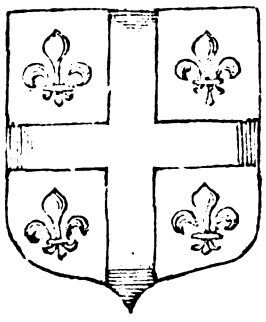
Rowland Oakley of *Oakley* in the County of *Salop*, married *Mary*, Daughter of *William Crowther* of *Betſon* in the ſaid County, and had Iſſue by her four Sons and three Daughters; the Sons were *Richard*, eldeſt Son; *Samuel*, ſecond Son, a Merchant in *London*; *John Oakley*, third Son, of the City of *Weſtminſter*; and *Jeremy*, fourth Son, a Divine. The Daughters were *Judith*, Wife of *Maurice Tanner* of *Biſhop's Caſtle*, eldeſt Daughter; *Mary*, Wife of *Rowland Oakley* of *Pentrenant* in the County of *Montgomery*; and *Martha*, third Daughter, Wife of *John Ambler*, Clerk.

Richard Oakley of *Oakley* in the County of *Salop*, eldeſt Son and Heir of *Rowland* aforeſaid, married two Wives; the Firſt was *Mary*, Siſter of *John Combes* of *Grey's Inn* in the County of *Middleſex*; the ſecond Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter of ..... *Wormall*, but by her he had no Iſſue; though, by his firſt Wife *Mary* aforeſaid, he had two Sons and five Daughters. The Sons were *William Oakley* of *Oakley*, Eſq; eldeſt Son (at the Date hereof one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County of *Salop*, aged Thirty Two, the 6th of *September*, *Anno* 1664; he married *Mary*, ſecond Daughter to *Walter Waring* of *Owlbury* in the County of *Salop*) and *Rowland Oakley*, ſecond Son, in *Hamborough*, Merchant. The Names of the Daughters were *Martha*, eldeſt Daughter, Wife to *Richard Owen* of *Rhuſayſon* in the County of *Montgomery*, Eſq; *Mary*, ſecond Daughter, Wife of *John Newton* of *Highley* in the County of *Salop*; *Margaret*, third Daughter, Wife of *Tho. Crump* of *Ludlow*, Eſq; *Judith*, fourth Daughter, Wife of *Edward Hervert* of ..... in the County of *Merioneth*; and *Anne*, fifth Daughter.

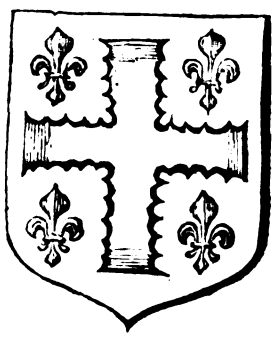
Purſlow *Hundred*. *Taken at* Bridgnorth, Sept. 6, Anno 1664. Vid. Lib. Not. Cum. C. 35. Fol. 96. a. in Coll. Armorum.



Argent, on two Barrs *Sable*, three *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Hoet*; and was granted to *Peter Hoet* the Elder, *Gent.* and Merchant of *London*, by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, *March* 22, 1663.

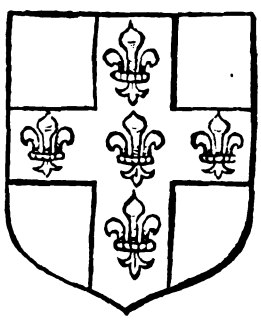


Gules, a Croſs between four *Fleurs de lis*, *Argent*, is the Coat-Armour of Sir *William Aſhhurſt*, ſometime Lord Mayor and Alderman of the City of *London*, as appears by the Regiſter of the Colledge of Arms.



Gules, a Croſs engrailed *humetté*, *Or*, between four *Fleurs de lis*, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Aſhworth*, and was atteſted *March* .... *Anno* 1585, by ..... Norroy, and his Son ..... *Somerſet*, to belong to *Gervais Aſhworth* of *Eaton* near *Windſor*.

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſhm. No. 844.



" He beareth *Argent*, on " a Croſs, *Sable*, five *Fleurs* " *de lis* of the Firſt. This " Coat-Armour, in the " Time of King *Henry* " the Fourth, appertain- " ed unto *Robert le Neve* " of *Tivetiſhall* in the " County of *Norfolk* (as " appeareth by Seals of " old Deeds and ancient Rolls of Arms) from " whom are deſcended thoſe of that Surname " now remaining at *Aſlactun*, *Witchingham*, " and other Places in the ſaid County."

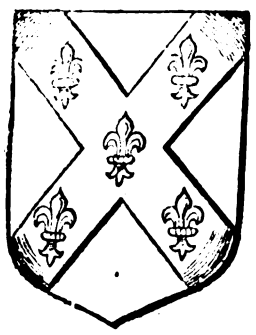
This Coat was confirmed by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 5th of *May* 1627, in the third Year of King *Charles* I. to *William le Neve*, Eſq; *York* Herald (afterwards Knight, and Clarencieux King of Arms) which *William* deſcended from the ancient Family of *le Neve*, who, in the Reigns of King *Edward* III. and former Kings, were Owners of a Seigniory nam'd *le Neves*, which from late Poſſeſſors hath indeed been ſince called *Spencers*, *Goodwins* and *Griſes*. 'Tis ſcituate in *Tivetſhall* in the County of *Norfolk*; but they had other Lands in *Suffolk*. Of this Family is *Peter le Neve*, Eſq; at preſent Norroy King of Arms.

" If this Croſs were ſeminated all over with " *Fleurs de lis*, ſhewing upon the Sides or " Edges thereof but the Halves of ſome of " them, then it ſhould be blazoned *Semy de* " *Fleurs de lis*: And the like is to be obſerved " when they be ſo born on any other Ordinary " or Charge."

Argent,

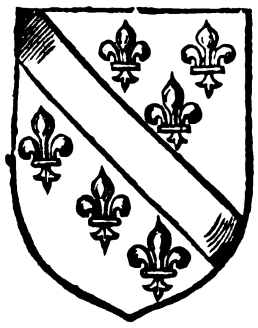
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Argent, on a Croſs *Gules*, five *Fleurs de lis* of the Field, is born by the Name of *Ivat*, and was confirm'd to *Thomas Ivat* of *London*, Eſq; Searcher of the Port of the City of *London*, Son of *William Ivat*, who married the Daughter of *William Littleton* alias *Lodge*, ſometime of *Creſwell* in the County of *Salop*, Eſq; and Niece to Sir *Tho. Middleton*, who, *Anno* 1583, was Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, by Sir *William Segar*, *June* the 27th, 1626, in the ſecond Year of King *Charles* I.

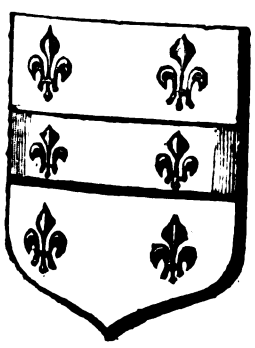


" He beareth *Argent*, " on a Saltire, *Sable*, five " *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*. This " Coat-Armour pertained " to Sir *Thomas Hawkins* " of *Naſh* in *Kent*, Kt."

" I have inſerted this Eſcutcheon, not only " to ſhew you that this Flower is born upon " this Kind of Ordinary, but alſo to give de- " monſtration that the Saltire charged contain- " eth the third Part of the Field, according to " the Rule formerly given."



' He beareth *Sable*, a ' Bend, *Argent*, between ' ſix *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*, by ' the Name of *Redmere*. ' This Coat-Armour have ' I added in regard of the ' Variety of Bearing here- ' of, from thoſe before- ' handled, inaſmuch as in ' this one Eſcutcheon is ' comprehended the full Number contained in ' both the former; as alſo to make known in ' what Manner theſe, or other Charges of like ' Bearing muſt be placed, the ſame being born ' entire: But if they were ſtrewed, or (as I ' may better term it) ſeminated all over the ' Field, then were it not a Bend between, but ' upon, or over them: Foraſmuch as in ſuch ' Bearing only the Halves of many of them, or ' ſome greater or leſſer Portion of them would ' appear as well under the Bend, as in the Li- ' mits or Edges of the Eſcutcheon.

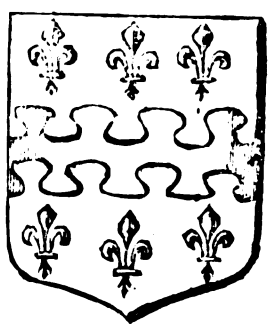


Or, on a Feſs between four *Fleurs de lis*, *Gules*, two other *Gold*, was the Coat of *Roger Davell* of *Cokold* or *Cokwold*, who married *Anne*, Daughter of *John Colver* of *Bauke*, by whom (ſaith *Glover*) he hath Iſſue *Francis*, Son and Heir, *Richard*, ſecond Son, and *Thomaſin* a Daughter, alſo *Katherine* a Daughter. He was (of Seven) the eldeſt Son and Heir of *Robert* and of *Katharine* his Wife, one of the Daughters of Sir *Robert Laſſels* of *Brekenbraghe*; which *Robert* (of two) was the Eldeſt, Son and Heir to *John Davell*, and his firſt Wife ..... one of the Daughters of *Leonard Conyers* of *Byland*; which *John* was (of four Sons) the Eldeſt, and Heir to *George Davell*, by his ſecond Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of one *Tho. Foyſter*; which *George* was Son and Heir of *George Davell* of *Cokold* or *Cokwold* ..... and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *John Covell*.

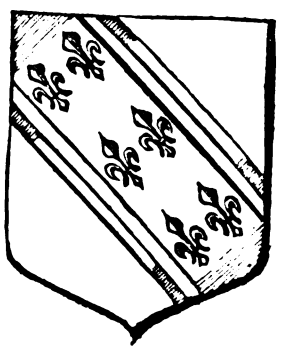
Pedigrees per Glover, p. 45. *Arm. in the* Alph. M. 5 *in* Aſhm. Num. 804.

'Twas the Coat alſo (with a Creſcent in Chief for a Difference) of *William Davell*, who married to his firſt Wife, *Anne*, Daughter of *Robert Bovell* of *Newbrough*, and by her (ſaith *Glover*) hath Iſſue *Henry*, Son and Heir; alſo *Margaret*, married to *John Warner* of *London*; *Anne*, married to *John Maſon* of *London*; and *Joan*. To his ſecond Wife he married *Jane*, Daughter of *James Foxe* of *Thorp*, Gent. and by her (ſaith the ſaid *Glover*) hath Iſſue *Chriſtopher*, ſecond Son, and *Thomas* third Son; alſo three Daughters, *Dorothy*, *Elizabeth* and *Jane*.

Note, That the ſaid *William Davell* (of three Sons, the two Youngeſt of whom dy'd Iſſueleſs) was eldeſt Son and Heir of *George Davell* of *Cokold* or *Cokwold*, ſecond Son of the ſecond *George Davell* of *Cokwold* abovemention'd, which *George* (ſecond Son) married *Jane*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *William Laurence* of *Myton*, Gent.

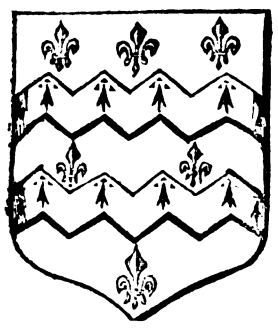


" He beareth *Argent*, a " Feſs Nebule, *Gules*, be- " tween ſix *Fleurs de lis*, " *Sable*, by the Name of " *Dobſon*, and is the Coat- " Armour of *Edward Dob- " ſon* of *Leverpool* in *Lan- " caſhire*, Eſq;

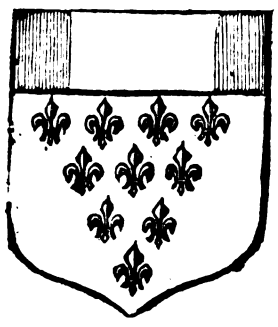


He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend *Azure*, cottiſed *Gules*, ſix *Fleurs de lis*, 2, 2, 2, *Or*, by the Name of *Clapham*. This Coat was confirm'd or granted by *William Segar* and *William Cambden*, *Anno Dom.* 1599. to *John Clapham* of the City of *London*. — *Inter M. S. P. le Neve*, Norroy. —

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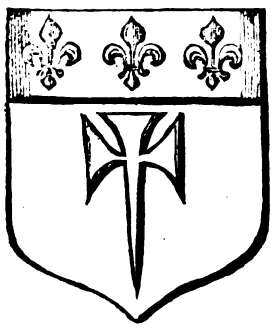


He beareth *Azure*, two Barrs indented, *Ermine*, between ſix *Fleurs de lis*, 3, 2, 1, *Or*, by the Name of *Cadiman*. This Coat was confirmed to *Thomas Cadiman*, Doctor of Phyſick to the Queen, Son of *Thomas Cadiman* of *Rygate* in the County of *Norfolk*, by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 16th of *December*, 1633.



Or, Ten *Fleurs de lis*, 4, 3, 2, 1, *Sable*, and a Chief, *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Mortimer*; and was granted to *John Mortimer* of *Cheſhunt* in the County of *Hertford*, Son of *Mark Mortimer* of *London*, Merchant, by Sir *Tho. St. George*, Garter, and Sir *Henry St. George*, Clarencieux, *June* 14, 1688. in the 4th Year of King *James* II.

The Arms of *Mortimer* of *Attilburgh* in the County of *Norfolk*, and (anciently) Barons of Parliament, were *Or*, ten *Fleurs de lis*, 4, 3, 2, 1, *Sable*.

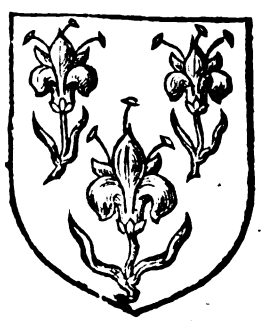


Or, a Croſs *Pateé Fichee*, *Sable*, on a Chief of the ſecond three *Fleurs de lis*, *Gold*, is born by the Name of *Brockman*, and was by Patent aſſigned or allowed by *William Cambden* in *June* 1606. to *William Brockman* of *Brichborough* in the County of *Kent*.

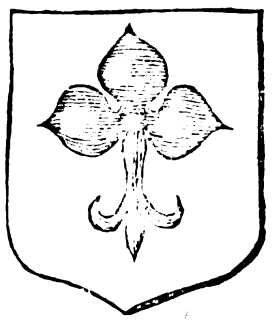
Azure, a Creſcent *Or*, between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Argent*, within a Bordure engrail'd of the Second, was confirm'd unto *William Unwyn* of *Chatterley* in the County of *Stafford*, by *William Flower*, Norroy, *Novemb.* 18, 1581. in the 24th Year of Queen *Eliz.*

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſh. Num. 844.

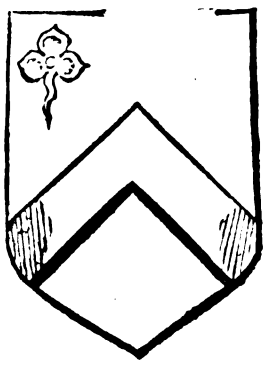
(99) *Brownhill*; *Azure*, the Sun in his Glory, *Proper*, between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Argent*.



'The Field is *Sable*, 'three Lillies ſlipped, their 'Stalks, Seeds, Blades and 'Leaves, *Argent*. Theſe 'Arms pertain to the 'Colledge of *Wincheſter*, 'founded by the renown-'ed Architect, *William* '*Wickham*, Biſhop of *Win-*'*ton*, who contrived thoſe 'many and moſt curious Caſtles and other 'Buildings of King *Edward* the Third's. And 'beſides this goodly Colledge of *Winton*, built 'another magnificent Colledge (called the *New* '*Colledge*) in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; Two 'ſuch abſolute Foundations, as never any King 'of this Land did the like. This *Wickham* ha-'ving finiſhed the Caſtle of *Windſor*, cauſed to 'be inſcribed on the Wall of the round Tower, '*This made Wickham*; which cauſed ſuch as 'were envious of his high Favour, to ſuggeſt 'unto the King, That he arrogated all the Ho-'nour of that great Work to himſelf: But he 'pleaſantly ſatisfied the King, ſaying, *That he* '*wrote not, Wickham made this*; but, *This made* '*Wickham*; becauſe by his Service in theſe 'Works he had gained his Sovereign's Princely 'Favour.'



Or, a Trefoil eraſed in the Stalk, *Proper*, was born by the Name of *Askerton*.



Argent, a Chevron, and in dexter Canton a Trefoil ſlipped, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Foot*.

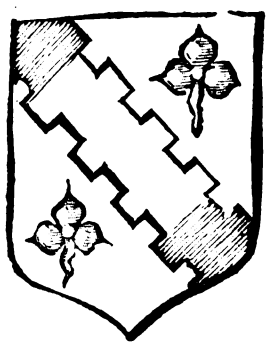
Argent, a Chevron, *Sable*, in dexter Canton a Trefoil ſlipped, *Gules*, was born by *Anthony Ricard* of *London*, living *Anno* 1634, who married ..... Daughter of ..... *Bateman*, Chamberlain of *London*.

Sable, a Trefoil, *Or*, charged with a *German* Text r, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Linne* of *London*.

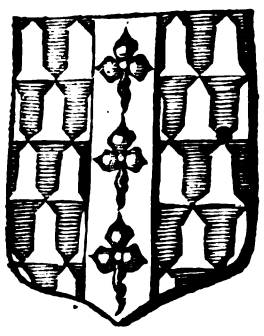
Argent, on a Feſs *ragulé*, *Azure*, three *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*, with a Trefoil ſlipped, in Chief, *Vert*. This Coat was confirmed or granted by Patent to *James Wood* of *Staples Inn* in *Middleſex*, Gent. (deſcended from a Family of that Surname in the County of *Kent*) by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *May* 6, 1613, in the 11th Year of King *James* I.

A Bend

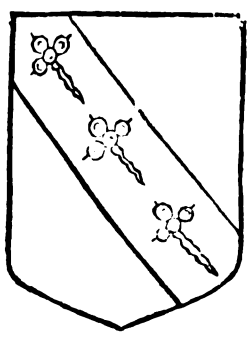
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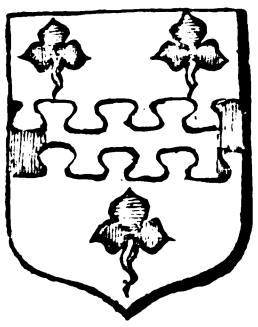
Argent, a Bend Counter-embattled, *Sable*, between two Trefoils ſlipped, *Vert*, a Patent to *Thomas Lewen* born at *Siſton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and now Servant to his Majeſty, being deſcended from the *Lewens* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, ſign'd by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, the 28th of *May* 1640.



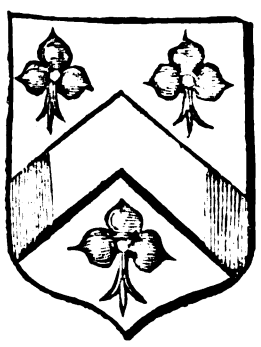
Vaire, *Argent* and *Gules*, on a Pale, *Or*, 3 Trefoils ſlipped, *Vert*, is born by the Name of *Turner*, and was aſſigned by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, *November* 1604, to ..... *Turner* of *Blechingley* in *Surry*.



" He beareth *Gules*, on " a Bend, *Argent*, three " Trefoils ſlipped, *Vert*, " by the Name of *Her-* " *vey*, and is the Coat-Ar- " mour of the Honourable " *John Hervey* of *Ickworth* " in *Suffolk*, Treaſurer to " her Majeſty Queen *Ka-* " *therine*," and now born by the Right Hon. *John* Earl of *Briſtol*.

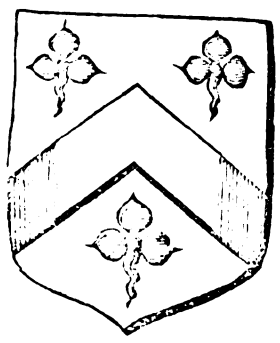


" He beareth *Argent*, a " Feſs Nebule, between " three Trefoils ſlipped, " *Gules*. This Coat per- " tained to *George Thorpe* " of *Wanſwell* in the Coun- " ty of *Glouceſter*, Eſquire, " one of the honourable " Band of his Majeſty's " Gentlemen Penſioners. " The Trefoil is accounted the Husbandman's " Almanack, becauſe when it ſhutteth in the " Leaves, it foretelleth Rain; and therefore " the Feſs Nebule repreſenting the rainy " Clouds, is not unaptly joined with it. This " Leaf being graſſy, ſome may marvel I ſhould " reckon it among the Coronaries: But they " muſt know, That in ancient *Roman* Times, " among other Sorts of Crowns, the *Graminea* " *Corona*, or graſſy Crown, was of very high " Honour to the Wearer.



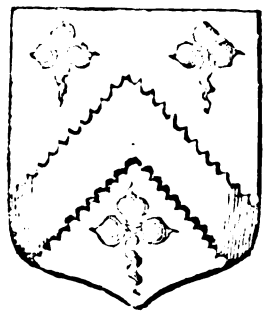
Argent, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Treefoils eraſed in the Stalk, *Azure*, was the Coat pertaining to the Family of *Froſte* of *York*.

Glov. Alph. *of the* North. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834.



Sable, a Chevron between 3 Trefoils ſlipped, *Or*, was aſſigned, allowed and confirmed to *John Lewis*, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *York*, and Recorder of the Town of *Doncaſter*, Son and Heir of *Robert Lewis* of *Marre* in the ſaid County, by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 22d of *October* 1586, in the 28th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

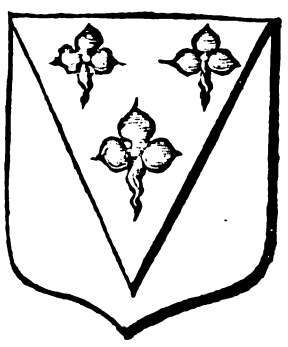
M. S. *of* Grant *in* Aſhm. No. 844.



" He beareth *Or*, a Che- " vron engrailed, between " three Trefoils ſlipped, " *Sable*, by the Name of " *Williamſon*, and is the " Paternal Coat-Armour " of the Right Honoura- " ble Sir *Joſeph William-* " *ſon* of *Milbeck-hall* in " *Cumberland*, Kt. one of his Majeſty's Prin- " cipal Secretaries of State.

This Coat was altered from the Arms of his Anceſtors [which were *Argent*, on a Chevron engrailed, *Azure*, three Creſcents, *Or*, between as many Trefoils, *Sable*] by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, *Feb.* 1, 1670-1, in the 23d Year of King *Charles* II. by a Patent, to *Joſeph Williamſon*, Eſq; Keeper of his Majeſty's Paper-Office for Matters of State and Council, in his Palace at *White-hall*, and Clerk Extraordinary of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council; and, diverſe Years ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. employed as Clerk, or chief Secretary both to the Right Honourable Sir *Edward Nicholas*, Kt. and the Earl of *Arlington*, his Majeſty's Secretaries of State.

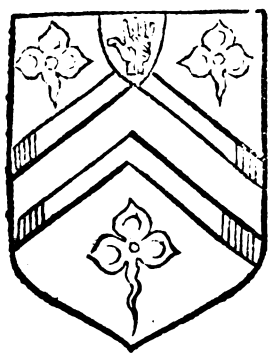
(G) *Azure*, on a Chevron between three Trefoils ſlipped, *Or*, a Mullet, *Gules*, by the Name of *Bothwell* of *Ford* in *Scotland*.



Sable, on a Pile, *Argent*, three Trefoils ſlip'd of the Firſt, is born by the Name of *Noads*, and was confirmed or granted by Sir *Richard St. George*, Clarencieux, *Feb.* 10, 1634, in the 10th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I. to *George Noads* of *Shepallbury* in the County of *Hertford*, Son and Heir of *Charles Noads* of *Shepallbury* aforeſaid; which *Charles* was Son and Heir of *John Noads*, ſometime Servant to King *Henry* VIII. and Nephew and Heir to *George Noads* of *Shepallbury*, ſometime Serjeant at Arms to the ſaid King, who granted the Mannor of *Shepallbury* to the ſaid *George* by

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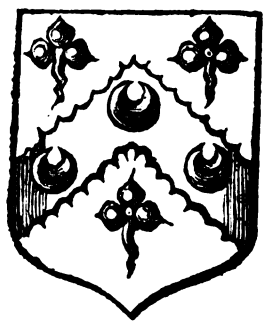
by the Name of *George Noads*, Eſq; Serjeant at Arms, as appears by the Grant thereof under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the 33d Year of King *Henry* VIII.



" He beareth *Or*, 2 Che-
" vronels between three
" Trefoils ſlipped, *Sable*,
" by the Name of *Abdy*,
" and with the Arms of
" *Ulſter*, is the Coat-Ar-
" mour of Sir *John Abdy*
" of *Stapleford-Abbot* in *Eſ-*
" *ſex*, Baronet.

Argent, on a Chevron within a Bordure engrailed, *Azure*, between three Trefoils ſlipped, *Sable*, as many Creſcents, *Or*, was the Coat (ſaith *Glover*) of *Tho. Williamſon* of *Clowghton* in the County of *York*, as more plainly appears in a Patent of the Gift of *William Harvie* alias Norroy King of Arms, bearing Date the 4th and 5th Years of the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*.

Collect. per Glover *in* Aſhm. M. S. Num. 834.

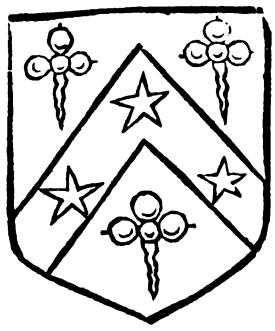


Argent, on a Chevron engrailed between three Trefoils ſlipped, *Azure*, as many Creſcents, *Or*. This was the Coat of *John Williamſonn* of *New-hall* in the County of *Cumberland*, who married two Wives; the Second was the Daughter of *John Thwaytes* of *Vaſridge* alias *Varigg* in the County of *Cumberland*, by whom he had no Iſſue: The Firſt was *Alice*, Daughter of *John Salkeld* of *Pardſey* alias *Pradſey* in the County of *Cumberland*, by whom he had *Tho. Williamſonn* of *Denford* in the County of *Northampton*, who married *Bridget*, Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas Williamſonn* of *Mereſasby* in the County of *Northampton*, living *Anno* 1613; *Anthony* ſecond Son, and *Nicholas* third Son.

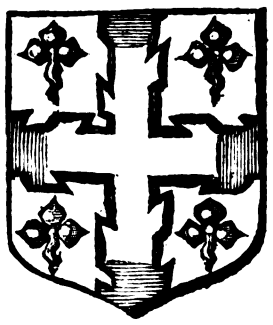
The above-named *John Williamſonn* of *Newhall* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John Williamſonn* of *Wilbech* in the County of *Cumberland*.

Thoſe two Sons, *Anthony* and *Nicholas* abovementioned, appear in another Place (ſaith *Wood*) to be the Sons of the ſaid *John* by his ſecond Wife, and (continues he) perhaps from one of them was deſcended Sir *Joſ. Williamſon*, Secretary of State, who bare the ſame Coat without the Creſcents; the Reaſon of which Altera tion you have ſeen.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood, T. 3.



" *Or*, on a Chevron be-
" tween three Trefoils
" ſlipped, *Sable*, as many
" Mullets of the Field,
" by the Name of *Hol-*
" *worthy*, and is the Pater-
" nal Coat-Armour of
" Sir *Matthew Holworthy*
" of *Great Palſgrave* in
" *Norfolk*, Kt.



He beareth *Or*, a Croſs *Raguléé* between 4 Trefoils ſlipped, *Vert*, by the Name of *Clarke*. This Coat was aſſigned by Patent dated *October* 10, 1671, in the 23d Year of King *Charles* the Second, to *Robert Clarke* the Elder, of St. *Ives*, in the County of *Huntington*, Gent.

The Genealogy of whoſe Family (ſo far as I find) runs thus. *Robert Clarke* of *Somerſham* in the County of *Huntington*, who dy'd about 1641, *ætat. circa* 65, married and had Iſſue *Robert Clarke* of the ſame Place, afterwards of St. *Ives* in the ſame County, who dy'd about the Year 1673, *ætat.* 67, having firſt married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of ..... and Relict of *Stephen Cope* of *Pidley* in the County of *Huntington*, and by her had Iſſue three Sons and one Daughter *Mary*, who was married to *John Jegon* of *Sibell Hedingham* in the County of *Eſſex*, Clerk. The Sons were *Robert*, *Richard* and *Edmund*.

Robert Clarke of St. *Ives*, eldeſt Son and Heir of *Robert* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, was an Attorney at Law, and Clerk of the Peace for the ſaid County of *Huntington*, from the Time of the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. to the Time of the Viſitation *Anno* 1684. at which Time he was 44 Years old. He married *Frances*, Daughter of *George Benſon* of *Towceſter* in the County of *Northampton*, Gent. by whom he had Iſſue *Robert Clarke* of St. *Ives* in the County of *Huntington*, Attorny at Law, aged 22, *Anno* 1684. [who married *Mary*, Daughter of *John Newman* of *Swaveſey* in the County of *Cambridge*, Gent.] and alſo two Daughters, *Mary*, Wife of *John Crane* of *Foreſt* in the County of *Huntington*, Gent. and *Frances* living unmarried, 1684.

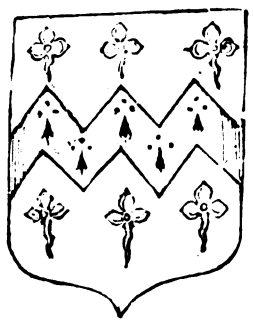
Richard Clarke, ſecond Son of *Robert* and *Elizabeth*, was of *Topifeild* in the County of *Eſſex*, and aged 42 *Anno* 1684. He married and had Iſſue *Edmund*, aged almoſt 18 Years at the ſaid Time, and *Aldred*; alſo *Frances*, *Mary*, and another Daughter.

Edmund Clarke, third Son of *Robert* and *Elizabeth*, was Citizen of *London*, aged 36, *Anno* 1684.

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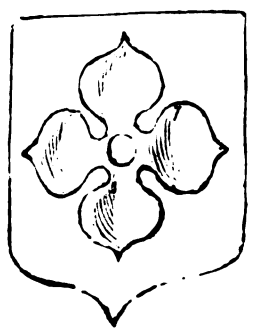
1684. He married and had Iſſue *Mary*, his only Child.

Vide Viſit. de Com. Hunt. in Coll. Arm.

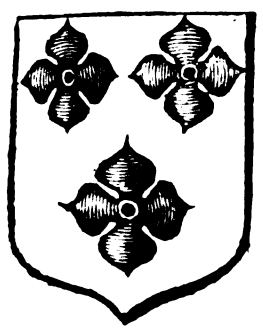


He beareth *Gules*, a Feſs *dancetté*, *Ermine*, between ſix Trefoils ſlipped, *Or*, by the Name of *Inkerſall*. This Coat was aſſigned by *William Segar*, Garter, to the Family of *Inkerſall*.

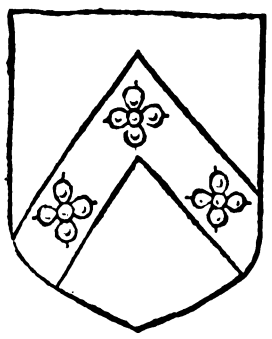
Vid. Her. Off. Hart. *and* Middleſex, C. 28. *f.* 45. 2d *Index*.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Quaterfoil, *Or*, by the 'Name of *Rowe*, and is 'born by *Anthony Rowe* of 'St. *Martins in the Fields* 'in *Middleſex*, Eſq; third 'Son of Sir *Thomas Rowe* 'of *Moſwell-hill* in the ſaid 'County, *Knight*.



"He beareth *Azure*, "three Quaterfoils, *Ar*- "*gent*, by the Name of "*Vincent*, and with the "Arms of *Ulſter*, is the "Paternal Coat-Armour "of Sir *Francis Vincent* of "*Stoke-Dabernon* in *Surry*, "Baronet.



"He beareth *Argent*, "on a Chevron, *Sable*, "three Quaterfoils, *Or*, "by the Name of *Eyre*, "and is born by the Fa- "mily of the *Eyres* of "*Dorſetſhire*, and of *New*- "*Sarum* in *Wiltſhire*, from "whom is deſcended Mr. "*Nicholas Eyre* of the Ci- "ty of *London*.

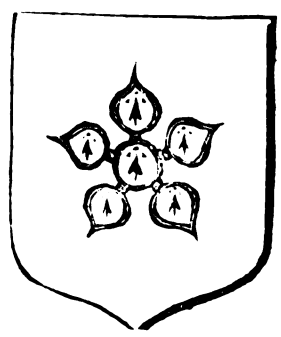
Argent, a Chevron betwixt three Quaterfoils, *Sable*, by the Name of *Winford* of *Worceſterſhire*.

Azure, a Chevron between three Quaterfoils on their Stalks, *Argent*, with a Creſcent for a Difference, was allowed by *William Segar* and *Nicholas Charles*, *Lancaſter* Herald, to ..... *Vincent*, deſcended from *Vincent Lovell*, whoſe Son called himſelf *Vincent*.

This *Vincent Lovell* (by an old traditional Story in the Family) was a near Kinſman to *Francis*, Viſcount *Lovell*, who was ſlain with the Earl of *Lincoln* at *Stokefeild* the 16th of *June* 1487, which *Vincent*, being there with his Kinſman (the Viſcount,) eſcaped the Battle, and took ſanctuary at *Monk* and *Hopton* in the Abby of *Wenlock*, and by favour of the Abbot lived ſafely there and married, calling himſelf *Vincent*, thereby the better to ſecure himſelf from the Danger of the Times. He afterwards built an Houſe in the Town, and left it with the ſaid Sirname of *Vincent*, to his Poſterity.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24.

Argent, a Chevron between three Quaterfoils voided, *Sable*, by the Name of *Wandford* of *Yorkſhire*. Some write it three Quaterfoils charged with three more of the Field.



Gules, a Cinquefoil, *Ermine*, was the Coat belonging to the ancient Earls of *Leiceſter*.

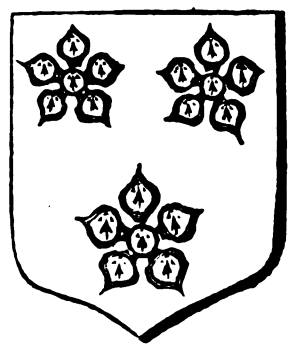
Azure, a Cinquefoil, *Or*, by the Name of *Beſington*.

Azure, a Cinquefoil, *Ermine*. This is the Coat pertaining to the ancient Family of *Aſhley* (ſometime written *Aſtley*) in *Leiceſterſhire*, and deviſed or borrowed (as *Cambden* expreſſes it) from the Earl's Coat above ſhewed.

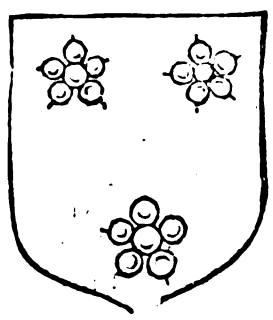
Or, a Cinquefoil, *Sable*, by the Name of *Braileford*.

Sable, a Cinquefoil, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Flazin*.

Argent, a Cinquefoil, *Azure*, by the Name of *Moton*.



(ℜ) *Hamilton*, Duke of *Hamilton*; *Gules*, three Cinquefoils, *Ermine*, quarter'd with the Coat of *Arran*.



Argent, three Cinquefoils, *Sable*, pertained to *Edward Sebright* of *Blackshall*, in the County of *Warwick*; who married *Joyce*, Daughter of *William Groſvenor* of *Bubington* in the County of *Staffford*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *William Sebright* of *Blackshall* and of *London*, Eſq; and Lord of the Manor of *Besford*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Morley* of *London*, Gent. Alſo *John*

Sebright

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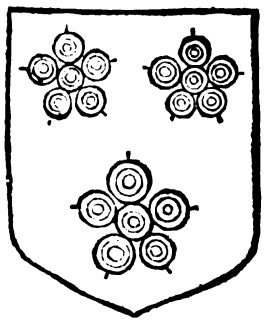
Sebright of *Blackſhall*, ſecond Son, who by his Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *Richard Bullingham*, Eſq; had Iſſue *William Sebright* of *Blackſhall* (who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Morley* of *Biſhops-Storford*, but dy'd without Iſſue) and *Edward Sebright* of *Blackſhall*, ſecond Son, beſides ſeveral Daughters.

Note, That *Edward Sebright* of *Blackſhall*, who married *Groſvenor*'s Daughter as aforeſaid, was Son and Heir of *Humfrey Sebright*, the Son and Heir of *John Sebright* of the ſame Place, *Gent.* living in the 6th Year of *Hen.* 7. which *John* deſcended from *Mabel Sebright* of *Blackſhall* aforeſaid, which Eſtate the ſaid *Mabel* held in Right of his Wife *Katherine*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *Raffe Couper* of *Blackſhall*.

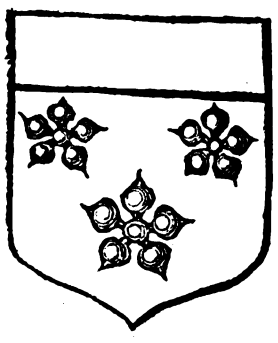
Note, That the ſaid *Mabell* was ſecond Son of *Peter Sebright* of *Sebright*'s *Hall*, in *Much-baddow* in the County of *Eſſex*, the Son and Heir of *Walter*, who was Son and Heir of *Stephen*, who was Son and Heir of *William Sebright* of *Sebright*'s *Hall* aforeſaid, who lived in the Time of King *Henry* 2.

Vid. *Viſit.* de Com. Eſſex, Ann. 1614. fol. 20.

(99) *Azure*, three Frazes, *Argent*. Theſe (ſaith Sir *George Mackenzy*) are Strawberry-leaves, but the Painters have, of long Time, done them like to Cinquefoils, making no Difference, which certainly is an Error. But notwithſtanding this his Obſervation, Mr. *Nisbet*, an ingenious *Scots* Author, who writ ſince him, in his *Eſſay upon additional Figures*, ſcruples not to call them Cinquefoils in many Places thereof. They are the Paternal Bearing of the Lords *Salton*, *Lovat*, and *Frazer*; and are quartered in the Atchievements of the Marqueſs of *Huntley*, Earls of *Wigtoun* and *Tweddal*, and Lord *Pitſligo*. The *Frazers* have been particularly zealous (as I remember from the Papers) in aſſerting the Title of his preſent Majeſty King *George*, and in quelling the Rebellion againſt him in *Scotland*.

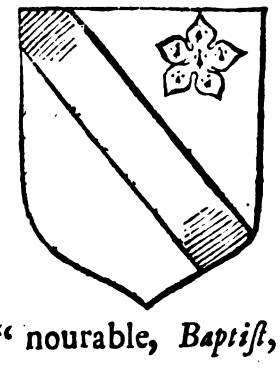


He beareth *Argent*, three Cinquefoils, *Gules*, by the Name of *Darcey*. This, with the Arms of *Ulſter*, is the Paternal Coat-Armour of Sir *Tho. Darcey* of St. *Clere-hall* in St. *Oſeth* in the County of *Eſſex*, Baronet.



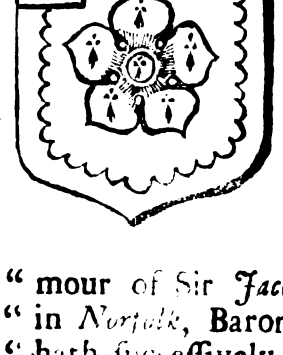
Argent, three Cinquefoils, *Sable*, a Chief, *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Stone*, and was granted to *William Stone* of the City of *London*, by *Robert Cooke*, *Anno* 1583. This ſame Coat was again confirmed to ..... *Stone* of *London*, *Anno* 1614. by *William Segar*.

Her. Off. *int.* M. S. Vincent, *No.* 154. *and* Cook's *Grants*, *f.* 2.

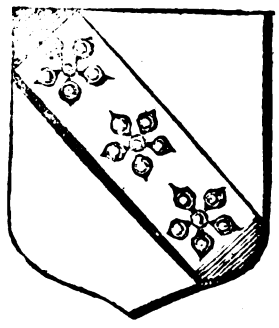


"He beareth *Gules*, a "Bend, *Or*, in the ſini- "ſter Chief a Cinquefoil, "*Ermine*. This was the "Coat-Armout of Sir *E-* "*raſmus de la Fontaine* of "*London*, Knight, decea- "ſed, whoſe Lady was "Siſter to the Right Ho- "nourable, *Baptiſt*, Lord Viſcount *Camden*.

But the Patent for this Coat granted by *William Camden*, *Feb.* 22, 1619. to *Eraſmus de la Fountain* of *Belchampe St. Paul*, in the County of *Eſſex*, gives the Cinquefoil, *Argent*.



"He beareth *Saphir*, a "Cinquefoil, *Ermine*, with- "in a Bordure engrailed, "*Topaz*. This is the Coat- "Armour of the Right "Honourable *Jacob* Lord "*Aſtley*, Baron of *Read-* "*ing*, &c. and with the "Addition of the Arms of "*Ulſter*, is the Coat-Ar- "mour of Sir *Jacob Aſtley* of *Melton-Conſtable* "in *Norfolk*, Baronet. Of this Family there "hath ſucceſſively been Barons of Parliament "from the Time of King *Edward* the Firſt, to "the Reign of King *Henry* the Fifth, and one "Knight of the Garter in the Reign of King "*Henry* the Sixth.



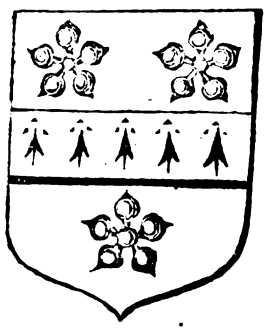
He beareth *Or*, on a Bend, *Azure*, three Cinquefoils pierced, of the Field, by the Name of *Herrys*. This Coat, with a Mullet for a Difference, was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, *Anno* 1578. the 19th of *November*, to *Arthur Herrys* of *Cryxſey* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſquire, Son of *William Herris* of *Southminſter*, Eſquire, who was Son of *John Herrys* of *Prittelwell* in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent. deſcended from thoſe of that Surname in the North Parts of this Realm.

M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. *p.* 20.

Argent, on a Bend engrail'd, *Sable*, three Cinquefoils of the Firſt, is born by the Name of *Harris*, and was granted to *John Harris* of the *Middle-Temple*, (a Perſon ever Loyal to his Prince) by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, *April* the 10th, 1671. in the 23d of King *Charles* the Second.

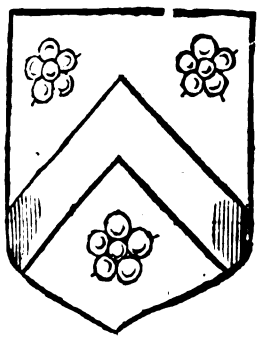
Sable,

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Sable, a Feſs, *Ermine*, between three Cinquefoils, *Argent*, was born by *George Potter*, Citizen and Draper of *Oxford*, who died the 2d of *March*, 165⅞. and was buried in his Pariſh Church of *Allhallows*. He married *Joan*, Daughter of ..... *Porter* of *Abendon*, by whom he had Iſſue one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Edward Faldo*, Alderman of *London*.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon.



Argent, a Chevron between three Cinquefoils, *Gules*, is born by *Charles Beauvoir* of the City of *London*, Eſq; deſcended from the Family of the *Beauvoirs* of the Iſland of *Gernſey*.

" *Or*, a Chevron between three Cinquefoils, " *Gules*, by the Name of *Chicheley*, and is the " Coat-Armour of the Right Hon. Sir *John* " *Chicheley* of *Wimpley* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Kt. Ma- " ſter of the Ordnance, and One of his Majeſty's " moſt Honourable Privy Council, *&c.*

He beareth *Argent*, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Cinquefoils, *Azure*, by the Name of *Hampton*. This Coat was teſtified by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, to *Robert Hampton* of *London*, deſcended from the *Hamptons* in *Staffordſhire*.

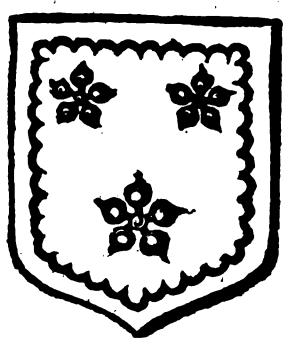
Her. Off. London, C. 24. fo. 144.

Gules, a Chevron between three Cinquefoils *Or*, is born by the Name of *Chamber*, and was confirmed by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, to *John Chamber* of *Gaddesby* in the County of *Leiceſter*, *March* the 3d, *Anno* 1581, in the 23d of Queen *Elizabeth*.

M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. No. 834.

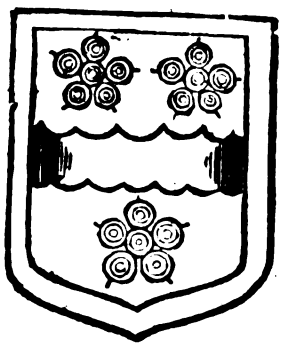
He beareth *Sable*, a Chevron engrailed between three Cinquefoils, *Argent*, by the Name of *Stone*. This Coat was aſſigned by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *Decemb.* 14, 1628. to *Thomas Stone* of *Framfield* in the County of *Suſſex*. *Vid. Her. Off. Suſſex*, C. 27. 42.

Chieſley of *Kerſewell*; *Gules*, a Chevron voided, between three Cinquefoils, *Or*.



Or, three Cinquefoils, within a Bordure engrailed, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Seddon*, and was granted to *Tho. Seddon* of *London*, Gent. by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, *Auguſt* 4, 1590. in the 23d of *Eliz.*

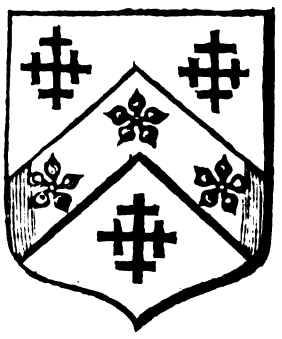
(G) *Jerdan* of *Applegarth* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a Saltire and Chief, *Sable*, on the Latter three Cinquefoils of the Firſt.



" *Argent*, a Feſs engrailed, between three " Cinquefoils within a " Bordure, *Sable*. This " is the Paternal Coat- " Armour of *Thomas Foley* of *Witley-Court* in " *Worceſterſhire*, Eſquire, " Father of *Thomas Foley* " of the ſaid Place, Eſq; " of *Paul Foley* of *Stoak-* " *Court* in *Herefordſhire*, Eſq; and of *Philip Foley* of *Preſtwood* in *Staffordſhire*, Eſq;

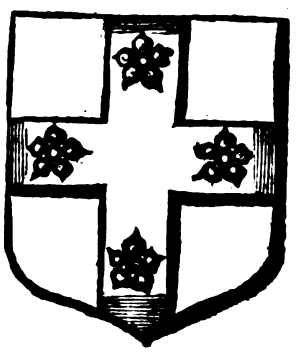
He beareth *Or*, on a Chevron between three Cinquefoils, *Sable*, two Chevrons, *Argent*. This Coat belonged to *William Stretchley* of *Stretchleigh* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq;

Vid. Grafton's Devon. *fol.* 6.



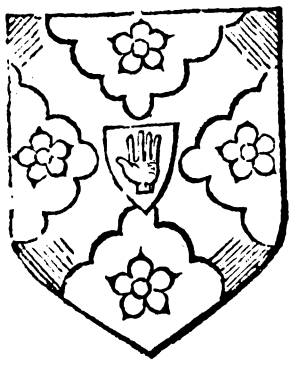
Gules, on a Chevron, *Argent*, between three Croſs-croſlets, *Or*, as many Cinquefoils, *Azure*, was confirmed to *Adam Bland* of *London*, Skinner to Queen *Elizabeth*, by *William Flower*, Norroy, *May* 10, 1563.

(H) *Heriott* of *Ramory* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, on a Feſs, *Azure*, between three Mullets, *Gules*, as many Cinquefoils of the Firſt.

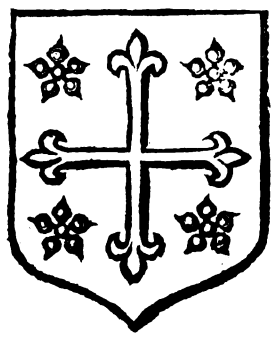


He beareth *Argent*, on a Croſs ſquare pierced, *Gules*, four Cinquefoils, *Or*, by the Name of *Hartley*. This Coat was aſſigned by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 2d of *October*, and in the 8th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, to *John Hartley* of *Mancheſter*.

Her. Off. M. S. Lanc. C. 37. fo. 12.

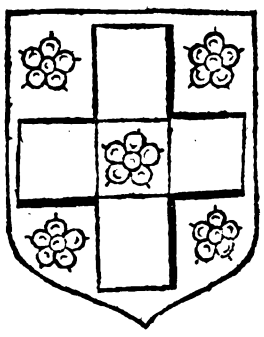


" *Argent*, a Saltire en-
" grailed between four
" Roſes, *Gules*. This Coat,
" with the Arms of *Ulſter*,
" is the Bearing of Sir *John*
" *Napier* of *Luton-How* in
" *Bedfordſhire*, Baronet:
" by Sir *Nathaniel Napier*
" of *Middle Marſh-hall* in
" *Dorſetſhire*, Bar. and by
" *Robert Napier* of *Puck-*
" *nal* in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſquire.



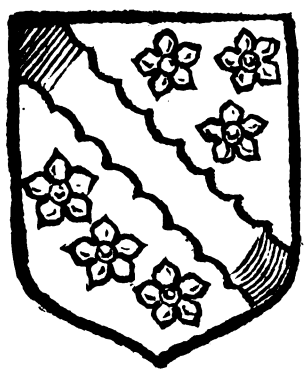
Gules, a Croſs *potonce*, or flory, between four Cinquefoils, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Manning*, and was confirmed to ..... *Manning* of the County of *Kent*; deſcended of an ancient and noble Family ſo called from *Manning*, a Town in *Saxony*, from whence they came into *England* before the Conqueſt, and have ſettled alſo in *Friſia* or *Friezland*.

Her. Off. Kent. C. 16. 133.



" He beareth *Argent*, a
" Croſs quarter-pierced
" between five Cinque-
" foils, *Vert*. This Coat,
" with a due Difference,
" is born by *Thomas Hodg-*
" *skins* of *Hamerſmith* in
" *Middleſex*, Gent. deſcend-
" ed from the *Hodgskins*
" of *Gloceſterſhire*.

He beareth *Or*, on a Croſs *humetté* between four Cinquefoils, another of the Field, by the Name of *Hodgkinſon*. This Coat was born by *Richard Hodkinſon* of *London*, as I find it allowed by Sir *William Segar*, Garter.

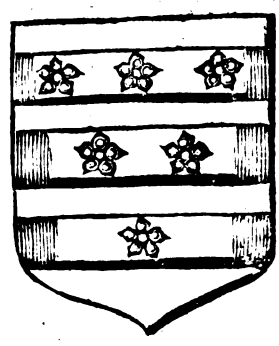


" He beareth *Sable*, a
" Bend engrailed, between
" ſix Cinquefoils, *Or*, by
" the Name of *Povey*, and
" is the Paternal Coat-
" Armour of *Thomas Po-*
" *vey*, Eſquire, one of the
" Maſters of the Re-
" queſts to his Majeſty
" King *Charles* the Se-
" cond.

This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, *May* 12, 1588. to *John Povey*, one of the Clerks of the Queen's Majeſty in the Court of the ſaid Queen, which ſaid *John* was the Son of *Davie Povey*, Son of *John Povey* of *Shookledge* in the County of *Cheſter*, Gent.

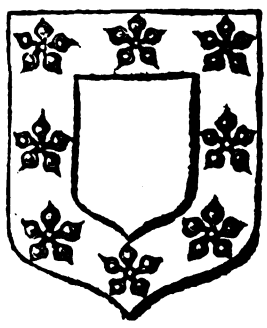
M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834.

With an Annulet for Difference, it was aſſigned alſo by *William Cambden* in *November*, *Anno* 1614, to *Juſtinian Povey* of *London*, Eſq; Auditor-General to Queen *Anne*, Son of *John Povey*, Citizen and Embroiderer.



He beareth *Argent*, on three Bars, *Sable*, ſix Cinquefoils 3, 2, 1, *Silver*, in Chief a Creſcent on a Mullet for a Difference, by the Name of *Darrell*. This Coat was born by *Tho. Darrell*, M. A. and Fellow of *All Souls* Colledge in *Oxford*, who dy'd in the Houſe of *Tho. Jackſon* an Apothecary, the 20th of *February* 1654-5, and was buried in that Colledge-Chappel. He was Brother to *Paul Darrell* (now living, ſaith *A. Wood*, in St. *Giles*'s Pariſh in *Oxon*) and to Dr. *Walter Darrell*, ſometime of *Chriſt-Church*, now Archdeacon and Prebend of *Winchelſea*; alſo to *Mary* Wife of *John Morris*, D. D. Canon of *Chriſt-Church*; and to the Wife of *Charles Holloway*, Serjeant at Law, *&c.* All the Children of *Walter Darrell*, Recorder of *Abingdon* in *Berks*, Councellor at Law, and deſcended from the *Darrells* alias *Dayrells* of *Lillingſton Dayrell* in the County of *Bucks*.

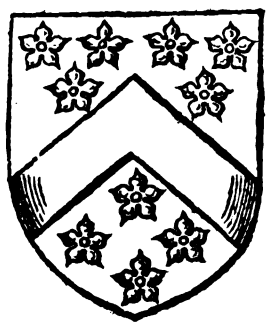
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. p. 89. 83.



Azure, an Ineſcutcheon encompaſs'd by 8 Cinquefoils in Orle, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Paltock*, and was confirmed to *Edward Paltock* of *Kingſton* upon *Thames* in the County of *Surry*, Gent. and to his Deſcendants and the Deſcendants of *Robert Paltock* his Father, of the ſaid Place, Gent. by *William Segar*, Garter, the 14th of *Feb.* and 9th Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

Argent, an Ineſcutcheon, *Sable*, encompaſſed by eight Cinquefoils in Orle, *Gules*, was the Coat belonging to the Family of *Hedworth* of *Hewerton*.

Glover Alph. *of the North in in* Aſhm. Num. 834.



' He beareth *Gules*, a
' Chevron between ten
' Cinquefoils, four, two,
' one, two, and one. *Ar-*
' *gent*. This Coat-Armour
' pertaineth to the wor-
' ſhipful Family of *Bark-*
' *ley* of *Wymundham*, which
' deſcended out of the
' right Noble Progeny of
' the Lord *Barkley*. This Coat is of an uſual
' Kind of Blazon, and therefore I held it the
' fitter

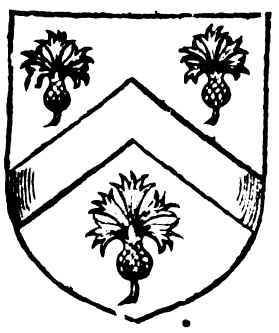
'fitter to be here inſerted, as a Pattern for all 'ſuch Coat-Armours, whoſe Charges are mar-'ſhalled in this Order. The Cinquefoil is an 'Herb wholſome for many good Uſes, and is 'of ancient Bearing in Eſcutcheons. The Num-'ber of the Leaves anſwer to the five Senſes in 'a Man; and he that can conquer his Affe-'ctions, and maſter his Senſes, (which ſenſual 'and vicious Men are wholly addicted unto) 'he may worthily, and with Honour, bear the 'Cinquefoil, as the Sign of his five-fold Victory 'over a ſtronger Enemy than that three-headed 'Monſter *Cerberus*.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Gilliflowers ſlip-'ped, *Proper*, by the Name 'of *Forney*. Theſe Kinds 'of Flowers, for Beauty, 'Variety of Colour, and 'pleaſant Redolency, may 'be compared with the 'choiceſt Attires of the 'Garden: Yet becauſe 'ſuch Daintineſs and af-'fected Adornings better befit Ladies and 'Gentlewomen, than Knights and Men of Va-'lour, whoſe Worth muſt be tried in the Field, 'not under a Roſe-bed, or in a Garden-plot; 'therefore the ancient Generous made choice 'rather of ſuch Herbs as grew in the Fields, as 'the Cinquefoil, Trefoil, *&c.*



'He beareth *Argent*, 'a Chevron, *Sable*, be-'tween three Columbines 'ſlipped, *Proper*, by the 'Name of *Hall*, of *Co-'ventry*. The Columbine 'is pleaſing to the Eye, as 'well in reſpect of the 'ſeemly (and not vulgar) 'Shape, as in regard of 'the azury Colour there-'of; and is holden to be very medicinable for 'the Diſſolving of Impoſtumations or Swellings 'in the Throat.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron, *Gules*, between 'three Blue-bottles ſlip-'ped, *Proper*, by the Name 'of *Chorley*, an ancient 'Family in the County 'Palatine of *Lancaſter*. 'Theſe few Examples may 'ſuffice to ſhew that all 'others of like Kind '(which I for brevity ſake voluntarily paſs over) 'are to be reduced unto this Head of coro-'nary Herbs; from which we will now pro-'ceed to the Phyſical, whoſe chief and more 'frequent Uſe conſiſteth in aſſwaging or curing 'of Maladies and Diſeaſes. And of theſe ſome 'are Aromatical, which, for the moſt Part, in 'reſpect of their familiar and pleaſing Nature, 'do ſerve for the corroborating and comforting 'of the inward Parts of Man's Body, and for 'that Purpoſe are oft uſed in Meats; of which 'Sort are Saffron, Ginger, and ſuch like: Others 'are merely Medicinal, and ſuch as a Man '(were it not for Neceſſity) would wiſh rather 'to wear in his Eſcutcheon, than in his Belly. 'Examples of which Kinds I will willingly paſs 'over, only as it were pointing out with the 'Finger unto what Head they muſt be reduced, 'if any ſuch be born in Arms. Of the Plants, 'Trees, Fruits, and Herbs beforementioned, ſome 'are Foreign and ſome Domeſtical; ſome grow in 'Mountains, ſome in mariſh and fenny Grounds, 'ſome by the Rivers, ſome by the Sea-coaſt. 'Concerning their Cauſes, Natures and Effects, 'Philoſophers, Phyſicians and Herbaliſts do ſe-'rioufly diſpute; and doubtleſs they are the ad-'mirable Work of the moſt Omnipotent God, 'who has ſent as many Kinds of Medicines as of 'Maladies; that as by the One we may ſee our 'own Wretchedneſs, ſo by the Other we might 'magnify his Goodneſs towards Man, on whom 'he hath beſtowed *Fruit for Meat, and Leaves for 'Medicine.*

(♋) *Argent*, on a Feſs, *Azure*, three Primroſes of the Field, by the Name of *Primroſe*.

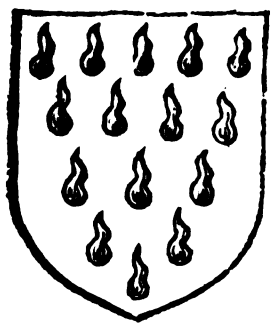
(♋) Royal Burgh of *Dundee*; *Azure*, a Pot with Lillies growing therein.

CHAP. XI.

'HAving hitherto handled that Part of our 'Diſtribution which comprehendeth 'Things Vegetable, proceed we now to the 'Other concerning Things Senſitive, which are 'all Sorts of Animals or Creatures indued with 'Senſes. The Senſes, as likewiſe the ſenſitive 'Soul, are Things in themſelves not viſible, 'and therefore eſtranged from the Herald's 'Uſes: But becauſe they reſide in Bodies of 'differing Parts and Qualities from any other 'beforementioned; therefore, in handling of 'theſe ſenſitive Creatures, I hold it requiſite to 'begin with their Parts (for of them the Whole 'is raiſed;) and theſe are either the Parts con-'tained, or containing, or ſuſtaining.

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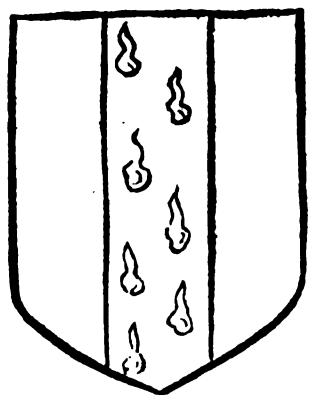
'The Parts contained are Humours and Spi-
'rits, whereof only the Firſt is uſed in Coat-
'Armours, wherein are repreſented ſometimes
'Drops of Blood, and ſometimes Tears, which
'both are naturally Humours contained, though
'in Armoury they are ſuppoſed no longer to be
'contained, but ſhed forth. The Bearing of
'this Humour, Blood, is underſtood to be ever-
'more born Drop-meale (as I may ſo term it)
'or by Drops. Which Manner of Bearing is
'in Blazon termed *Gutte*, of the *Latin* Word
'*Gutta*, which ſignifieth a Drop of any Thing
'that is either by Nature liquid, or liquefied by
'Art. Theſe Drops do receive a different Man-
'ner of Blazon, according unto their different
'Colour, or Diverſity of the Subſtance where-
'of they do conſiſt.



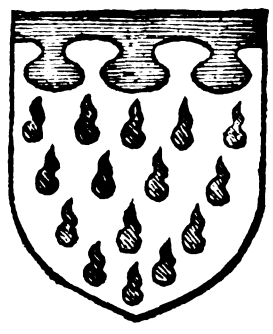
'He beareth *Argent*,
'*Gutté de Sang*, by the
'Name of *Lemming*.'

I cannot conceive but this Coat would be far better blazon'd; *Argent*, 15 Drops of Blood, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, *Proper*; becauſe, was the Field *gutté* or *ſemmée*, that is, full of Drops, it ſhould be irregularly ſtrew'd, and not in this Form: But herein my Author, I ſuppoſe, follows *Gerard Leigh*, who confined himſelf to his whimſical Number 9, in every Thing, giving it as a Rule; when theſe Billets, or the like, are born to above that Number, the Number need not be mentioned; tho' where he learn'd that I know not. I am ſure if Blazoning is Deſcribing, 'tis here wanted, becauſe no Draughtſman could be able to know thereby the Form in which theſe Drops are placed; neither is the baſe Part of the Eſcutcheon full, as his Blazon imports.

'Theſe Drops are ſeldom born of themſelves
'alone, but rather upon or with ſome other
'Kind of Charge, either ordinary or extraor-
'dinary, or elſe dividedly, by means of the In-
'terpoſition of ſome of the Lines of Partition
'hereafter to be handled. Theſe are termed
'*Guttæ de Sang*; *Quia ex guttis ſanguinis con-*
'*ſtant*; becauſe they ſignifie Drops of Blood,
'wherein the Life conſiſteth. And if the Blood
'of thoſe, who boaſt of their generous Blood,
'ſhould once drop forth of their Veins, no
'Difference would appear betwixt it and the
'meaneſt Man's Blood; unleſs perhaps it be in
'this, that uſually it is more corrupt and vi-
'tiated; whereas in the poorer Sort it is more
'healthful and pure. Which ſhould teach ſuch
'great Ones not to prize their Blood at too high
'a Rate, but rather to excel others in Vertues,
'ſince they cannot ſurpaſs in that Humour, which
'is alike in all: And if they look in the firſt Ori-
'ginals of both Sorts, they ſhall find, that *Adam*
'was the firſt Anceſtor of the Poor, as well as
'of the Mighty; and ſo the One of them as an-
'ciently deſcended as the Other.



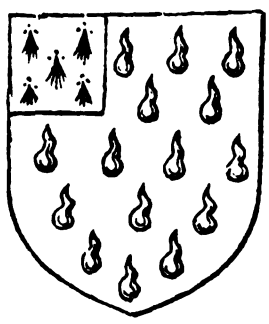
"He beareth *Azure*,
"a Pale, *Or*, *Gutté de*
"*Sang*, by the Name
"of *Player*, and is the
"Coat-Armour of Sir
"*Tho. Player* of *Hack-*
"*ney* in *Middleſex*, Kt.
"Chamberlain of the
"Honourable City of
"*London*, ſucceeding his
"Father Sir *Thomas* in
"the ſaid Office.



'He beareth *Argent*,
'*Gutté de Poix*, a Chief
'Nebule, *Gules*, by the
'Name of *Roydenhall*. This
'Word *Poix* is a *French*
'Word, and is the ſame
'that we call Pitch in *En-*
'*gliſh*. Yet among our
'*Engliſh* Blazoners theſe
'Colours and Drops are
'termed *Gutté de Sable*. This Coat ſerveth apt-
'ly to give warrantize of the Bearing of Chiefs,
'conſiſting of ſome of the bunched Lines be-
'forementioned in the firſt Section. There are
'Ordinaries framed of ſundry other former Sorts
'of Lines, before expreſſed in the firſt Section,
'which I leave to the ſtrict Obſervation of the
'curious Searchers of thoſe Things.



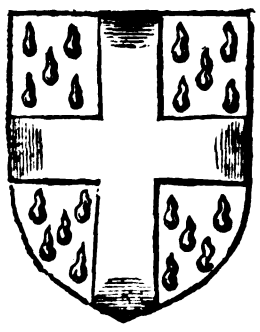
'He beareth *Sable*, a
'Turnip, *Proper*, a Chief,
'*Or*, *Gutté de Larmes*.
'This is a wholſome Root,
'and yieldeth great Relief
'to the Poor, and proſ-
'pereth beſt in a hot ſan-
'dy Ground, and may ſig-
'nify a Perſon of good
'Diſpoſition, whoſe ver-
'tuous Demeanour flou-
'riſheth moſt proſperouſly even in that Soil,
'where the ſcorching Heat of Envy moſt a-
'boundeth. This differeth much in Nature
'from that whereof it is ſaid, *And that there*
'*ſhould not be among you any Root that bringeth*
'*forth Gall and Wormwood.*



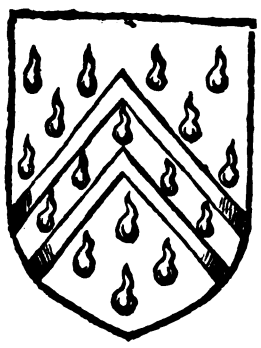
'He beareth *Sable*, *Gut-*
'*té de Eau*, a Canton, *Er-*
'*mine*, by the Name of
'*Dannet*. This Word *Eau*
'is a *French* Word, and
'ſignifieth the ſame that
'*Aqua* doth in *Latin*, which
'is as much as to ſay, He
'beareth Drops of Water.
'If he ſhould blazon it in
'*Engliſh*, the proper Colour thereof is *Argent*.
'This had been a worthy Eſcutcheon for a Sol-
'dier of that Chriſtian Legion, called *Fulmina-*
'*trix*, at whoſe Prayers, in a great Drought,
God

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'God poured down Rain in the Sight of the 'Heathen, as *Euſebius* teſtifieth, and yet they 'were no Freſh-water Soldiers; but were as 'ready to have embrued their Eſcutcheons with 'Drops of Blood, as to have thus ſprinkled them 'with Drops of Rain.

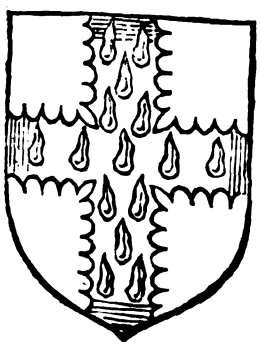


'He beareth *Argent*, '*Gutté de Sang*, a Croſs, '*Gules*, by the Name of '*Fitz* of *Fitzford* in the 'County of *Devon*. This 'is the moſt principal and 'predominant Humour, 'whereby the Life of all 'Animals is nouriſhed and 'continued, and whoſe 'defect bringeth preſent Death. For the Life 'of all Fleſh is his Blood, it is joined with his 'Life: *Therefore I ſaid unto the children of Iſrael, 'Ye ſhall eat the blood of no fleſh; for the life of all 'fleſh is the blood thereof, whoſoever eateth ſhall be 'cut off.*



'He beareth *Argent*, '*Gutté de Larmes*, or *de* '*Larmettes*, a Chevron 'voided, *Sable*, by the 'Name of St. *Maure*. This 'is that other Humour be 'forementioned; and this 'Bearing is called *Gutté* '*de Larmes, Quia ex La-* '*crymarum guttis conſtant*, 'becauſe they repreſent 'Drops of Tears falling; theſe *Gutté* are always 'underſtood to be of Colour Blue.

'In blazoning of Coat-Armours charged with 'Drops, you muſt evermore conſider the Sub-'ſtance whereof they are, and to give them a 'Denomination accordingly, ſo ſhall you not 'need to name their Colour at all; foraſmuch as 'by their Subſtance their Colours are eaſily con-'ceived.

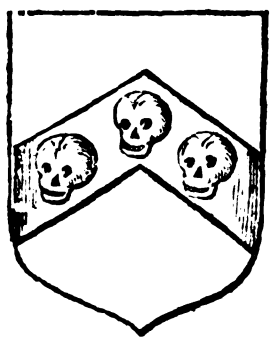


'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Croſs engrailed, *Sable*, 'charged with *Gutté de* '*Or*, by the Name of '*Milketfield*. Theſe Drops 'may be underſtood to be 'Drops either fuſible or 'molten, as Gold either 'molten in Fire, or other-'wiſe liquefied, whereby 'it may be diſtilled Dropmeal.

'*Note*, That if ſuch Kind of Drops be *Or*, 'then ſhall they be taken as Repreſentations of 'fuſible or liquid Gold: If they be *Vert*, then 'ſhall they be taken to be Drops of Oil Olive, 'as hereafter ſhall appear, when I ſhall ſpeak 'of Coat-Armours, whoſe Fields have no Tin-'cture predominating. But to return to the 'Humour of Blood (from which we have up-'on Occaſion hitherto digreſſed) it is infallible 'that there is no animal or living Creature but 'hath in it either Blood, or ſome other Kind of 'hot Humour, in quality like thereunto, as I 'ſaid before.

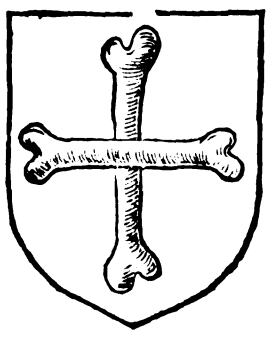
'Theſe Humours beforementioned, in reſpect 'of their moiſt and fluent Nature, do ſtand in 'need of ſome other Thing to contain them; 'and ſuch containing Parts are either the out-'moſt Includer, which is the Skin (of which 'we have already ſpoken in the firſt Section, 'where we treated of Furrs) or the whole Bo-'dy itſelf, with the ſeveral Members and Parts 'thereof; all which, becauſe they need their 'Supporters, thoſe we will firſt ſpeak of, and ſo 'deſcend unto the whole Bearings and Parts.

'But I will firſt ſhew you an Example of the 'Bearing of dead Mens Sculls, and then proceed 'to the ſupporting Parts.



"He beareth *Argent*, on "a Chevron, *Gules*, three "dead Mens Sculls of the "Firſt, by the Name of "*Bolter*. This Kind of "Bearing may ſerve to put "both the proper Owner "of this Coat-Armour, and "alſo the ſerious Specta-"tors of the ſame in 'Mind of the Mortality of their Bodies and laſt 'End.

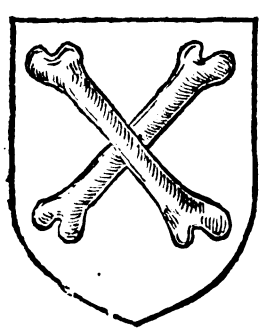
'Parts of Support, whereof we have uſe in 'Arms, are thoſe ſolid Subſtances which ſuſtain 'the Body, *viz.* the Bones, whereby the Body 'is not only underpropped, but alſo carried from 'Place to Place, by help of their Ligatures and 'Sinews. Of the Uſe of theſe in Coat-Armour 'you ſhall have Examples in theſe Eſcutcheons 'next following.



'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Shinbone in Pale, ſur-'mounted of another in 'Croſs, *Argent*, by the 'Name of *Baynes*, and is 'the Coat of *John Baynes* 'of the *Inner-Temple*, *Lon-* '*don*, Eſquire, one of the 'Counſel of the City of '*London*, eldeſt Son of '*John Baynes* of the Pariſh of St. *Olave* in the 'Old Jury, *London*, Eſq; who holdeth in Knights 'Service ſeveral capital Meſſuages, Lands, and 'Tenements of the King's Majeſty in *Eſſex*. I 'do give this Form of Blazon hereunto, becauſe 'the Firſt lieth nearer to the Field than the other 'doth; for they cannot be properly ſaid to be a 'Croſs of Bones, becauſe they be not incorpo-'rated one with another, but are dividedly ſe-'vered by interpoſing the Purflings.

'He

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'He beareth *Sable*, two 'Shinbones Saltirewiſe, 'the Siniſter ſurmounted 'of the Dexter, by the 'Name of *Newton*'.

It pertain'd alſo, with this Diſtinction only that the Dexter was ſurmounted of the Siniſter, to *Samuel Newton* the Elder, Alderman, and ſometime Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, aged 55 *Anno* 1684. He married *Sarah*, Daughter of *William Weldbore* Son of *William Weldbore* of *Cambridge*, Gent. by whom he had *John Newton* of the ſaid Town aged 24, *Anno* 1684. and *Sarah* living but unmarried, at the ſaid Time *John* married *Priſcilla*, Daughter of *John Knowles*, ſometime Sheriff of *Cheſter*.

It belong'd alſo (with the ſame Diſtinction) to *Samuel Newton* of *Cambridge*, who by *Sarah* Daughter of *John Ellis* of *Waddeſden* in the County of *Bucks*, a Divine, his firſt Wife, had *Sarah* his only Child, aged two Years *Anno* 1684: And alſo to *John Newton*, his Brother, of *Cambridge*, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Robert Nicholſon*, Bookſeller in *Cambridge*, and had Iſſue *John* and *Mary*: Which *Samuel* and *John* were Sons of *John Newton* by his Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *Arthur Turner* of *Cambridge*, which *John* dy'd about the Year 1660, being younger Brother of *Samuel Newton* Alderman aforeſaid, and ſecond Son of *John Newton* of *Cambridge*, Limner, and of *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of ..... *Hales*, which *John* was Son and Heir of *John Newton*, Miniſter of *Bourne* in the County of *Cambridge*, the Son and Heir of..... *Newton* of *Newton* of *Newcaſtle* in the County of *Northumberland*.

Vid. Viſit. de Com. Cantab. in Coll. Arm.

"And is likewiſe the Coat of *Thomas Newton* of *Duffield*, and *Robert Newton* of *Michleover* in *Derbyſhire*, Gent. To this Coat-Armour I give the Blazon in the Former, for the Reaſon delivered.

"Concerning Bones, *Jeſus Syrach* recording the Fame and Vertues of *Joſua*, *Caleb*, and *Samuel*, ſaith, *Let their bones flouriſh out of their place, and their names by ſucceſſion remain in them that are moſt famous of their children*, *Eccleſ.* 46. 12. And though they ſeem like the withered Bones in *Ezekiel*'s Viſion, yet ſhall they revive again by Virtue and Power of him who died on the Croſs, and of whom it was ſaid, *Not a bone of him ſhall be broken.* Thus in Brief you ſee the Uſe of theſe Parts of Support.

CHAP. XII.

'IN following the Tract which our Method 'firſt chalked out unto us, we are at 'length come to ſuch Blazons, as do preſent to 'the Eyes thoſe ſenſitive Things which we cal-'led the Containing, becauſe they are the Man-'ſion, in which not only the Blood and Spi-'rits, but alſo the Bones (which we named the 'Parts ſuſtaining) are incloſed. Theſe are Ani-'mals or living Creatures, with their Parts and 'Members. An Animal is any Subſtance con-'ſiſting both of a Body fitted for diverſe Fun-'ctions, and of a Soul giving Life, Senſe, and 'Motion.

'In the Handling of Animals, it might be a 'Scruple, Whether the Bearing of ſuch Crea-'tures Whole, ſhould have precedence in their 'Bearing before their Parts, and alſo in what 'Rank and Order the ſeveral Kinds of Crea-'tures are to be marſhalled by us, that there-'by the Dignity of their Bearing may be beſt 'conceived; becauſe the Dignity of thoſe 'Things that are born in Coat-Armour, being 'truly known, and duly conſidered, doth not a 'little illuſtrate the Worthineſs of the Bearers 'in the Diſplaying of their Enſigns. For ta-'king away theſe Scruples, I hold it requiſite, 'before I proceed to give Examples, firſt to ſet 'down certain Notes by Way of Introduction 'to that which followeth, ſhewing how the 'Dignity of theſe Animals, hereafter to be 'handled, is to be accounted of, either in a re-'lative Reſpect of Things of diſtinct Natures 'compared one to another, or in a comparа-'tive Reference of Animals of the ſame Kind 'each to other.

'This Dignity cannot be better underſtood, 'than by taking a conſiderate View of that Or-'der which the Author of all Order, and the 'moſt wiſe and powerful Diſpoſer of all Things, 'did obſerve, not only in the Creation of the 'Celeſtial, but alſo of the elementary Parts of 'the World, with their ſeveral Ornaments, 'wherein be obſerved a continual Progreſſion 'from Things of leſs Perfection, to Things 'more Perfect. For, was there not a Chaos '*without form and void*, before it came to that 'admirable Beauty, whereof it is ſaid, *Loe, it 'was very good?* In the Celeſtial, the Sun (the 'Glory thereof) was made after the Firma-'ment, and the Night was before the Day. In 'the inferior Bodies, the Vegetables, as Trees, 'were made before ſenſitive and living Crea-'tures: And among theſe, the Fiſhes (which 'have neither Breath nor Voice, and are therefore 'imper-

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'imperfecter) were before the Fowls, and both 'of them before terreſtrial Creatures; and all 'of all Sorts before Man, made after God's 'Image, for whoſe Service all other Things 'were made, as he was made for God's Ser-'vice. Moreover, in the Creation of Man, the 'Body was before the Soul, which yet is a Thing 'incomparably of more Perfection.

'By this rude Draught of God and Nature's 'admirable Method, you may conceive the na-'tural Dignity of thoſe Creatures, as often as 'they ſhall occur in Armoury. But as Art hath 'not always the ſame End which Nature hath '(becauſe the One intendeth the Being, the 'Other the Knowing of Things:) ſo is not the 'Method of both always alike in attaining their 'Ends; for Nature's Proceſs is *à ſimplicibus ad 'compoſita*, from the ſingle Parts to the Whole, 'where Art deſcendeth from the Compounds 'to the Simples: In Imitation whereof, we 'ſhall in this our Progreſs follow this Courſe, 'that firſt every whole Bearing of any Animal 'ſhall preceed, and then ſuch Parts and Mem-'bers thereof as uſually are born; for ſo every 'one that firſt hath ſeen the Whole, will diſcern 'the Parts the better; whereas he that ſeeth a-'part (having never ſeen the Whole) knoweth 'not whereof it is a Part. And in Coat-Armour 'the whole Bearing of Animals is moſt worthy, 'yet is not the Bearing of Parts to be miſliked; 'but if we conſider the One and the Other reſpe-'ctively, then doth the whole Bearing far ſur-'mount the Parts in Honour and Dignity.

But this, I conceive, is to be underſtood when Bearings or Arms are given (as *Cambden* ſaith of Augmentations) of mere Grace, without being intended to expreſs any particular Action or Merit, and not otherwiſe. For if Arms are made Emblems as well as Signs of Diſtinction, then thoſe Bearings that will beſt expreſs the Hiſtory, (*i. e.*) Action or Merit, are moſt proper, be they either Animals, their Parts, or neither; but ſuch other Things as are alſo found to be uſed in Heraldry, and that Coat (if the Coat, without regard to the preſent Bearer's Honour and Dignity, is only to be regarded) which is a Symbol of the greateſt Action or Merit, is certainly preferable and the moſt worthy Bearing, though the Other be a pleaſanter Picture, or compoſed of ſuch Creatures as, with reſpect to their natural Qualities, *&c.* the natural Philoſophers, *&c.* would otherwiſe have prefer'd. But though Coats are (univerſally) Marks of Merit, in that they point out ſuch Gentlemen or their Deſcendents as have been diſtinguiſhed thereby by their Prince for Service done, you will find but very few that afford ſuch Emblems as ſhew the true Occaſion of their Birth; what being a Note of ſome Service in One, being often a Note of Alliance only in Others; or of Juniority or Cadency from the elder Houſe, when that carry'd no ſuch Mark, nor were ally'd to any that did.

'Neither muſt we here preciſely eſteem the 'Worth of every Bearing by this Order of Na-'ture, becauſe Art doth ſometimes ſtamp a pe-'culiar Note of Dignity, for ſome particular 'Reſpect, as for ſome eſpecial Uſe, Quality, or 'Action in the Things. And this Dignity or 'Nobility may have a two-fold Relation; the 'One, betwixt Animals of diverſe Kinds, as a 'Lyon and a Spaniel, a Woolf and a Lamb; 'the Other, betwixt Things of one Kind, as 'Whelps of one Litter, whereof yet One may 'be nobler than the Other, as the One will run 'to the Chaſe, the Other to the Pottage-Pot. 'And foraſmuch as the living Things before-'mentioned, as well vegetable as ſenſitive, have 'their peculiar Vertues worthy Imitation, as al-'ſo their particular Vices to be eſchewed, and 'that it is a chief Glory to Gentlemen of Coat-'Armour, to have their Vertues diſplayed un-'der the Types and Forms of ſuch Things as 'they bear, it is to be wiſhed that each one 'of them would conſiderately examin the com-'mendable Properties of ſuch ſignificant Tokens 'as they do bear, and do his beſt to manifeſt 'to the World, that he hath the like in himſelf: 'For it is rather a Diſhonour than a Praiſe for 'a Man to bear a Lyon on his Shield, if he bear 'a Sheep in his Heart, or a Gooſe in his Brain; 'being therein like thoſe Ships, which bear the 'Names of *Dreadnought*, *Victory*, and the like, 'though ſometimes it ſpeed with them contrary 'to their Titles. A true generous Mind will 'endeavour that for his Self-vertues he may be 'eſteemed, and not inſiſt only upon the Fame 'and Merits of his Progenitors, the Praiſe where-'of is due to them, and not to him.

'*Nam genus, & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipſi,*
'*Vix ea noſtra voco,* —— *Ov. Met. l. 13. v. 140.*

'*Great Birth, and Blood, and Anceſters high Worth,*
'*Call them not thine, but what thy ſelf bring'ſt forth.*

'And now we will proceed to ſome particu-'lar Precepts, concerning Things ſenſitive born 'in Coat-Armour. Wherein firſt obſerve, That 'all Sorts of Animals born in Arms or Enſigns, 'muſt in Blazoning be interpreted in the beſt 'Senſe, that is, according to their moſt gene-'rous and noble Qualities, and ſo to the greateſt 'Honour of their Bearers. For Example: The 'Fox is full of Wit, and withal given wholly to 'filching for his Prey; if then this be the Charge 'of an Eſcutcheon, we muſt conceive the Qua-'lity repreſented, to be his Wit and Cunning, 'but not his Pilfering and Stealing, and ſo of 'all other. All Beaſts of ſavage and fierce Na-'ture, muſt be figured and ſet forth in their 'moſt noble and fierce Action; as a Lyon erect-'ed bolt upright, his Mouth wide open, his 'Claws extended as if he were prepared to 'rend and tear; (for with his Teeth and Claws 'he doth exerciſe his Fierceneſs) in this Form he 'is ſaid to poſſeſs his Vigour and Courage; and 'being thus formed, he is ſaid to be rampant. 'This Form of Action doth the Prophet *David* 'approve to be proper to a Lyon, *Pſal.* 22. where

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'deſcribing the Cruelty of the Wicked towards 'him, he ſaith, *They raged upon me with their 'Mouths, as it were a ramping and roaring Lyon.* 'A Leopard or Wolf muſt be pourtray'd going (as it were) *Pedetentim*, Step by Step; which 'Form of Action (ſaith *Chaſſanæus*) fitteth their 'natural Diſpoſition, and is termed Paſſant: All 'Sorts, of placable or gentle Nature, muſt be 'ſet forth according to the moſt noble and 'kindly Action of every of them, as a Horſe 'running or vaulting, a Greyhound courſing, 'a Deer tripping, a Lamb going with a ſmooth 'and eaſy Pace, *&c.*' *Animalia fera debent exprimi in actu ferociori. Bart. de inſig. num.* 16. *Macken. cap.* 19. *p.* 50.

" And concerning the true placing of Ani-
" mals of whatſoever Kinds in Armoury, ac-
" cording to Order, Art, and the Property of
" their Nature; the Uſe of the Thing where-
" upon they are to be placed or depicted, muſt
" be firſt conſidered of, and ſo muſt they be
" placed accordingly, whether they be born
" bolt upright, paſſant, or tripping, or how-
" ſoever.

" In Banners they muſt be ſo placed, as that
" it be agreeable to the Banner: Therefore,
" ſince it is proper for a Banner to be carried
" upon a Staff, according to the Uſe thereof
" the Staff doth proceed, and the Banner
" cometh after; therefore ought the Face to
" look towards the Staff, that is, directly
" forwards. So is it likewiſe in every other
" Thing, whoſe Parts are diſtinguiſhed *per Ante*
" *& Poſt*; in ſuch the Forepart of the Thing
" born ſhall be placed towards the Staff, other-
" wiſe it would ſeem retrograde or going Back-
" wards, which were monſtrous to behold."

Mackenzy alſo, *cap.* 19. *p.* 51. agrees to this Rule, becauſe the Staff is the Support of the Banner: He alſo adds, That if they be placed upon Houſes that have Chimneys, the nobleſt Poſition is to look to the Fire; becauſe, generally the worthieſt Perſons are placed next to the Fire. If there be no Chimney, the nobleſt Poſture is to be placed, looking from the Door: If upon Capariſons, they ought to look to the Head of the Horſe, or Beaſt that bears them.

If they be born to expreſs a Hiſtory, they are to be painted in that Poſture which will beſt ſhew it, *Macken. ibid.*

So alſo every Animal muſt be moving, or looking to the right Side of the Shield, and it is 'a general Rule, That the right Foot muſt be 'placed foremoſt, *Quia dextra pars eſt principium motus.* And withal, it is the moſt noble 'Part in regard it is the Stronger and more 'Active, whence it is naturally firſt moved, and 'therefore thus to deſcribe them, is to ſet them 'forth in their commendableſt Faſhion; for '*Diſpoſitio laudatiſſima Animalis eſt, ut in omnibus diſpoſitionibus ſuis ſit ſecundum curſum naturæ*; that is the beſt Diſpoſition of every 'Creature, which is moſt agreeable to Na-'ture.

Which Things (ſaith *Mackenzy, cap.* 19. *p.* 15.) *Bartol* founds upon, *L. Qui clavum §. item ſciendum F. de ædilit. edict.* but he rather founds it upon the Opinion Men have, as to the Poſition of the Heart, and the Strength of that Side.

As the right Side is nobler than the Left; ſo the upper Part is nobler than the Lower; and therefore Things that muſt look either up or down, ought rather to be deſigned looking upward.

But if two Creatures or Things be looking to one another, then theſe Rules are not to be reſpected, *Bartol. num.* 22.

" Arms are ſometimes depicted or embroi-
" dered upon the Garments of Men, and chief-
" ly upon the uppermoſt Veſture of military
" Perſons, eſpecially Emperors, Kings, and
" their Generals, and other Commanders in
" military Services, uſed to caſt over their Ar-
" mours a Kind of ſhort Habit, as a Jacket,
" Mandylian, or ſuch like, whereupon their
" Arms were richly beautified and curiouſly
" wrought; to the End, that in Time of Ser-
" vice, their Soldiers, who could not be direct-
" ed by the Ear (by reaſon of the far Diſtance
" that was oftentimes upon occaſion between
" them and their Commander) they might, by
" their Eye, be inſtructed according to the Ne-
" ceſſity of the preſent Service, and might by
" ocular Obſervation of their Commander (be-
" ing ſo eminently clad) know and diſcern their
" fit Times and Opportunities of marching,
" making a Stand, aſſailing, retiring, and other
" their like Duties, whereupon this Kind of
" ſhort Garment was called a Coat-Armour,
" becauſe it was worn aloft upon their Armour.
" And it was called *Paludamentum, quia ex eo*
" *geſtans tale veſtimentum palam ſiebat omni-*
" *bus.*

'Notwithſtanding that the Bearing of Things 'properly (whether Vegetable or Senſitive) is 'ſpecially commended, yet muſt not ſuch pe-'culiar Commendation be extended to derogate 'from the Dignity of other Bearings, as if they 'were of no Eſteem, in regard they be not born 'properly; for there are as good and honou-'rable Intendments in theſe as in them, *data 'paritate geſtantium*, if they be as ancient as the 'former, and their Bearers of equal Eſtate and 'Dignity; which is not the leaſt reſpect that 'muſt be holden in the Eſteem of Coat-Armour '*Quia arma nobilitatem ſumunt à perſona geſtan-'tis*, Arms are honoured by the Bearers. And 'ſometimes the Variation from the Property 'may be of Purpoſe to preſent ſome other Qua-'lity, which may be no leſs honourable than 'the Proper. Beſides, it is one Thing to bear 'a living Creature in Colour or in Action di-'verſe from Nature; and another, to bear him 'repugnant or contrary to Nature; for the for-'mer may be born commendably, but this lat-'ter Sort of Bearing is holden diſgraceful, or 'rather is condemned for falſe Arms, and there-'fore not worthy of Bearing. In the Blazon-'ing of Things born in their natural Colour, 'whe-

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'whether the ſame be Celeſtial, except the Sun, 'Moon, and Stars; or Sublunar, it ſufficeth to 'ſay, He beareth this Comet, Meteor, Beaſt, 'Bird, Fiſh, Fowl, Plant, Tree, Herb, Flower, '*&c.* Proper, without naming of any Colour; 'for by Proper is evermore underſtood his na-'tural Colours; and for the Sun and Stars, 'when they be of the Colour of the Metal, *Or*, 'which is their natural Colour, it ſufficeth to 'ſay, a Sun, or Star, without adding the Word '*Proper*, or *Or*. And ſo it is of the Moon, 'when ſhe is *Argent*, which in Heraldry is hol-'den her proper Colour.

'As touching the Dignity of Things born in 'Coat-Armour, I have already ſhewed how the 'ſame is to be reckoned in the Order of Nature; 'but if it be conſidered according to vulgar 'Eſtimation, then we muſt hold this for an Ob-'ſervation that ſeldom faileth, That ſince eve-'ry particular Empire, Kingdom, and Nation 'have their diſtinct Enſigns of their ſovereign 'Juriſdiction, look what Beaſt, Bird, Fiſh, 'Fowl, Serpent, *&c.* he that ſwayeth the So-'vereignty doth bear for his Royal Enſign in 'each particular Nation, the ſame is accounted 'there to be of greateſt Dignity. So is the 'Bearing of the Lyon chiefly eſteemed with us 'in *England*, becauſe he is born by his Majeſty 'for the royal Enſigns of his Highneſs's Impe-'rial Sovereignty over us: So is the Bearing of 'the *Eagle* eſteemed among the *Germans:* And 'in like Sort the *Fleurs de lis* among the *French-'men.* Four-footed Beaſts, whether they be 'born *Proper*, or Diſcoloured (that is to ſay, 'varying from their natural Colour) are to be 'eſteemed more worthy of Bearing in Coat-'Armour than either Fiſhes or Fowls are, in 'regard they do contain in them more worthy 'and commendable Significations of Nobi-'lity. Among Things Senſitive, the Males 'are of more worthy Bearing than the Fe-'males.'

That the Enſigns of Princes in their Dominions are held moſt worthy, is moſt certain, in regard they repreſent the Sovereigns themſelves; but then, in my Mind, this very Argumuent overturns what my Author would inſinuate therefrom, *viz.* That he who carries a like Figure with his Prince, carries beſt. I own, Where it is given by Way of Augmentation for any ſingular Service, that it much honours both the Bearer and the Bearing, in regard it points the Man whom the King hath honoured, and therein his ſingular Bravery, *&c.* But yet is the Coat in it ſelf but a Repreſentative of its Bearer; and as in all Caſes of that Nature, Repreſentatives always give Precedence one to another, according to the different Titles or Honours of thoſe they repreſent, ſo (if any Precedency there is) between Arms, it muſt be in the ſame Manner adjudged. I remember Mr. *Erdſwick* in his little ingenious Tract publiſhed by Sir *William Dugdale*, hints at this vulgar Error, as if (ſays he) the Name of *Peter* was better than *John*, or *Thomas* than *Robert*, &c. which he concludes in averring, That ..... or three Hares playing upon Bagpipes; or, as I may add, a Faggot-ſtick is as fair and worthy a Coat as the Lyon, or any other Figure.

'Some Men, perhaps, ſaith *Guillim*, will tax 'me with Inconſideration, in not treading the 'uſual Steps of Armouriſts, in the Handling 'of theſe ſenſible Creatures, for that I do not 'prefer the Lyon (in reſpect of his regal Sove-'reignty) before all other Terreſtrials. For 'clearing of my ſelf in this Point, I muſt plead, 'That the Project of my preſcript Method hath 'tied me to another Form, and doth enforce 'me to prefer other Beaſts in Place, before 'thoſe which otherwiſe are preferred in Dig-'nity. And albeit I cannot ſay there was any 'Priority of Time in the Creation of Beaſts, 'becauſe *God ſpake the Word and it was done, he 'commanded and they were created*; nevertheleſs, 'in regard of Diſcipline, there is a Priority to be 'obſerved, wherein thoſe Things that do Pro-'miſe a more eaſy acceſs to the diſtinct Know-'ledge and Underſtanding of the ſucceeding Do-'cuments, ought to have the Precedence.

'The Order that I prefix to my ſelf in treat-'ing of theſe Beaſts, ſhall concur with the Ta-'ble of this preſent Section: As, *Firſt*, To ſet 'down Animals of all Sorts living upon the 'Earth: *Secondly*, Such as live above the Earth, 'as Fowls: *Thirdly*, Watry Creatures: And, '*Laſtly*, Man. And becauſe of the firſt Sort 'ſome are greſſible, having Feet, and ſome 'creeping or gliding, as Serpents, we will be-'gin with the Greſſible; and firſt with ſuch 'Beaſts as have their Feet ſolid or undivided, 'or (as I may term them) Inarticulate, that 'is to ſay, without Toes; then will I proceed 'to ſuch as have their Feet cleft in two; and 'laſtly, to Beaſts that have their Feet divided 'into many.

CHAP. XIII.

'HAving delivered diverſe Rules and Ob-'ſervations concerning living Things, 'and their Parts *in genere*, I will now annex 'ſuch Examples as may demonſtrate theſe ſe-'veral Sorts of Bearing; foraſmuch as Demon-'ſtrations give Life and Light to ambiguous and 'doubtful Precepts, as *Ariſtotle Ethic.* 7. no-'teth, ſaying, *Demonſtrationes ſunt perfectiores & 'nobiliores, quando inducuntur poſt orationes du-'bitables*; Demonſtrations are ever beſt after 'doubtful Paſſages. Of theſe briefly, as in the 'next Eſcutcheon. The Invention of Arms,

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'wherein Beaſts, or their Parts, are born, are 'borrowed (ſaith Sir *John Ferne*) from the 'Huns, *Hungarians*, *Scythians*, and *Saxons*, cruel 'and moſt fierce Nations, who therefore de-'lighted in the Bearing of Beaſts of like Na-'ture in their Arms; as Lyons, Bears, Wolves, 'Hyenes, and ſuch like; which Faſhion like-'wiſe came into theſe our Countries when thoſe 'barbarous People over-ran with Conqueſt the 'Weſt Part of *Europe*. Now to the End that 'the Rules and Obſervations formerly ſet down 'may receive both Life and Warrant by Pre-'cedents, I will now exemplify them in their 'Order: And firſt of whole-footed Beaſts with 'their Members.



'He beareth *Gules*, an 'Elephant paſſant, *Ar-'gent*, tusked, *Or*, by the 'Name of *Eliphinſton*. 'Concerning theſe Arms 'that are formed of Beaſts, 'it is to be obſerved, That 'generally thoſe are re-'puted more noble which 'do conſiſt of whole 'Beaſts, than are thoſe that are formed of their 'Parts; yet, ſometimes the Parts may be given 'for ſome ſuch ſpecial Services, as may be no 'leſs honourable than the whole Bearing. The 'Elephant is a Beaſt of great Strength, but 'greater Wit, and greateſt Ambition; inſo-'much, that ſome have written of them, that 'if you praiſe them, they will kill themſelves 'with Labour; and if you commend another 'above them, they will break their Hearts with 'Emulation. The Beaſt is ſo proud of his 'Strength, that he never bows himſelf to any '(neither indeed can he;) and when he is once 'down (as it uſually is with proud great Ones) 'he cannot riſe up again. It was the Man-'ner of ſuch as uſed the Force of Elephants '(in ſett Battles) to provoke them to fight by 'laying before them Things of ſcarlet or crim-'ſon Colour, to make them more furious; as 'we may ſee, 1 *Mac.* 6. 34. *And to provoke the 'Elephants for to fight, they ſhewed them the Blood 'of Grapes and Mulberries.* Furthermore, they 'were placed in the Strength and Heart of the 'Battel, as in the ſame Chapter appeareth; 'where it is ſaid, *And they ſet the Beaſts accord-'ing to their ranges, ſo that by every Elephant 'there ſtood a thouſand Men armed with Coats of 'Mail, and Helmets of Braſs upon their Heads; 'and unto every Beaſt were ordained five hundred 'Horſemen of the beſt*, Verſe 35. *Which were 'ready at all Times whereſoever the Beaſt was; and 'whitherſoever the Beaſt went, they went alſo, and de-'parted not from him*, Verſe 36. The Highneſs 'and incomparable Strength of this Beaſt may 'be conceived by this, That he bare Thirty 'two fighting Men in ſtrong Towers of Wood 'faſtned upon his Back; as we may ſee ex-'preſly ſet down in the ſame Chapter in theſe 'Words; *And upon them were ſtrong Towers of 'Wood that covered every Beaſt, which were faſt-'ned thereon with Inſtruments: And upon every 'one were Thirty two Men that fought in them, and 'the Indian that ruled him*, Verſe 37.

He beareth *Argent*, an Elephant paſſant, *Sable*, by the Name of *Sutcliffe*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, to *John Sutcliffe*, Groom of the moſt Honourable Privy Chamber to King *Charles* I.

Int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.



"He beareth *Or*, a Feſs, "*Gules*, between three "Elephants Heads eraſed, "*Sable*, by the Name of "*Fountaine*, and was the "Coat-Armour of that "eminent Lawyer *John* "*Fountaine*, Eſq; Serjeant "at Law, who left Iſſue "*John Fountaine* of *Mel-*"*ton ſuper Montem* in the Weſt-Riding of *York-*"*ſhire*, Eſq;



'He beareth *Sable*, on 'a Feſs between three Ele-'phants Heads eraſed, *Ar-'gent*, as many Mullets 'of the Firſt, by the 'Name of *Pratte*. When 'any Part is thus born 'with Liggs, like Pieces 'of the Fleſh or Skin, 'depending, it is termed 'Eraſing, of the *Latin* Word, *Erado*, to ſcrape 'or rent off; or of the *French*, *Arraſher*, of the 'ſame Signification. This being the firſt Place 'of ſuch Bearing, I thought good here to ob-'ſerve, That this Eraſing and Couping are the 'two common Accidents of Parts born. Coup-'ing is when a Part is cut off ſmooth, as in this 'next Example.



'The Field is *Purpure*, 'the Proboſcide, Trunk 'or Snout of an Elephant 'in Pale, couped, flexed, 'and reflexed, after the 'Form of a *Roman* S, *Or*. '*Bara*, *pag.* 147. ſetteth 'down this for the Coat 'of *Cyneus* King of *Scythia*, 'where alſo he noteth, 'That *Idomenes* King of *Theſſaly*, the Son of '*Deucalion*, did bear *Gules*, a Proboſcide of an 'Elephant after this Manner, *Argent*. The Ele-'phant hath great Strength in this Part, and 'uſeth it for his Hand, and all other Uſes of 'Agility, wherein Natute hath recompenced 'the Unaptneſs of his Legs, which other Beaſts 'do uſe to ſuch Services. The *Roman* Hiſto-'ries do relate of an Elephant of an huge 'Greatneſs, carried in a Shew about *Rome*, 'which (as it paſſed by) a little Boy pried in 'his

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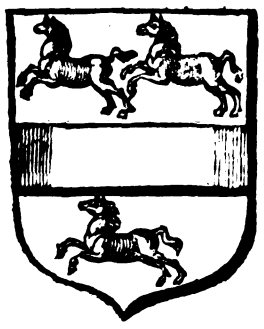
'his Proboſcis; therewith being enraged, he 'caſt up the Child a great Height, but receiv-'ed him again on his Snout, and laid him 'down gently, without any Hurt, as if the Beaſt 'had conſidered, that for a childiſh Fault, a 'childiſh Fright were Revenge enough.



"*Azure*, a Pegaſus with "the Wings expanded, "*Argent*. This is the Coat "belonging to the Ho-"nourable Society of the "*Inner-Temple*, being one "of the four Inns of "Court.

Azure, on a Bend *Argent*, a Pegaſus volant, *Sable*, was granted by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter, the 20th of *May*, and 6th of *Edward* III. to Sir *Walter Mildmay* of *Eſſex*, Kt. who was deſcended of a Houſe undefamed, and had of long Time uſed himſelf in Feats of Arms and Works vertuous.

The Creſt, which was then granted alſo, is on a Wreath *Or* and *Gules*, a Demi Roe-buck, *Proper*, with two Wings, *Argent*, having about his Neck a Collar, *Gules*, *Bezanté*, and the Ring and Horns tipp'd, *Or*, mantled, *Gules*, doubled, *Or*.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Feſs, between three Colts 'in full ſpeed, *Sable*, by 'the Name of *Colt*, and 'is the Bearing of *Wil-'liam Dutton Colt*, Eſq; 'Son of *George Colt* of '*Colt-hall* in *Suffolk*, Eſq; 'by *Elizabeth*, Daughter 'and Co-heir of *John Dut-'ton* of *Sherborn* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq;

This Coat was confirm'd or aſſign'd by *William Cambden*, *June* 30, 1615. to ..... *Colt* of *Canterbury*, in the County of *Kent*.

Gules, a Feſs *Or*, between three Horſes currant in full ſpeed, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Ruſhe*. This Coat was aſſigned to Sir *Francis Ruſhe* of ..... in the County of *Eſſex*, by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, by Patent dated *January* .. *Anno Dom.* 1605.

Sable, a Feſs *Ermine*, between three Horſes currant, *Argent*, was the Coat of *William Stampe*, S. T. P. of *Pembrook* College in *Oxon*, Son of *Timothy*, the Son of *William Stampe* of *Burford* in the County of *Oxon*; which *William* was Son of *Thomas Stampe* of *Bradfield*, the Son of *John Sharpe* alias *Stampe* of *Cholſey* in the County of *Berks*.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood, T. 3. f. 53.

'He beareth *Sable*, a Feſs, between three 'Horſes paſſant, *Argent*, by the Name of *Stamp*. 'A Horſe erected bolt upright, may be termed 'enraged, but his nobleſt Action is expreſſed 'in a ſaliant Form. This, of all Beaſts for 'Man's Uſes, is moſt noble and beneficial, ei-'ther in Peace or War. And ſince his Service 'and Courage in the Field is ſo eminent, it may 'be marvelled, why the Lyon ſhould be eſteem-'ed a more honourable Bearing: But the Rea-'ſon is, becauſe the Horſe's Service and 'Strength is principally by help of his Rider; 'whereas the Lyon's is his own: And if the 'Horſe be not mounted, he fights averſe, turn-'ing his Heels to his Adverſary; but the Lyon 'encounters a front, which is more manly. It 'is obſerved of the Horſe (as alſo of other 'whole-footed Beaſts) that their Legs are at 'the Firſt as long as ever they will be: And 'therefore young Foals ſcratch their Ears with 'their hinder Foot, which after they cannot 'do, becauſe their Legs do grow only in big-'neſs, but not in length, *Plin. lib.* 11. *cap.* 48.

'The Horſe is a Beaſt naturally ſtubborn, 'fierce, haughty, proud and inſolent; and of 'all Beaſts there is none that vaunteth more 'after Victory obtained, or dejected if he be 'vanquiſhed; none more prone in Battel, or de-'ſirous of Revenge.



Vert, a *Fleur de lis* in Feſs, *Or*, between three Horſes currant, *Argent*, bridled of the Second, pertain'd to *Robert Frye* of the City of *Exeter*, Gent. who married *Hannah* Daughter of *Robert Wray* of *Briſtow*, in the County of *Devon*, Gent. He was Son of *Thomas Frye* of *Pawlet* in the County of *Somerſet*, Gent. by his Wife *Johanna*, Daughter and Heir of *John Galhampton*. The ſaid *Thomas* was Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *William Frye* of *Pawlet* aforeſaid, Gent.

Grafton, *fol.* 12.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Horſe-head couped, *Ar-'gent*, by the Name of '*Marſhe*. The Neighing 'of the Horſe is a Token 'of his great Courage, as 'appeareth *Job* 29. *Haſt 'thou given the Horſe 'Strength, or covered his 'Neck with neighing?* whoſe 'Fierceneſs alſo he ſingularly deſcribeth thus; '*He ſwalloweth the Ground for Fierceneſs and Rage, 'and he believeth not that it is the Noiſe of the 'Trumpet. He ſaith among the Trumpets, Ha,*

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'*ha*; *he ſmelleth the Battel afar off, and the Noiſe* '*of the Captains and Shoutings.*



'He beareth *Ermine*, 'on a Canton, *Sable*, a 'Horſe-head couped, *Ar*-'*gent*, with a Bitt and 'Rains, *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Brixton*. The 'undaunted Courage of 'the Horſe *Job* in the fore-'cited Chapter doth pour-'tray moſt lively, ſaying, '*Haſt thou made him afraid as the Graſhopper? his* '*ſtrong neighing is fearful. He diggeth the Valley* '*and rejoiceth in his Strength, and goeth forth to* '*meet the harneſſed Man. He mocketh at Fear,* '*and is not afraid, and turneth not back from the* '*Sword. Though the Quiver rattle againſt him,* '*the glittering Spear and the Shield.* To govern 'him, no leſs needful is the Bitt and Reins 'ſometimes to hold him in, than is the Spur 'to put him forward: And therefore *David* 'likens an unruly Man to a Horſe, which thou '*muſt keep in with Bitt and Bridle, leſt he fall* '*upon thee.*



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Horſe's Head couped, 'between three Croſſes '*Botonée Fitchée*, *Argent*, 'by the Name of *Marſhe*, 'and is the Coat Armour 'of Sir *Thomas Marſhe*, 'of *Darks*, in the Pariſh 'of *South-Mims* in *Mid*-'*dleſex*, Kt.

(G) *Acford* a *Scots* Family; *Argent*, a Horſe's Head *Sable*, bridled *Or*, iſſuing out of Water in Baſe *Azure*, on a Chief *Gules*, a Croſs *Argent*.



"He beareth *Azure*, a "Feſs between three Hor-"ſes Heads couped, *Ar*-"*gent*, by the Name of "*Skelton*, and is the Pa-"ternal Coat-Armour of "*Bevil Skelton*, Eſq; eldeſt "Son of Sir *Jo. Skelton*, "late Governour of *Ply*-"*mouth*, who was Page "of Honour to his Majeſty in his Exile, and "now one of the Grooms of his Bed-cham-"ber, and Captain of a Company in his Foot-"Guards.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Feſs between three Aſſes 'paſſant, *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Askewe*. The 'Aſs is the lively Emblem 'of Patience, whom there-'fore our bleſſed Saviour '(being Patience and Hu-'mility it ſelf) honoured 'with his own riding; 'which hath made ſome to fancy ever ſince that 'Time, That the black Line on the Ridge of 'all Aſſes Backs, thwarted with the like over 'both the Shoulders, is ſtamp'd on them as the 'Mark of his Croſs, whereon he was to ſhew 'his Patience by ſuffering for us.

Sable, a Feſs between three Aſſes paſſant, *Argent*, was the Coat of *Richard Ayſcough*, who bought *Potgrange* in the County of *York*. His Wife was the Daughter of *Tho. Brough* of *Hackford*. His Brethren were *William Ayſcough* Biſhop of *Sarum* 2d Son, and *Chriſtopher* 3d.

Note, That the ſaid *Richard* and his Brethren were Sons of *Richard Ayſcough* the Eldeſt, Son and Heir of *Richard*, the Son and Heir of *John Ayſcough*——

M. S. *of* Ant. à Wood, *F.* 3. *f.* 71.



'He beareth *Argent*, an 'Aſſe's Head eraſed, *Sa*-'*ble*, by the Name of *Ho*-'*kenhull*; and is born by '*Richard Hokenhull* of *Pen*-'*ton* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq; as 'alſo by *Henry Hokenhull* 'of *Tranmore*, and *John* '*Hokenhull* of *Hokenhull*, 'both of the ſaid Coun-'ty, *Gentlemen*. In the Second of the *Kings* 'we read that *Benhadad*, King of *Aram*, did 'beſet the City of *Samaria* with his Hoſt, 'and laid ſo ſtrait Siege thereunto, as that an 'Aſſe's Head (which as it ſeemeth was rec-'koned among Things of leaſt Eſteem) was va-'lued at fourſcore Pieces of Silver; which, per-'haps, gave Occaſion to the old Proverb, *Aſini* '*caput ne laves Nitro*, Waſh not an Aſſe's Head 'with Niter; which is a Matter white, like 'Salt, and full of Holes as a Spunge; whereby 'we are admoniſhed not to beſtow our Time, 'Charge, and Travel in Matters of ſmall Mo-'ment; and not (as we ſay in the *Engliſh* Pro-'verb) make more ado about the Broth than 'the Meat is worth.'

CHAP.

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CHAP. XIV.

'AFTER Beaſts whole-footed, ſucceed 'thoſe that are cloven-footed, whether 'into two Parts or more. And firſt, for thoſe 'which have their Feet divided into two Parts 'only, they are for the moſt Part armed with 'Horns, as the following Examples ſhall illu-'ſtrate. And by the Way this muſt be noted, 'That theſe horned Beaſts, beſides that their 'Members are born couped and eraſed (like 'other Beaſts) have alſo their Heads born 'trunked; which, of ſome Armouriſts, are 'blazoned Caboſed, of the Word *Cabo*, which 'in the *Spaniſh* Language doth ſignify a Head; 'which Form of Blazon giveth us to under-'ſtand, That it is the Head of ſome ſuch Beaſt, 'born ſole, and of it ſelf, having no Part of 'the Neck thereto adherent; an Accident that 'ſeldom befalleth Beaſts of other Kinds, which 'moſt uſually are born with the Neck conjoin-'ed; which Form or Bearing you ſhall hereaf-'ter ſee in due Place.



'He beareth *Ermine*, a 'Bull paſſant, *Gules*, arm-'ed and unguled, *Or*, by 'the Name of *Bevill*. The 'Bull is the Ring-leader 'among other Beaſts, and 'through hope of his In-'creaſe of Breed, he is 'priviledged to range in 'all Paſtures with free In-'greſs and Egreſs. The 'Bull being gelt, changeth both his Nature and 'Name, and is called an Ox.

The *Athenians* to ſignify their Gratitude for the laborious Travel of the Ox, did ſtamp the Similitude thereof upon a certain Coin which they call *Didrachma*, which Piece contained two Drachms (*i. e.*) about Eleven Pence Half-Penny of our Money. Whereupon this Proverb was grounded, *Per Linguam Bos inambulat:* The Ox walketh up and down with the Tongue, reproving thereby the Diſhoneſty of thoſe Advocates, that having received Bribes of the adverſe Party, do from thenceforth ſeek to pervert and poiſon the Cauſe of their Client, either by betraying of his Cauſe to his Adverſary; or elſe by not Pleading, or by covetous Pleading utterly to defeat his Client's Right, *Ab his & ſimilibus ſerva nos Domine.*

'The Bearing of a Bull, or the Head thereof, 'is a Note of Valour and Magnanimity; where 'contrariwiſe, the Bearing of an Ox, or the 'Head thereof, denoteth Faintneſs of Courage, 'as *Upton* noteth, That their firſt Bearers were 'either gelt Perſons, or ſuch as had ſome nota-'ble Defect in the generative Parts, as that 'thereby they became altogether unfit for Pro-'creation.'

I cannot let this Concluſion paſs diſregarded, though it may be *Upton*'s, becauſe it groſsly reflects upon an ancient and honourable Family, who carry Oxen as their Coat, but not for that Reaſon. But I will not ſay that *Upton* deſigned it as a Reflection, for it is my Opinion, that had he known it was the Bearing of any Family, he would have made it an Emblem as much to be deſired, as by this his Concluſion it might be deſpiſed. But I ſuppoſe (as ſome others ſince him have done) he thought, upon an heraldick Credit he might reflect upon ſuch Animals or Things he believed were not in Uſe: And it is a general Rule in Heraldry to omit the Females and cow'd or debaſed Beaſts of all Kinds, and to uſe the Perfect and more Noble.

But then alſo it is a Rule as general (as *Guillim* before obſerved) that if you would needs interpret any Thing, you ſhould do it after the beſt Manner the Bearing will admit; never in the Worſt, as in the Caſe before us. Beſides, if you would expreſs one that was either willing to exhauſt himſelf, or that had done it for the Benefit of the Publick, in propagating the Happineſs of his Country; I think you could not find a fitter Animal to do it by than the Ox, conſidering his extreme Labour for our ſuſtenance. And if his good Qualities muſt never be underſtood in Emblem, I deſire much to be informed, why, in Arms, the Aſſe ſhould not repreſent a Fool, and the Cock an inceſtuous Perſon as well as the Firſt a patient Man, and the Second, one truly Valiant; *nam quo eadem ratio, idem jus eſt ſtatuendum.* But, as I ſaid before, theſe Fancies are all ridiculous, the Coat being alluſive to the Name, *viz.* a Den of Oxen.

Argent, on a Mount with Ruſhes, *Proper*, a Bull paſſant, *Gules*, charged on the Shoulder with a Star, is born by the Name of *Rydley*, and was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, *July* 11, in the 23d of Queen *Eliz.* to *Tho. Rydley*, M. A. deſcended of the Family of *Rydley* of *Willimonſwight* in *Northumberland*.

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. No. 844.



Or, on a Feſs *Vert*, a Bull paſſant *Argent*, armed *Or*. This Coat was born by *Henry Aldrich* of *Weſtminſter*, Gent. Father to Dr. *Henry Aldrich*, Canon of *Chriſt-Church*, which *Henry Aldrich* of *Weſtminſter* dy'd in his Lodgings at *Chriſt-Church*, upon a Viſit given to his Son on the 23d of *March*, 1682-3.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 150.

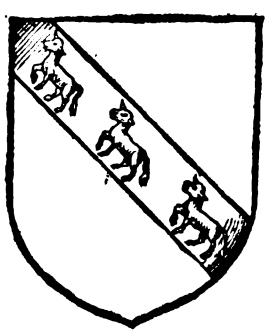
Argent,

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Argent, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Oxen *Sable*, armed *Or*, by the Name of *Oxenden* of *Brock*, in the Pariſh of *Wingham* in the County of *Kent*. This with the Arms of *Ulſter*, is the Coat of Sir *Henry Oxenden* of ..... in the County of *Kent*. Bart.

I ſhall not any further run out upon the Praiſe of this Beaſt, nor yet will I venture to aſſert, the Oxen here uſed were aſſumed as an Emblem to what I ſaid a While ago they might ſignify; it being, as I take it, an alluſive Bearing to the Name, which may be reverſed to a Den of Oxen. How great the Eſtimation of ſuch alluſive Coats ought to be, and how ancient their Uſe, I have already told you in my Introduction.



'He beareth *Argent*, on 'a Bend *Sable*, three Calves 'Or, by the Name of *Veal*. 'If theſe Calves live to 'wear Horns, which dif- 'fer either in Metal or in 'Colour from the Reſt 'of the Body, then muſt 'there be ſpecial Mention 'of ſuch Difference in 'blazoning, as you ſhall ſee in the next Ex- 'ample. *Pliny* ſaith, That Nature ſeemed to 'ſport her ſelf in making ſuch Variety of Horns 'of Beaſts, as ſo many ſeveral Kinds of Weapons 'wherewith they come armed into the Field: 'For in ſome ſhe hath made them knagged 'and branched, as in the Red and Fallow Deer; 'in others plain and uniform without Tines, as 'in Spitters, a Kind of Stags which thereupon 'are called in *Latin*, *Subulones*, and that their 'Horns are like to the Blade of a Shoemaker's 'Awl; but of all other, the Horns of the Bull 'may moſt properly be called his Arms, they 'being of ſo piercing and violent a Stroke, as 'hardly can be reſiſted.



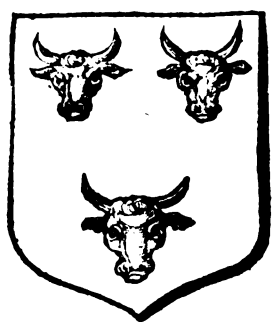
'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Bull's Head eraſed, *Sa- 'ble*, by the Name of 'Carſelack. The Bull's 'Head may ſignify a Man 'enraged with Deſire of 'Revenge, whom nothing 'can ſatisfy but the utter 'Spoil and Ruin of his 'Adverſary.

(M) *Argent*, a Bull's Head eraſed, *Sable*; by the Name of *Turnbull*.

(G) *Pyngell* of *Blackwater* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, an Ox Head caboſed, *Azure*.



"He beareth *Azure*, a "Bull's Head couped, *Ar- "gent*, winged and arm- "ed, *Or*, by the Name "of *Hoaſt*, and is the "Coat-Armour of Mr. "*Derick Hoaſt* of the "City of *London*, Mer- "chant.



Argent, 3 Bulls Heads caboſed *Sable*, armed *Or*, pertained to *Henry Walrond* of *Bradfield*, in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Agnes*, ſecond Daughter and Co-heir of *John Whyting* of *Wood* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. and had Iſſue *Humfrey*, and *Eleanor*, who was married to *Tho. Yorke* of ..... in the County of *Somerſet*.

Humfrey married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Tho. Willoughby*, Kt. one of the Juſtices *de Com. Banco*, and had Iſſue *William Walrond* of *Bradfield* and *Wood* in the County of *Devon*, living *Anno Dom.* 1620. *Alexander* 2d Son, *Thomas* 3d Son, *Humfrey* 4th Son, and another *Humfrey* 5th Son, who was of St. *Mary Awtrey*, 1620, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Richard Duke* of *Otterton*, who bare him *Humfrey*, 1ſt Son, *Ætat.* 6. 1620. and another *Humfrey* 2d Son, who was of *Woland* and *U.....am* in the County of *Devon*, living 1620, and married *Mary*, Daughter of ..... *Awdley* of *Holbury* in the County of *Wilts*.

As for *William Walrond* of *Bradfield* and *Wood*, the Son and Heir of *Humfrey*, he married and had Iſſue *Henry*, who was living 1620, and *Mary*, who was married to ..... *Arſcot* of *Tetford* in the County of *Devon*; *Henry* married *Penelope*, Daughter of *Humfrey Sidenham* of *Dulverton* in the County of *Somerſet*, and had Iſſue *William*, *Ætat.* 10. 1620. *Thomas* 2d Son, and *Mary* a Daughter.

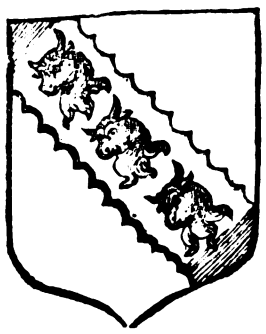
Note, That *Henry Walrond*, Eſq; of *Bradfield*, (firſt above-mentioned) was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Humfrey*, the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *William Walrond*, who (as were alſo the Reſt) was of *Bradfield* aforeſaid, *Eſq*;

(M) *Turnbull* of *Badrule*; *Argent*, three Bulls Heads eraſed *Sable*, armed *Vert*.

(M) *Veitch* of *Davick*; *Argent*, three Cows Heads eraſed, *Sable*.

Argent,

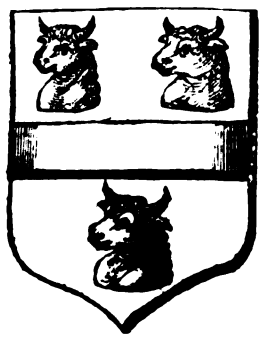
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Argent, on a Bend engrailed, *Sable*, three Bulls Heads eraſed of the Firſt, was the Coat of *Richard Heyton* of *Heyton*, who married to his firſt Wife *Agnes*, Daughter to *Roger Hulton* of the *Park*, and had Iſſue *William*, *Ellen*, *Katherine*, and *Jane*; which *William*, Son and Heir, was married to *Jane*, Daughter of Sir *William Farrington*, Kt. and had Iſſue *Jane* and *Alice*.

The aforeſaid *Richard* married, to his ſecond Wife, *Margaret Gaſtange*, and by her hath Iſſue *Thomas*, *Ralph*, *Richard*, *Jeffery*, *Bryan*, *Juan*, *Lambert*, *Mary* married to *Richard Tylleſley* of the *Garret*, *Grace*, *Elizabeth*, *Iſabel* married to *John Langeres* of *Standiſh-Park*, and *Alice*.

Collection of the North per Glover *or* per Cheſt. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. *p.* 5.



He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs between three Bulls Heads couped, *Gules*, by the Name of *Scoſield*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 6th of *March* 1582, in the 25th of Queen *Eliz.* to *Cuthbert Scoſeld* of *Scoſeld* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *James Scoſeld*, a Man well born, and deſcended from worthy Progenitors, who have of long Time uſed Arms, as is expreſſed in the Patent.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.

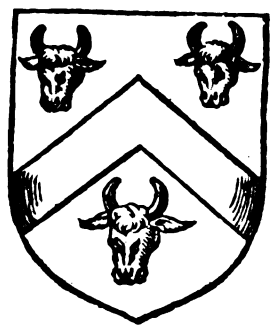
(G) *Moyſes* of *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*; *Gules*, a Feſs *Ermine*, between three Ox Heads couped, *Argent*.



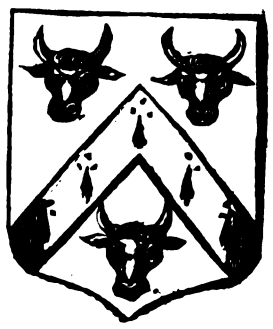
'The Field is *Luna*, a 'Chevron, *Mars*, between 'three Bull's Heads coup-'ed *Saturn*, armed *Sol*. 'This Coat-Armour per-'tained to the Right No-'ble Family of *Thomas* 'Bulleine Lord *Hoo* and '*Haſtings*, Viſcount *Roch-'ford*, who was created 'Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and of 'Ormond, by the renowned King of famous 'Memory, *Henry* the Eighth, who married the 'vertuous and beauteous Lady *Anne*, Daughter 'of the ſame Earl, and Mother to the moſt glo-'rious Queeu *Elizabeth*; the Memory of whoſe 'long, moſt proſperous and flouriſhing Govern-'ment, be bleſſed and eternized to all future 'Poſterities.



He beareth *Gules*, on a Chevron between three Bulls Heads caboſed, *Argent*, an Eſtoil *Sable*, by the Name of *Baynham*. This Coat was aſſigned by Sir *William Segar*, to *Robert Baynham*, Son of *Richard*, Son of *Chriſtopher Baynham* in *Gloceſterſhire*, who married *Jane*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Newman* of *London*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Robert Rant* of *Wellſham* in *Norfolk* ——



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Chevron between three 'Bulls Heads trunked or 'caboſed, *Argent*, armed, '*Or*, by the Name of '*Baynham*. *Bara*, a good '*French* Armouriſt, uſeth 'neither of theſe Words 'at all, but blazoneth it 'a Bulls Head only; be-'cauſe any Head thus born, is underſtood to be 'ſo cut off, as no Part of the Neck be appen-'dant to the ſame.



"He beareth *Sable*, a "Chevron, *Ermine*, be-"tween three Bulls Heads "caboſed, *Argent*, by the "Name of *Sanders* of "*Charltwood* and *Ewell* in "*Surrey*, of *Ireton* in *Der-"byſhire*, of *Barton* in *Staf-"fordſhire*, and of the Ci-"ty of *London*; which Fa-"mily dwelt at *Sanderſted* from or before the "Conqueſt, till *Richard de Sanderſted*, Son of "Sir *Leonard de Sanderſted*, ſold it to *Robert de* "*Pirle*, in the Eighteenth of *Henry* the Third, "whoſe Son, *Ralph Saunders*, married ..... "Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Roger Solomon* of "*Horley*, Kt. who dwelt at *Charltwood*, where "his Poſterity have continued ever ſince, till "*Edmond Sanders*, Eſq; dying without Iſſue, "about the Year 1660. *Charltwood* was ſold by "his Siſters. In *Henry* the Eight's Reign *Tho-"mas Sanders*, Son of *Richard*, was the Firſt of "this Family that ſettled in *Derbyſhire*, of which "Family Sir *Thomas Sanders*, Remembrancer of "the *Exchequer* in *Edward* the Sixth's Time, "and Dr. *Nicholas Sanders*, who wrote *De Schiſ-"mate Anglicano*, &c. and periſhed in *Ireland*, "*Anno* 1580. his Life is in *Pit's De Scriptor. "Anglia*.

He

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He beareth *Gules*, on a Chevron between three Bulls Heads couped, *Argent*, as many Roſes of the Field, by the Name of *Bull*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Segar*, *per* Patent to *Randal Bull* of *London*, Clockmaker to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I.



" He beareth *Gules*, a " Goat paſſant, *Argent*, by " the Name of *Baker*. The " Coat is not ſo hardy as " politick; therefore that " martial Man which uſeth " more Policy than Va- " lour in atchieving a Vi " ctory, may very aptly " bear for his Coat-Ar- " mour this Beaſt.



Sable, a Goat ſaliant, *Argent*; by the Name of *Trethike* of *Cornwall*.

Gules, a Goat ſaliant *Argent*, by the Name of *Benſtyde*. Alſo by the Name of *Bardwell*.



Vert, three Goats paſſant *Argent*, armed *Or*, is born by the Name of *Stansfield*, and was confirmed by *William Segar* to *John Stansfield* of *Lewis* in the County of *Suſſex*, deſcended of an ancient Family of that Surname in *Yorkſhire*.

Int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.



He beareth *Or*, three Goats ſaliant, within a Bordure *Sable*, by the Name of *Thorold*. This Coat was confirmed by Sir *Richard St. George*, Kt. Clarencieux, *Novemb.* 10. 1631. in the 7th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, to *George Thorold* of *Boſton*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Gent. a Branch of the ancient Family of *Thorolds* of that County.



" He beareth *Ermine*, a " Goat's Head eraſed, " *Gules*, attired *Or*, by the " Name of *Gotley*. By " this Blazon you may ob- " ſerve how you ought to " term the Horns of a " Goat in Armory, when " you find they differ in " Metal or Colour from " the Beaſt, or that particular Part of the Beaſt " which is born. The Philoſophers write, " That the Blood of a Goat will mollify the " Diamond.



" He beareth *Azure*, a " Feſs wavy, between " three Goats Heads era- " ſed, *Argent*, by the " Name of *Sedley*, and " with the Arms of *Ul- " ſter*, is the Bearing of " Sir *Charles Sedley* of " *Southfleet*, and of Sir " *John Sedley* of St. *Cleeres* " in *Ightam* in the County of *Kent*, Baronets.



Gules, a Chevron between three Goats Heads eraſed *Argent*, is born by the Name of *White*, and was confirmed to *William White* of *Duffeild* in the County of *Derby*, by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, *Anno* 1602. which *William* married (Firſt) *Elizabeth*, Daughter of ..... *Thimbleby*, but by her had no Iſſue. His ſecond Wife was *Sarah*, Daughter of *Matthew Cradock* of *Carſewell* in the County of *Stafford*, by whom he had Iſſue *William White* of *Baſhal* in the County of *York*, and of *Duffeild* aforeſaid, living *Anno* 1634. (who married *Margery*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Thomas Talbott* of *Baſhall* abovementioned) alſo *Penelope* and *Sarah*, both living unmarried at the ſaid Date.

Note, That the firſt named *William White* of *Duffeild*, was Son and Heir of *John White* of *Beare*, in the County of *Dorſet*, by his Wife *Mary*, Daughter of ..... *Turbervile* of the ſame Place.



" He beareth *Gules*, a " Chevron, *Ermine*, be- " tween 3 Goats Heads " eraſed, *Argent*, by the " Name of *Marwood*, and " is the Coat-Armour of " *Henry Marwood* of *Little* " *Busby* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; " Son and Heir Apparent " of Sir *George Marwood* of the

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"the ſaid Place, *Bar.* which ſaid *Henry* was "High Sheriff of the ſaid County, 1675. is "now one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the "North-Riding, and one of his Majeſty's Ju- "ſtices of the Peace of the Weſt and North-Ri- "dings of the ſaid County.

'Since we are now come to treat of Beaſts of 'the Foreſt, I hold it fit to ſpeak ſomewhat in 'my firſt Entry of their Numbers, Names, 'Qualities, Royalties, Armings, Footings, De- 'grees of Age, *&c.* according as they are term- 'ed of skilful Foreſters and Woodmen. And 'firſt of their Kinds.

'Of Beaſts of the Foreſt, ſome are Beaſts of { Venery, Chaſe.

'Of Beaſts of Venery there are five Kinds, *viz.* the { Hart, Hind, Hare, Boar, Wolf, } As old Woodmen have anciently termed them.

'Theſe have been accounted properly wild 'Beaſts of the Foreſt, or Beaſts of Venery. 'Theſe Beaſts are alſo called *Sylveſtres, ſcil.* 'Beaſts of the Wood or Foreſt, becauſe they do 'haunt the Woods more than the Plains.

'Proper Names, Seaſons, Degrees, and Ages 'of Beaſts of the Foreſt and of Chaſe. Where- 'fore

'You ſhall 'under- 'ſtand 'that the { Firſt, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, } Year you ſhall call them { Hind or Calf, Brocket, Spayade, Staggard, Stag, Hart.

'But here, by the Way we muſt obſerve, 'that ſome ancient Writers do report, That in 'Times paſt, Foreſters were wont to call him a 'Stag at the fourth Year, and not a Staggard, 'as we do now; and at the fifth Year they cal- 'led him a Great Stag: And ſo they were wont 'to diſtinguiſh his ſeveral Ages by theſe Words, 'Stag and Great Stag.

'The Knowledge of the Ordure or Excre- 'ments of every Beaſt of Venery and Chaſe is 'neceſſary to be obſerved; becauſe their Ordures 'are a principal Note, whereby good Foreſters 'and Woodmen do know and obſerve the Place 'of their Haunt and Feeding, and alſo their 'Eſtate: And therefore it is a Thing highly to 'be obſerved, for that a Foreſter or Woodman, 'in making his Reports, ſhall be conſtrained to 'rehearſe the ſame.

'The Ordure of a { Hart, Hare, Boar, Fox and all Vermin } is termed { Fumets or fimaſhing of all Deer. Crottelles or crotiſing. Leſſes. Fiantes.

'Terms of Footing or Treading of all Beaſts 'of Venery and Chaſe.

'That of a { Hart, Buck and all Fallow Deer, Boar } is termed { Slot, View, Tract, or Treading.

'That of an Hare is termed according to her 'ſeveral Courſes: For when ſhe keepeth in 'plain Fields, and chaſeth about to deceive the 'Hounds, it is ſaid ſhe Doubleth; but when 'ſhe beateth the plain High-way, where you 'may yet perceive her Footing, it is ſaid ſhe 'Pricketh.

Terms of the Tayl.

'That of a { Hart, Buck, Roe, or any other Deer, Boar, Fox, Wolf, Hare & Coney } is termed his { Tayl, Single, Wreath, Buſh, or holy water ſprinkle, Stern, Scut.

'The Fat of all Sorts of Deer is called Suet. 'Alſo it may be very well ſaid, This Deer was 'a high Deer's Greaſe.

'The Fat of a { Roe, Boar, Hare } is termed { Bevy Greaſe. Greaſe.

'You ſhall ſay, 'That a { Hart Harboureth. Buck Lodgeth. Roe Beddeth. Hare Seateth or Formeth. Coney Sitteth. Fox Knelleth.

'You ſhall ſay a { Deer, Hare, Fox } is { Broken. Caſed. Uncaſed.

'You ſhall ſay, { Diſlodge, Start, Unkennel, Rowſe, Bowlt } the { Buck. Hare. Fox. Hart. Coney.

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‘ You ſhall ſay a { Hart or Buck / Roe / Boar / Hare, or Coney / Fox / Wolf } goeth to { his / the } { Rut. / Tourn. / Brym. / Buck. / Clicketting. / Match, or to his Make. }

Terms excogitated and uſed by Foreſters.

‘ You ſhall ſay a { Hart — Belloweth. / Buck — Groaneth. / Roe — Belleth. / Hare and Coney — Beateth, or Tappeth. / Fox — Barketh. / Wolf — Howleth. }

‘ You ſhall ſay a { Litter of Cubs. / Neſt of Rabbets. }

Skilful Foreſters and good Woodmen,

‘ Do uſe ‘ to ſay ‘ a { Herd / Herd / Bevy / Sounder / Rowt / Riches / Brace, or Leaſe / Brace or Leaſe / Brace or Leaſe / Couple } Of { Harts. / All Manner of Deer. / Roes. / Swine. / Wolves. / Marternes. / Bucks. / Foxes. / Hares. / Rabbets or Conies. }

‘ Theſe are apt Terms of Hunting, pertaining both to Beaſts of Venery and of Chaſe.

‘ Whereas ſome Men are of Opinion, That ‘ a Stag, of what Age ſoever he be, ſhall not ‘ be called a Hart until the King or Queen have ‘ hunted him; That is not ſo: For after the fifth ‘ Year of his Age, you ſhall no more call him a ‘ Stag, but a Hart. So then at ſix Years old ‘ he is called a Hart. Now if the King or Queen ‘ do hunt or chaſe him, and he eſcape away ‘ alive, then after ſuch hunting or chaſing, he ‘ is called a Hart Royal.

‘ *Note*, That if this Hart be by the King or ‘ Queen ſo hunted or chaſed, that he be forced ‘ out of the Foreſt ſo far, that it is unlike that ‘ he will of himſelf return thither again, and ‘ then the King or Queen giveth him over, either for that he is weary, or becauſe he cannot ‘ recover him; for that ſuch a Hart hath ſhewed the King Paſtime for his delight, and is alſo ‘ (as *Budeus* noteth) *Eximius Cervus*, a goodly ‘ Hart; and for that the King would have him ‘ return to the Foreſt again, he cauſeth open ‘ Proclamation to be made in all Towns and ‘ Villages near to the Place where the ſame ‘ Hart ſo remaineth, That no Manner of Perſon or Perſons ſhall kill, hurt, hunt or chaſe ‘ him, but that he may ſafely return to the Foreſt again from whence he came. And then ‘ ever after ſuch a Hart is called a Hart Royal ‘ proclaimed.

‘ So that there are ‘ three Sorts of ‘ Harts, *viz.* { Hart. / Hart Royal. and / Hart Royal proclaimed. }

A Hind hath theſe Degrees.

‘ Firſt, ‘ Second, ‘ Third } Year is called a { Calf. / Brockets ſiſter. / Hinde. }

‘ Good Foreſters have obſerved, That when ‘ a Hart hath paſt his ſixth Year, he is generally to be called a Hart of Tenne; and afterwards according to the Increaſe of his ‘ Head.

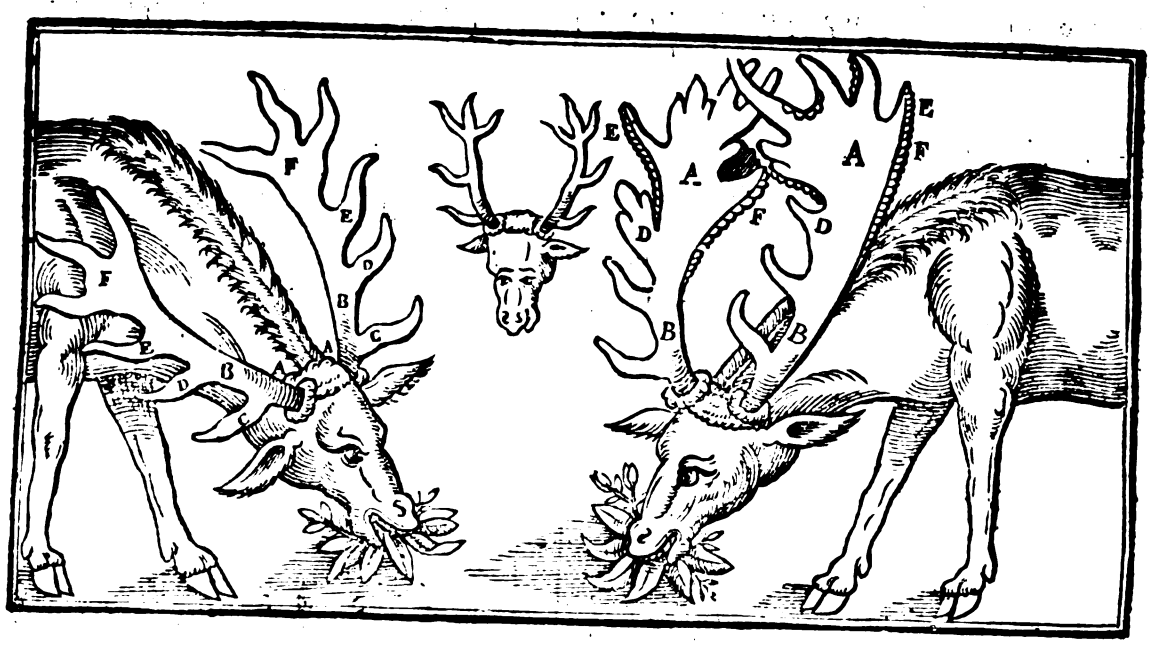
‘ Whether he be { Croched, / Palmed, or / Crowned. }

‘ When he breaketh Herd, and draweth to ‘ the Thickets or Coverts, the Foreſters or ‘ Woodmen do ſay, He taketh his Hold.

‘ Foraſmuch as it may oftentimes fall out, as ‘ well in Coat-Armours as in Badges, that the ‘ Attires of Deer, both Red and Fallow, may ‘ be born Bendy, Barry, or otherwiſe counter-coloured; I have thought it fit, for the more ‘ apt blazon of them, to annex ſuch Propriety ‘ of Terms, as the skilfulleſt Forreſters or Woodmen do attribute unto their ſeveral Kinds, ſo ‘ there may be a fit Correſpondence of artificial ‘ Terms, as well Woodman-like as Armorial; ‘ adding withal, their Forms and Shapes of ‘ their ſeveral Attires, for the better and readier conceiving of their particular Parts, and ‘ fit application of each particular Term to his ‘ proper Part, by the Help of the alphabetical ‘ Letters that I have for that Purpoſe annexed ‘ to each Part.

Skilful

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'Skilful Woodmen, deſcribing the Head of a 'Hart, do call

'The { A, Round Roll next the Head / B, Main Horn / C, Loweſt Antlier / D, Next above thereunto / E, Next above that / F, Upper Part of all } the { Burr. / Beam. / Browantliers. / Bezantliers. / Royal. / Surroyal top.

'And in a Buck's Head they ſay { C, Burr. / B, Beam. / D, Braunche. / E, Advancers. / A, Palm. / Spellers.

'And though every Gentleman is not an Armoriſt, or a skilful Woodman, yet it is well-beſeeming Men of a generous Race to have a 'ſuperficial Skill in either of theſe Profeſſions, 'foraſmuch as they both (eſpecially the former) 'do well beſeem the Dignity of a Gentleman; 'the One tending to the Delight and Recreation of the Mind, and the Other to the Health, 'Solace, and Exerciſe of the Body: That ſo in 'their mutual Converſe they may be able to 'deliver their Minds in fit Terms in either Kind, 'and not in Speeches either vulgar or obſolete. 'For which Cauſe I here ſet down the Terms 'appropriated (by skilful Foreſters and Woodmen) to Beaſts of Chaſe, according to their 'ſeveral Names, Seaſons, Degrees, and Ages, 'like as I have formerly done of Beaſts of Venery, as in Example.

'Of Beaſts of Chaſe the Buck is the Firſt,

'And is 'termed the { First / Second / Third / Fourth / Fifth / Sixth } Year a { Fawn. / Pricket. / Sorel. / Sore. / Buck of the firſt Head. / Buck, or great Buck.

'Next to the Buck is the Doe, being accounted the ſecond Beaſt of Chaſe,

'And is 'termed the { First / Second / Third } Year a { Fawn. / Prickets Siſter. / Doe.

'The third Beaſt of Chaſe is a Fox, which 'altho' he be ſaid to be politick, and of much 'ſubtilty, yet is the Variety of Terms of a Fox 'very ſcarce:

'For in 'the { First / Second } Year he is called a { Cub. / Fox.

'Afterwards an old Fox, or the like.

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'The Martern, or Marton (as ſome old Fo-
'reſters or Woodmen do term them) being the
'fourth Beaſt of Chaſe, hath theſe Terms.

'He is cal-led the { First / Second } Year a { Martern Cub. / Martern.

'The fifth and laſt Beaſt of Chaſe is the Roe,
'whoſe proper Terms, pertaining to Chaſe, are
'theſe:

'He is ſaid 'to be the { First / Second / Third / Fourth / Fifth } Year a { Kid. / Girl. / Hein uſe. / Roe-buck of the firſt Head. / Farr Roe-buck.

'Theſe Beaſts of Chaſe do make their Abode
'all the Day-time in the Fields, and upon the
'Hills and high Mountains, where they may
'ſee round about them afar off, for preventing
'their Danger: For theſe are more timerous of
'their own Safety, than dangerous and harm-
'ful to Men. And in the Night-time, when
'Men be at reſt, and all Things quiet, then do
'they make their repair to the Corn Fields and
'Meadows for Food and Relief; for which re-
'ſpect they are called *Campeſtres*, becauſe they
'do haunt the Field and Champion Grounds
'more than the Woods, and thick Coverts
'or Thickets, as we do moſt uſually obſerve
'them.



'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Stag ſtanding at Gaze, '*Argent*, attried and un-'guled, *Or*, by the Name 'of *Jones* of *Monmouth-'ſhire*. Nature having de-'nied this Beaſt other Se-'curities, hath indued him 'with two excellent Fa-'vours above others; the 'One, exceeding Quickneſs of Hearing, to fore-'know his Hazards, and ſo the ſooner to pre-'vent them (for which Cauſe the Stag is among 'the Emblems of the five Senſes, repreſenting 'the Hearing;) the other exceeding Speed of 'Foot, to fly from the Danger when it ap-'proacheth.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Stag tripping, *Proper*, at-'tired and unguled, *Or*, 'by the Name of *Holm*. 'The Hart born in Arms '(ſaith *Upton*) betokeneth 'ſometimes one ſkilful in 'Muſick, or ſuch an one 'as taketh a Felicity and 'Delight in Harmony: 'Alſo, a Man that is wiſe and politick, and well 'foreſeeth his Times and Opportunities; a Man 'unwilling to aſſail the Enemy raſhly, but ra-'ther deſirous to ſtand on his own Guard ho-'neſtly, than to annoy another wrongfully.

Gules, a Stag tripping *Or*, was granted and confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 12th of *July* 1586, in the 28th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Davidſon*, Son of *John Davidſon*, who was the Son of *Richard Davidſon*, deſcended out of the North ——

M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834. *p.* 61.



"He beareth *Azure*, a "Stag *Argent*, with an "Arrow ſtuck in the Back "and attired, *Or*, by the "Name of *Bowen*. This "is the Coat-Armour of "*George Bowen* of *Kittle-"hill* in *Glamorganſhire*, "Eſquire, lineally deſcend-"ed from, and preſent "Heir unto the ancient Family of the *Bowens* of "*Court-houſe*, in the Seigniory of *Gower* in the "ſaid County, *Eſq*;

"This Coat, with the Difference of a ſecond "Brother, is born by *John Bowen* of *Swanſey* in "the ſaid County.



'He beareth *Vert*, a 'Stag ſpringing forwards, '*Or*, by the Name of '*Gilſland*. *Pliny* ſaith, That 'Horns are ſo mollified 'with Wax, whilſt they 'are yet growing upon 'the Heads of the Beaſts, 'that they may be made 'capable of ſundry Im-'preſſions, and are made diviſible into many 'Parts: But Nature needeth not this Device, 'neither can Art form a Faſhion of more ſtate-'ly Decency, than ſhe hath done on the Stag. 'All Horns in a Manner be hollow, ſave that 'towards the pointed Tip they be ſolid and maſ-'ſy. Only Deer, both Red and Fallow, have 'them ſolid throughout.



'He beareth *Argent*, on 'a Mount, *Proper*, an 'Hart lodged, *Gules*, by 'the Name of *Harthill*, 'to which it alludes being 'a Hart on a Hill. The 'Stag is a goodly Beaſt, 'full of State in his gate 'and view, and (among 'Beaſts of Chaſe) reput-'ed the Chief for principal Game and Exerciſe. 'It is obſerved of him, That finding himſelf 'fat, he ever lodgeth and ſculketh in ſecret 'Places to avoid chaſing, as knowing himſelf 'worth following and worth killing (as was 'ſaid

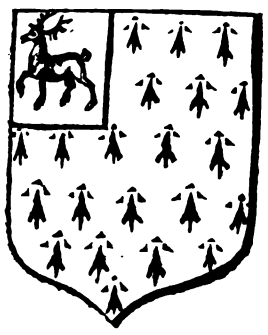
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'ſaid of the great Stag at *Killingworth*) but 'moſt unfit for flying.

(G) *Strachan* of *Thornton* in *Scotland*; *Azure*, a Buck lodg'd, *Or*, Which is alſo born by *Strachan* of *Marbaadore* in the ſame Kingdom, with the Difference of a Cinquefoil in the ſiniſter Chief Point, *Argent*.



"*Sable*, a Buck trippant, and Chief Indented, *Or*. This with the "Arms of *Ulſter*, is the "Paternal Coat-Armour "of Sir *William Humble* of "the City of *London*, and "of *Stratford* in the Pa"riſh of *Weſtham* in *Eſſex*, "Baronet.



Ermine, on a Canton *Gules*, a Buck tripping *Or*, is born by the Name of *Maycote*; and was allowed in *November* 1604, by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, to Sir *Cavalier Maycote* alias *Mackwith* of *Reculver* in *Kent*, Kt.



Or, a Pale *Azure*, between two Harts tripping, *Proper*, was confirmed to *Thomas Bludder*, Gent. Son of *Henry Bludder* ſometime of *Grantham* in the County of *Lincoln*, by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, the 2d of *April*, in the 42d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno Dom.* 1600. who, as is mentioned in the Patent, made ſome ſmall Alteration in the Coat, and Creſt from the Coat as it was before granted to the ſame Perſon by *William Dethick*, Garter, in the 30th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Creſt (which was alſo confirmed by *William Camden*) is, on a Wreath of the Colours, a Lyon's Head eraſed, *Argent*, wounded with a broken Sword, *Proper*.

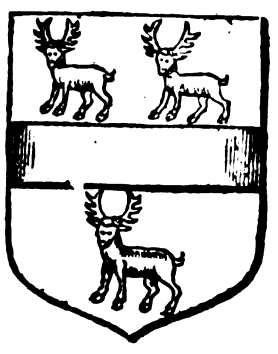


'He beareth *Azure*, 'three Bucks tripping, *Or*, 'by the Name of *Green*: With a Muller, *Or*, for Difference, this Coat was confirmed to Sir *William Green* of *Oxon*, Father of Sir *Michell*, by *William Camden*, Clarencieux.

(M) *Vert*, three Bucks tripping, *Argent*, attired and unguled, *Or*, by the Name of *Troup*.

(N) *Argent*, three Roe-bucks in full Courſe, *Gules*, by the Name of *Roe*.

'The Buck is a worthy Beaſt, and hath a 'Degree and Meaſure of all the Properties of 'the Stag, but cometh far ſhort of his Statelineſs and Boldneſs (for there are Degrees of 'Courage even among Cowards:) And Nature hath made his Horn rather broad, for a 'defenſive Buckler, than ſharp, as the Stags, 'for the Thruſt. Their beſt Quality is, That 'they are ſociable, and love to keep together 'in Herds, which is the Property of all harmleſs and peaceable Creatures, which are of 'Comfort and Courage only in Company; 'whereas all Beaſts and Birds of Prey are given 'to wander ſolitary, neglecting Societies: And 'that made the Philoſopher ſay, That a ſolitary 'and unſociable Man, was either a Saint or a 'Devil.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Feſs *Azure*, between 3 'Stags ſtanding at gaze 'or guardant, *Gules*, by 'the Name of *Robertſon*. 'Sometimes the Females, 'both of Red and Fallow 'Deer, to wit, Hinds and 'Does, as well as Stags 'and Bucks, are born in 'Coat-Armour; but ſuch Bearing is holden leſs 'commendable than that of Males, becauſe '*Maſculinum dignius eſt Fœminino*, as *Ariſtotle* 'witneſſeth, *Topic.* 1. The Male is ever nobler 'than the Female.

He beareth *Sable*, a Feſs *Or*, between three Bucks trippant, *Argent*, attired of the Second, by the Name of *Trynder*. This Coat was aſſigned by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, by Patent dated the 3d of *December* 1663, in the 15th Year of King *Charles* II. to *John Trynder* of *Weſtwell* in the County of *Oxon*, Gent. Son of *John Trynder* of *Holwell* in the Pariſh of *Croadwell* in the ſaid County, and to his Brothers *Charles*, *Henry*, and *William Trynder*. The ſaid *John Trynder* of *Weſtwell*, was a faithful and conſtant Adherent to his Sovereign's Intereſt, during the Grand Rebellion.



'He beareth *Vert*, a 'Feſs, between 3 Bucks 'in full Courſe, *Or*, by the 'Name of *Robertſon*. This 'Kind of Deer is called '*Cervus Palmatus*, for the 'Reſemblance that his 'Horns have with the 'Hand and Fingers. This 'Beaſt repoſeth his Safety 'chiefly in flight, wherein he is very ſwift in 'caſe of purſuit: His Colour moſt commonly is 'ſandy, with a black ſtreak along his Back; 'their Sides and Belly ſpotted with White, 'which

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‘ which Spots they loſe through Age: Their Females are more variable in Colour, as being ‘ ſometimes all White.



Argent, a Chevron between three Bucks or Roebucks tripping, *Sable*, attired, *Or*. This Coat was born by *Edw. Rogers*, D. D. Divinity Reader and Senior Fellow of *Magdalen* College *Oxon*, who died the 6th of *April* 1684, aged about 67, and was buried in the Outer-Chappel of the ſaid College, near to the North Pillar, and to Mr. *Brown*'s Monument Stone. He was the Son of *Edward Rogers* of *Lethered* in *Surry*, Eſquire, and had been ſeveral Years Rector of *Haulton* near *Wheatly* in the County of *Oxon*.



Vert, a Chevron *Argent*, between three Roe-bucks in full Courſe, *Or*, by the Name of *Robertſon*.



“ He beareth *Or*, a Chevron, *Nebule*, *Argent* and “ *Azure*, between three “ Bucks in full Courſe, “ *Vert*, by the Name of “ *Swift*, and is born by “ *Godwin Swift* of *Goodridge*, in the County of “ *Hereford*, Eſq; one of “ the Society of *Gray*'s *Inn*, deſcended from the “ *Swifts* of *Yorkſhire*.



‘ He beareth *Vert*, on a Chevron between three ‘ Bucks tripping, *Or*, as “ many Cinquefoils, *Gules*, ‘ by the Name of *Robinſon*, and is the Paternal ‘ Coat-Armour of *Thomas Robinſon*, of the *Inner-*‘ *Temple*, *London*, Eſquire, ‘ chief Prothonotary of ‘ his Majeſty's Court of *Common Pleas*; deſcended from *Nicholas Robinſon* of *Boſton* in ‘ *Lincolnſhire*, Gent. who lived in the Time of ‘ King *Henry* the Seventh. Although this Beaſt, ‘ as a Coward, flieth with his Weapons; yet, ‘ two Times there are when he dares turn Head ‘ on his Foe: The One is when it is for his Life, ‘ as when he is chaſed out of Breath, and his ‘ Strength ſo ſpent, that he cannot, by flight, ‘ eſcape, *Deſperatio facit audacem*. He is more ‘ than a Coward that will not fight when he ‘ ſees his Caſe deſperate; and therefore it is a ‘ general Rule in good Policy, never to ‘ put them to the utmoſt Exigent and Extremity, with whom we deſire to prevail, ‘ according to the old *Engliſh* Proverb, *Compel a* ‘ *Coward to fight, and he will kill the Devil*: Which ‘ was the Cauſe that the *Romans*, landing in this ‘ Kingdom, burnt their own Navy, thereby to ‘ enforce the Army to be reſolute, by deſpairing of any eſcape or return by Sea again. The ‘ other Time of the Stag's Courage is for his ‘ Love, at which Time he will fight to the ‘ Death with his Rival or Hinderer of his hot ‘ Deſire.



Ermine, a Hind tripping, *Gules*, by the Name of *Cowell*.

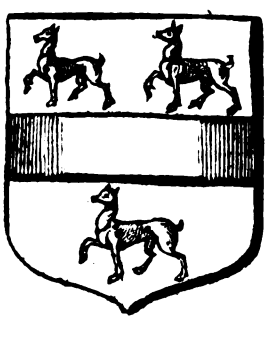


‘ He beareth *Sable*, two ‘ Hinds counter-tripping ‘ in Feſs, *Argent*, by the ‘ Name of *Cottington*.

‘ *Pliny*, in his *Natural* ‘ *Hiſtory*, *Lib.* 9. writeth, ‘ That among all Sorts of ‘ Beaſts, the Males are ‘ more Stomachful, and ‘ of greater Courage than the Females, ‘ excepting in Panthers and Bears: And that thoſe ‘ Parts that Nature hath beſtowed upon Beaſts, ‘ to ſerve them (as it were) inſtead of Weapons, as Teeth, Horns, Stings, and other ſuch ‘ like, She hath given them eſpecially unto the ‘ Males, as to thoſe that are both better and ‘ ſtronger, and hath left the Females altogether diſarmed; whereof *Martial* writeth in ‘ this Manner,

‘ *Dente timetur Aper*; *defendunt cornua Cervum*:
‘ *Imbelles Damæ*, *quid niſi præda ſumus?*

‘ *The Boar's Tusks him protect*; *the Hart truſts to*
‘ *his Horn*:
‘ *We harmleſs armleſs Hinds*, *for Prey*, *are left*
‘ *forlorn*.



“ He beareth *Or*, a Feſs “ between three Hinds “ trippant, *Sable*, by the “ Name of *Jekyll*, and was “ the Coat-Armour of *Thomas Jekyll* of *Cliffords-*“ *Inn*, Gent. Secondary of “ his Majeſty's Court of “ *King*'s *Bench*; and is alſo born by his Brother “ Mr. *Nicholas Jekyll* of the ſaid Society, At-“ torney.

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It was alter'd and confirm'd to *Thomas Jekyll* of *Booking* in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent. (Son and Heir of *John-Stocker Jekyll* of *Newington* in the County of *Middleſex*, Gent. who married *Mary*, Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas Barnhonſe* of *Wallington* in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; which ſaid *John-Stocker Jekyll* was Son and Heir of *Bartholomew Jekyll* of *Newington* aforeſaid, Eſq; Son and Heir of *William Jekyll* of the ſaid Place, Gent.) by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *February 6*, 1627, in the 3d Year of King *Charles* I.

N. B. The aboveſaid *Thomas Jekyll* was of the Society of *Clifford*'s *Inn*, and chief Clerk in the Paper-Office belonging to the Court of *King*'s *Bench*; a great Lover of, and a Perſon well Skill'd in Armoury, Antiquities, and the Mathematical Science. His Arms were, though almoſt the ſame, alter'd to thoſe above ſhew'd, purely through his Diſlike of the Armoury, as the Patent it ſelf mentions.

Her. Off. Eſſex, C. 21. *For the Deſcent, See* Viſit. de Com. Eſſex, Anno 1614. fol. 17.



Gules, a Chevron between three Hinds, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Hynd*. Theſe Arms were by Patent allowed to *Rowland Hynd* of *Heſore* in the County of *Bucks* (Son and Heir of *Auſtin Hynd* of *London*, Alderman) by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, 1583.



(𝔐) *Calder* of *Aſtonne*; *Or*, a Stag's Head couped and attired with ſix Tines on every Horn, *Sable*.

(𝔐) *Gules*, a Buck's Head couped, *Or*, by the Name of *Ballenden*.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Stags Heads coup-'ed, *Sable*, by the Name 'of *Rigmaiden*. Some Au-'thors are of Opinion, 'That the Attires of 'Gentlewomens Heads 'were firſt found out and 'deviſed, by occaſion of 'the Sight of the Horns 'of this Beaſt, becauſe they are ſeemly to be-'hold, and do become the Beaſt right-well; and 'that Nature beſtowed Horns on them, more 'for Ornament than Aſſault, appears by this, 'That they repoſe their Safety rather in their 'Speed of Foot, than in the Strength of 'their Heads. The Tines of the Stag's Head 'do increaſe Yearly, until he hath accompliſh-'ed the full Number of ſeven Years, and then 'decreaſeth again.



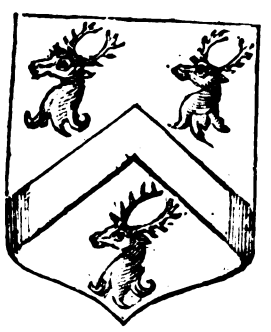
'He beareth *Gules*, three 'Bucks Heads couped, *Or*, 'by the Name of *Deering*. 'The Bearing of the Head 'of any living Thing, be-'tokeneth Juriſdiction 'and Authority to admi-'niſter Juſtice, and to ex-'excute Laws: For the 'greateſt Eſteem of the 'Head in Coat-Armour is in reſpect of the more 'noble uſe thereof; for by it is the whole Body 'governed and directed, and is called, in *Latin*, '*Caput*, *Quia capiat omnes ſenſus*; and he that is 'a Head ſhould be ſure to have all his Senſes 'about him, as the Head hath.

He beareth *Vert*, three Bucks Heads couped, *Argent*, attired *Or*, by the Name of *Deering*. This Coat was confirmed by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, *Feb.* 13, 1664. in the 17th Year of King *Charles* II. to *Nicholas* and *Thomas Deering*, Sons of *Nicholas Deering* of *Worgreat* in the County of *Dorſet*, Gent.

(𝔐) *Ballenden*, Lord *Ballenden*; *Gules*, an Harts Head coup'd and attired with ten Tines between three Croſs-croſlets *Fitcheé*, all within a double Treſſure Counter-flowry, *Or*.



'He beareth *Argent*, on 'a Feſs, *Sable*, three Stags 'Heads eraſed, *Or*, by the 'Name of *Bradford*. Sir 'John Ferne, in *Lacie*'s *No-'bility*, ſaith, *That the 'Head of any Beaſt born 'eraſed, as this is, is one 'of the beſt Manner of Bear-'ings*. The Heads of ſuch 'horned Beaſts were wont to be held ſacred to 'Apollo and *Diana*; perchance becauſe *Diana* ſig-'nified the Moon, which is her ſelf a horned 'Creature; and *Apollo*, for being a good Bow-'man, deſerved the Horns for his Reward.



"He beareth *Argent*, a "Chevron between three "Bucks Heads eraſed, "*Gules*, by the Name of "*Collingwood*, and is the "Coat-Armour of *Daniel* "*Collingwood* of *Branton*, in "*Com. Northumberland*, Eſq; "Major to the Queens "Troop of his Majeſty's "Guard, Governor of his Majeſty's Caſtle in "*Holy Iſland* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, De-"puty Lieutenant of the ſaid County of *Nor-"thumberland*, and a Member of Parliament for "the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

He



He beareth *Argent*, on a Chevron engrailed, *Sable*, between three Raindeers Heads eraſed, *Gules*, as many Cinquefoils, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Rice*. This Coat was granted to *William Rice* of *Boemer* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. by *Thomas Hawley*, Clarencieux, the 2d of *May*; 2d and 3d of *Philip* and *Mary*.

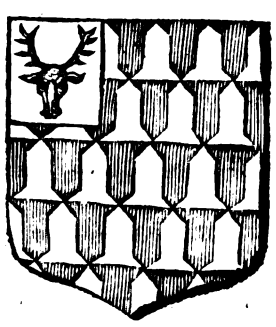


" *Azure*, a Buck's Head " caboſed, *Argent*, is the " Paternal Coat-Armour " of *George Legge*, Eſquire, " Governor of *Portſmonth*, " Maſter of the Horſe to " his Royal Highneſs " *James* Duke of *York*, " Lieutenant of his Maje- " ſty's Foreſt of *Alceholt* " and *Woolmer* in *Hantſhire*, and one of the De- " puty Lieutenants of the ſaid County, Com- " mander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Royal Ka-* " *tharine*, and one of the principal Officers of " his Majeſty's Ordnance.

" Of all the Parts or Members of Beaſts, " Birds, or other living Things, the Bearing of " the Head (next to the whole Bearing) is " reckoned moſt Honourable, for that it ſigni- " fieth that the Owner of ſuch Coat-Armour " feared not to ſtand to the Face of his Ene- " my.

" *Argent*, a Buck's Head caboſed, *Gules*, is " born by the Name of *Trye*.

(99) *Calder* of that *Ilk*; *Or*, an Hart's Head caboſed *Sable*, attired *Gules*.



Vaire, *Argent*, and *Gules*, on a Canton, *Or*, a Stag's Head caboſed, *Vert*, is born by the Name of *Beecher*, and was confirmed to *James Beecher* of *Shorne* in the County of *Kent*, by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, *Oct.* 6, 1574. in the 16th Year of *Eliz.*



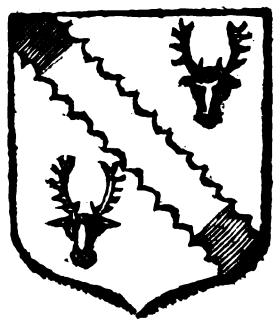
" He beareth *Sable*, a " Buck's Head caboſed, " between two Flaunches, " *Or*, by the Name of *Par-* " *ker*, and is the Coat of " *Henry Parker* of *Honing-* " *ton* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq; " as alſo of *Edward Parker* " of *Plimpton St. Maries* " in *Devonſhire*, Eſquire.

" This Coat-Armour ſeemeth to have ſome " Congruity with the Name of the Bearer, it " being a Name borrowed from the Office, " which it is probable the firſt Anceſtor of this " Family held, *viz.* a Park-keeper, which in " old *Engliſh* was called *Parker*, who by Office " hath the Charge of the Beaſt whoſe Head is " born in this Eſcutcheon.



(99) Sir *George Mackenzy* of *Roſehauch*, Kt. ſometime Judge-Advocate of *Scotland*, and (among many other Works) Author of that Heraldical Treatiſe I have ſo often mentioned, bare as his Coat; *Azure*, a Deer's Head caboſed, within two Branches of Laurel diſpoſed Orleways, *Or*. The Branches were to difference him from the Line of the late Earl of *Seaforth* his Chief, whoſe Coat (without them) was the ſame.

(99) *Thomoſon*; *Argent*, a Roebuck's Head caboſed, *Gules*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Mullets of the Firſt.



" He beareth *Pearl*, a " Bend engrailed, *Saphire*, " between two Bucks " Heads caboſed, *Dia-* " *mond*, and is the Pater- " nal Coat-Armour of the " Right Honourable *Tho-* " *mas* Lord *Needham*, Viſ- " count *Kilmurrey* in the " Kingdom of *Ireland*.



' The Field is *Diamond*, ' three Stags Heads trunk- ' ed or caboſed, *Pearl*, at- ' tired, *Topaz*. This is the ' Coat-Armour of the ' Right Noble *Henry*, ' Duke, Marqueſs, and ' Earl of *Newcaſtle*, Earl ' of *Ogle*, Viſcount *Mans-* ' *field*, Baron *Ogle*, *Ber-* ' *tram* and *Boleſmere*, one ' of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Bedcham- ' ber, and Lords of his moſt Honourable Privy ' Council, and Lord Lieutenant of *Northumber-* ' *land*, and Town and County of *Newcaſtle upon* ' *Tyne*.

" This Coat is alſo born by the Right Honou- " rable *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Baron *Ca-* " *vendiſh* of *Hardwick*, and Lord Lieutenant of " the County of *Derby*.

" *Gules*, three Bucks Heads caboſed, *Argent*, " is born by the Name of *D'oyley*, and is the " Coat-Armour of Sir *William D'oyley* of St. *Mar-* " *garets Weſtminſter* in *Middleſex*, Kt. Son and " Heir

" Heir of Sir *William D'oyley* of *Shotiſham* in *Nor-*
" *folk*, Knight and Baronet.

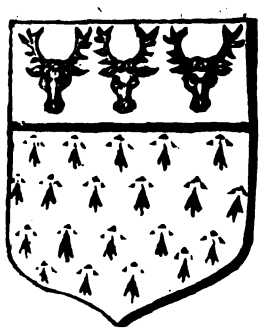
" *Gules*, three Stags Heads caboſed, *Or*, atti-
" red, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Faldo* of
" *Bedfordſhire*.

(M) *Azure*, three Deers Heads caboſed, *Or*, by the Name of *Porteous*.

(G) *Azure*, three Harts Heads caboſed, *Argent*. This belongs to *Permis* of *Hamſtall* in *Scotland*.

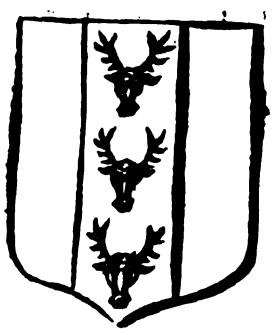


' He beareth *Argent*,
' three Rain-Deers Heads,
' trunked or caboſed, *Sa-*
' *ble*, by the Name of
' *Bowet*. If you ſhould
' have Occaſion to make
' mention of the Horns of
' any Sort of Deer, by rea-
' ſon that they be of a dif-
' ferent Metal or Colour
' from their Bodies, you muſt term them At-
' tired. If upon like Occaſion you ſhall ſpeak
' of their Claws, you muſt ſay they be Unguled,
' of the *Latin* Word *Ungula*, which ſignifieth
' the Hoof or Claws of a Beaſt.



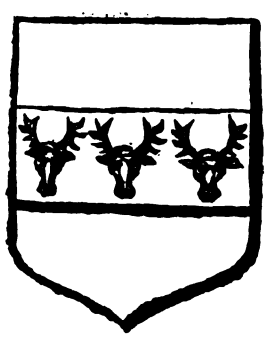
He beareth *Ermine*, on a Chief *Vert*, three Bucks Heads, *Or*, by the Name of *Parker*. This Coat was aſſigned by *William Segar*, *Anno Dom.* 1609, to..... *Parker* of the *Willows* in the County of *Suffolk*. ——

Her. Off. H. 24. *int.* M. S. Vincent, *No.* 154.



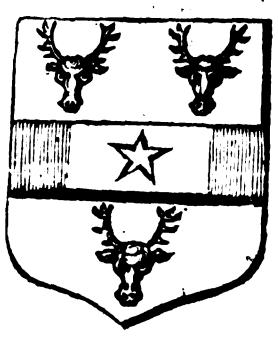
Gules, on a Pale..... three Bucks Heads of the Field, is born by the Name of *Parke*; and was confirmed to *Tho. Parke* of *Wisbich* in the Iſle of *Ely* in *Cambridgeſhire*, by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, 1618. ——

Intr. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.



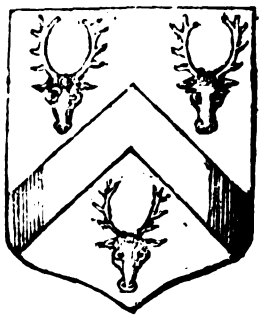
He beareth *Argent*, on a Feſs, *Sable*, three Bucks Heads, *Or*, with a Creſcent for a Difference, is born by the Name of *Hutton*. This Coat was allowed or granted by *William Segar*, *June* 5th, 1599, in the 41ſt Year of Queen *Eliz.* to *Richard Hutton* of *Goldsborough* in the County of *York*, ſecond Son of *Anthony*, Son of *John*, the Son of *William Hutton* of *Penrith* in the County of *Cumberland*.

Intr. M. S. of P. le Neve, *Norroy*.



Azure, on a Feſs between three Bucks Heads *Or*, a Mullet, was the Coat of *Andrew Barton* of *Smithels*; who married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *William Stanley* of *Hutton*, and had Iſſue *Robert*, *Ralph*, *Henry*, *Thurſtone*, *Cicely*, and *Margaret*.

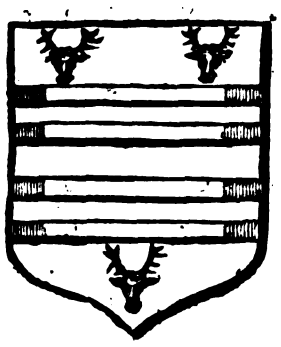
Collect. of the North. *per* Glover *or per* Cheſt. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.



" He beareth *Diamond*, a
" Chevron between three
" Bucks Heads caboſed,
" *Pearl*. This is the Bear-
" of the Right Honoura-
" ble *Robert*, Viſcount
" *Bulkely*, of *Caſhaw* in *Ire-*
" *land*, and reſiding at *Bar-*
" *row-Hill* near *Beaumaris*
" in the *Iſle of Angleſey*.



He beareth *Argent*, a Chevron encloſed by two Cloſes, *Sable*, between 3 Bucks Heads caboſed *Gules*, by the Name of *Marſhall*. This Coat was aſſigned by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, to *John Marſhall* of *Southwark*, a very good Liver and Founder of *Chriſt-Church* in the County of *Surry*; in the Chancel Window of which Church, over the Altar-Piece, is this Coat ſtained in the Glaſs, with an Inſcription denoting the ſaid Gift. This *John* had a Brother *Henry*, and was Son of *Richard* (whoſe younger Brother was *William*) the Son of *Thomas Marſhall* of *Stamford* in the County of *Lincoln*; which *Thomas* was Son of *Richard Marſhall* of *Cookwood* in the County of *York*.



Argent, two Barrs Gemells between three Stags Heads caboſed, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Jermin*; and was aſſigned by Patent to *Henry Jermin* of *Wickham-Biſhop* in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent. by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, *Aug.* 9, 1664.

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He beareth *Sable*, a Saltire between four Bucks Heads caboſed, *Erminois*, by the Name of *Biſpham*; which Coat was granted to *William Biſpham* of *Biſpham* in the County of *Lancaſter*, by *Richard St. George*, Eſq; Norroy, *June* 30, 1613. in the 7th Year of King *James* I.

He beareth *Azure*, a Saltire voided, between four Stags Heads caboſed, *Or*, by the Name of *Taylour*. This Coat was aſſigned to *Robert Taylour* of *Steventon* in the County of *Bedford*, by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, in *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1610.



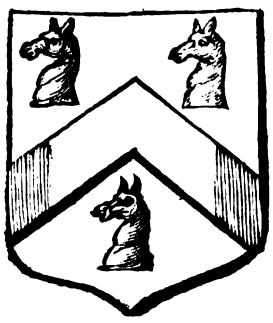
" He beareth *Sable*, a " Chevron between three " Attires of a Stag, fixed " to the Scalp, *Argent*, by " the Name of *Cocks*. This " Coat, with the Arms of " *Ulſter*, is born by Sir *Richard Cocks* of *Dunbleton* " in *Glouceſterſhire*, Baronet: And without the " Arms of *Ulſter*, by Sir *John Cocks* of *Northey* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Kt. And by *Thomas* " *Cocks* of *Caſtle-ditch* in *Herefordſhire*, Eſquire. " The Stag doth mew his Head every Year, unleſs he be caſtrated or gelt whilſt his Head is " in his Prime: For in ſuch Caſe he never mew" eth his Head, neither doth his Beam burr, or " Tynes augment, or diminiſh any more, but " continue ſtill in the ſame State wherein they " were at the Time of his Caſtration.

" Foreſters and Hunters do call this yearly " Mewing of their Heads, the Beauty of their " Wildneſs, and not the Mewing of their Horns " as the *Latiniſts* do term it.

" Theſe having mewed their Heads, do be" take themſelves to the thick Brakes and Co" verts to hide them, as well knowing they are " diſarmed of their natural Weapons; and " therefore do never willingly ſhew themſelves " abroad in the Day-time, until the Spring that " they begin to bud and burgeon.

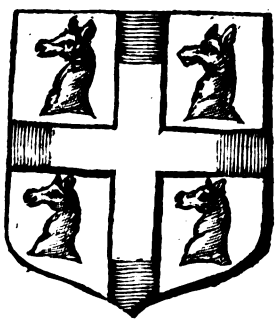


' This Field is *Sol*, three ' Attires of a Stag, born ' Paly, Barry, *Saturn*. This ' Coat-Armour pertaineth ' to the renowned Family ' of the moſt High, Puiſſant, and Noble Prince ' *Frederick*, late Duke of ' *Wirtemberg*, and of *Tec*, ' Count of *Mountbeliard*, ' Lord of *Heydenheib*, &c. and Knight of the ' moſt Noble Order of the Garter. The Stags, ' having caſt their Horns, do skulk in ſecret and ' deſolate Places, becauſe they find themſelves ' diſarmed and deſtitute of their former Strength, ' which maketh them more careful of their Safe' ty, as *Ælianus* noteth.



Vert, a Chevron between three Hinds Heads couped, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Snelling*, and was aſſigned by *William Segar*, *Anno*, 9 *Jac.* 1. to ..... *Snelling* of *Suſſex*.

Int. M. S. *of* P. le Neve, *Norroy*.



He beareth *Vert*, a Croſs between four Hinds Heads couped, *Or*, by the Name of *Dickenſon*. This Coat was granted to *Liming Dickenſon*, Son of *Robert Dickenſon* of *Lidiard Tregoze* in *Wilts*, the 14th of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1625, 1 *Car.* I.



' He beareth *Argent*, an ' Unicorn Seiant, *Sable*, ' armed and unguled, *Or*, ' by the Name of *Harling*. ' The Unicorn hath his ' Name of his one Horn ' on his Forehead. There ' is another Beaſt of a ' huge Strength and Great' neſs, which hath but one ' Horn, but that is growing on his Snout, ' whence he is called *Rinoceros*, and both are ' named *Monoceros*, or *One-horned*. It hath been ' much queſtioned among Naturaliſts, which it ' is that is properly called the Unicorn: And ' ſome have made Doubt whether there be any ' ſuch Beaſt as this, or no. But the great Eſteem ' of his Horn (in many Places to be ſeen) may ' take away that needleſs Scruple.



' He beareth *Gules*, an ' Unicorn tripping, *Ar*' *gent*, armed and ungu' led, *Or*, by the Name of ' *Muſterton*. Touching the ' invincible Nature of this ' Beaſt, *Job* ſaith, *Wilt* ' *thou truſt him becauſe his* ' *Strength is great, and caſt* ' *thy Labour unto him? Wilt* ' *thou believe him, that he will bring home thy ſeed,* ' *and gather it into thy Barn?* And his Vertue is ' no leſs famous than his Strength, in that his ' Horn is ſuppoſed to be the moſt powerful An' tidote againſt Poiſon: Inſomuch as the gene' ral Conceit is, That the wild Beaſts of the ' Wil-

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'Wilderneſs uſe not to drink of the Pools, for 'fear of venomous Serpents there breeding, be'fore the Unicorn hath ſtirred it with his Horn. 'Howſoever it be, this Charge may very well 'be a Repreſentation both of Strength or Cou'rage, and alſo of vertuous Diſpoſitions and 'Ability to do Good; for to have Strength of 'Body without the Gifts and good Qualities of 'the Mind, is but the Property of an Ox, but 'where both concur, that may truly be called 'Manlineſs. And that theſe two ſhould con'fort together, the Ancients did ſignify, when 'they made this one Word, *Virtus*, to imply 'both the Strength of Body, and Vertue of the 'Mind.



Azure, an Unicorn ſaliant, *Erminois*, was the Coat belonging to *Thomas Meautis* of *Weſtham* in the County of *Eſſex*, living *Anno* 1614. who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Henry Conisby* of *North Mymn*, and had Iſſue *Henry Meautis* Son and Heir, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Glover* of *London*, Kt. and had Iſſue *Henry Meautis* and *Anne*.

The ſaid *Thomas Meautis* and *Elizabeth* had Iſſue alſo *Edmund*, 2d Son, who married *Mary*, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Farmer*, Doctor of Phyſick; *Thomas* 3d Son, *Philip* 4th Son, and *John* 5th Son; alſo three Daughters, *viz. Elizabeth*, *Anne*, (Wife to *William Glover*, 2d Son of Sir *William Glover*) and *Frances*.

Note, That *Tho. Meautis* of *Weſtham* aforeſaid, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Henry Meautis* of the ſaid Place, *Eſq*; who was eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Peter Meautis* of the ſame Place, *Kt.* who was ſent Ambaſſador into *France* by King *Henry* the Eighth, and dy'd at *Diepe*, where he lies buried. He was Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *John Meautis* born in the Dutchy of *Normandy* in *France*, who came into *England* with King *Henry* the Seventh, and was his Secretary for the *French* Tongue.

Vid. *Viſit.* de Com. Eſſex, Ann. 1614. C. 21. fol. 19.



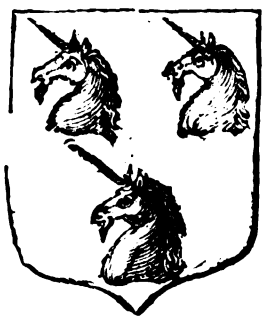
'He beareth *Sable*, three 'Unicorns in Pale, cur'rent, *Argent*, armed, *Or*, 'by the Name of *Farring'ton*. It ſeemeth, by a 'Queſtion moved by *Far'neſius*, That the Unicorn 'is never taken alive; 'and the Reaſon being de'manded, it is anſwered, 'That the Greatneſs of his Mind is ſuch, that 'he chuſeth rather to die than to be taken alive: 'Wherein (ſaith he) the Unicorn and the va'liant-minded Souldier are alike, which both 'contemn Death, and rather than they will be 'compelled to undergo any baſe Servitude or 'Bondage, they will loſe their Lives.



He beareth *Gules*, a Feſs *Vaire*, between three Unicorns paſſant, *Or*, by the Name of *Wilkinſon*. This Coat was confirmed to *Richard Wilkinſon* of *Watringbury* in the County of *Kent*; one of the *Chancery* Clerks; by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, *Sept.* 14. 1605.



He beareth *Azure*, an Unicorn's Head eraſed, *Argent*, armed, and gorged about the Neck with a Ducal Coronet, *Or*, by the Name of *Goſton*. This Coat was aſſigned by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1622, to *Francis Goſton* of *Stockwell* in the County of *Surry*.



'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'Unicorns Heads, couped, '*Argent*, by the Name of '*Shelly*. The Unicorn is 'an untameable Beaſt by 'Nature, as may be ga'thered by the Words of '*Job*, *chap.* 39. *Will the 'Unicorn ſerve thee, or will 'he tarry by thy Crib? Canſt 'thou bind the Unicorn with his Band to labour 'in the Furrow, or will he plough the Valleys af'ter thee?*

(99) He beareth *Argent*, three Unicorns Heads eraſed, *Sable*, by the Name of *Preſton*, of *Old*; *Preſton* now of that *Ilk* doth carry the ſame.



Argent, a Bend between two Unicorns Heads eraſed, *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Smith*, and was confirmed to *Anthony Smith* of *Milford* in *Surry*, Eſq; One of the Gentlemen Penſioners to King *Charles* the Second, and Servant to King *Charles* the Firſt, by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, *June* 29, 1667.

N. B. The ancient Arms of the Houſe whence this *Anthony* deſcends, were with three Lozenges on the Bend; but he being deſirous (ſaith the Patent) to omit thoſe Lozenges, the Bearing was confirmed without them, both to

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him and to his Brother *Thomas*, and to their Heirs; and alſo unto the Heirs of *Anthony Smith* their Father, lawfully begotten.

Argent, a Bend between two Unicorns Heads eraſed, *Gules*, was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 11th of *January* 1567, and in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Smithe* of *Noon-Stanton* in the County Palatine of *Durham*, Eſq;

M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. *p.* 70.



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Chevron, *Ermine*, be- " tween three Unicorns " Heads couped, *Sable*, by " the Name of *Head*, and " is the Coat-Armour of " Sir *Richard Head* of the " City of *Rocheſter* in *Kent*, " Baronet.

(M) *Vert*, on a Chevron between three Unicorns Heads eraſed; was the Bearing of *Ker*, Earl of *Roxburgh*.



" He beareth *Sable*, a " Camel paſſant, *Argent*, " by the Name of *Ca-* " *mel*. This Coat-Armour " ſtandeth in *Bury-Pome-* " *roy* Church in the Coun- " ty of *Devon*. This Beaſt " far ſurpaſſeth the Horſe " in ſwiftneſs in travel, to " whom he is a hateful " Enemy. After all theſe cloven footed Beaſts, " I will add one more, no way inferior in Sto- " mach and abſolute Reſolution to any of the " Former.



' He beareth *Argent*, a ' Boar paſſant, *Gules*, arm- ' ed, *Or*, by the Name of ' *Trewarthen*. The Boar, ' tho' he wanteth Horns, ' is no way defective in his ' Armour; nay, he is be- ' yond thoſe formerly ex- ' emplified, and is count- ' ed the moſt abſolute ' Champion among Beaſts, for that he hath ' both Weapons to wound his Foe, which are ' his ſtrong and ſharp Tusks, and alſo his Tar- ' get to defend himſelf; for which he uſeth of- ' ten to rub his Shoulders and Sides againſt ' Trees, thereby to harden them againſt the ' Stroke of his Adverſary: And the Shield of a ' Boar well managed, is a good Buckler againſt ' that cruel Enemy called Hunger.

(N) He beareth *Gules*, a Boar paſſant, *Or*, by the Name of *Baird* of *Auchmeden*.



Argent, on a Mount *Proper*, a Boar ſtanding, *Sable*, unguled, coded and pilled of the Field, about his Neck a flat Chain with a Link at the End, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Kellet*, and was confirmed unto *Matthew Kellet* of *Ryple* in *Surrey*, Gent. by *Tho. Hawley*, Clarencieux, *Octob.* 1. in the 4th Year of *Edward* the VIth.

He beareth *Vert*, a Boar's Head eraſed, *Argent*, by the Name of *Pithladdow* of that *Ilk*.



' He beareth *Argent*, 3 ' Boars Heads couped, *Sa-* ' *ble*, armed *Or*, by the ' Name of *Cradock*. The ' Boar is ſo cruel and ſto- ' machful in his Fight, that ' he foameth all the While ' for Rage; and againſt ' the Time of any En- ' counter he often whet- ' teth his Tusks to make them the more pier- ' cing. The Boar hath been much honoured ' by being the Creſt of an Earl, which ſeemeth ' to be given to the Houſe of *Vere*, becauſe *Ver-* ' *res* is the Name of a Boar in *Latin*.

He beareth *Argent*, three Boars Heads couped, *Gules*, by the Name of *Playſted* of *Suffolk*.

(G) *Azure*, three Boars Heads couped, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Newton*, a *Scottiſh* Family.

(G) *Argent*, three Boars Heads couped, *Sable*, is born by *Swinton* of that *Ilk*.

(G) *Cruickshanke* of *Tilly-Morgan* in *Scotland*, beareth *Or*, three Boars Heads eraſed, *Sable*.



' He beareth *Topaz*, 3 ' Boars Heads erected and ' eraſed, *Diamond*, armed ' *Topaz*. This is the Bear- ' ing of the Right Honou- ' rable *George Booth*, Ba- ' ron *Delamer*, of *Dunham-* ' *Maſſey* in *Cheſhire*: From ' whoſe Family is deſcend- ' ed Sir *Robert Booth* of ' *Salford* in *Lancaſhire*, Kt. now Lord Chief Ju- ' ſtice of his Majeſty's Court of *Common Pleas* ' in *Ireland*, and one of his moſt Honourable ' Privy Council for the ſaid Kingdom, Grand- ' child of *Humphrey Booth* of *Salford* aforeſaid, ' Eſquire, who in his Life-time erected a Chap- ' pel there, and endowed it with a liberal Main- ' tenance; as alſo left to the Poor of the ſaid ' Pariſh 20 *l. per Annum* for their Relief.

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'This Coat with a due Difference appertain-
'eth to *Richard Booth* of the City of *London*, Eſq;
'who deſcended from the *Booths* of *Witton* in
'*Warwickſhire*, where the ſaid Family have been
'ſeated four Generations.

Argent, three Boars Heads erected and eraſed, *Sable*, was the Coat of *John Bouth* of *Barton* ..... who married, to his firſt Wife, *Cicely*, Daughter to Sir *John Warren* of *Cheſhire*, and had Iſſue *Alice*; and to his ſecond Wife, *Dorothy*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Butler* of *Beuſe*, Father (ſaith *Glover*) to *Thomas Butler* that now is; by which ſecond Wife he had Iſſue *John* and *Dorothy*, which *John* at this Time (ſaith *Glover*) is ſix Years Old, and his Father dead. *Dorothy* married to *James Scarbridge* of *Scar*, which *James* (according to the above Author) was at that Time Ten, and *Dorothy* Eight Years Old.

Colleſt. of the North *per* Glov. *or per* Cheſt. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. *p.* 9.

He beareth *Argent*, three Boars Heads erected and eraſed, *Sable*, by the Name of *Cradock*. This Coat was born by *Thomas Cradock*, A. M. of *Magdalen* Colledge, Orator of the *Univerſity* of *Oxon*, who dy'd the 22d of *March*, and was buried in that *Colledge* Chappel the 24th of the ſaid Month, 1678. He was Son of *William Cradock* of *Wincheſter*, Gent. —— I have ſeen this Coat more generally born by that Name not erected.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. p. 140.

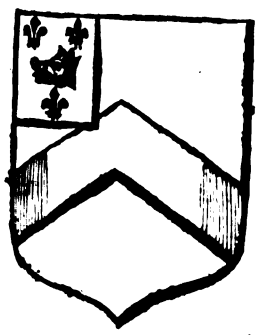
(G) *Vert*, a Saltire engrail'd, and in Chief a Boar's Head eraſed, *Argent*, belongs to *Chapman*, a *Scots* Family.

(G) *Tennant* of that *Ilk*, bears *Argent*, a Boar's Head couped in Chief, and two Creſcents in Baſe, *Sable*.

(G) *Irland* of *Baruban* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, two Barrs, *Gules*, on the Uppermoſt three Mullets, *Or*, and in Chief, a Boar's Head couped, *Azure*.

(G) He beareth *Argent*, on a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Oak-Trees, *Proper*, a Boar's Head couped of the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Spotſwood*.

(G) *Bogge* of that *Ilk* beareth *Gules*, a Chevron between two Roſes in Chief, and a Boar's Head eraſed in Baſe, *Argent*.



Or, a Chevron *Azure*, on a Quarter of the Second a Boar's Head eraſed between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Or*, was aſſigned by Patent to *Thomas Edmonds* of *Plimouth*, in the County of *Devon*, by *Will. Camden*, Clarencieux, *July* 22, 1599.

(G) He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend *Sable*, three Boars Heads couped *Or*, by the Name of *Turring* of *Feveran*.

(G) He beareth *Or*, on a Bend *Azure*, three Boars Heads eraſed *Argent*, by the Name of *Haitly* of *Millerſtaines*.

(G) He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs wavy, *Gules*, between three Boars Heads eraſed, *Sable*, by the Name of *Allerdes* of that *Ilk*.



"He beareth *Gules*, a "Chevron between three "Boars Heads couped, *Ar*-"*gent*, armed, *Or*, by the "Name of *White*, and is "thus born by Sir *Stephen* "*White*, Kt. formerly of "the City of *London*, and "now of the Pariſh of "*Hackney* in *Middleſex*, "deſcended from a Fami-"ly of good Antiquity in *Norfolk*.

'The Bearing of the Boar in Arms betoken-
'eth a Man of a bold Spirit, skilful, politick in
'warlike Feats, and One of that high Reſolu-
'tion, that he will rather die valorouſly in the
'Field, than he will ſecure himſelf by ignomi-
'nious Flight. He is called, in *Latin*, *Aper*, (ac-
'cording to *Farneſius*) *ab aſperitate*, becauſe he is
'ſo ſharp and fierce in conflict with his Foe.
'And this is a ſpecial Property in a Souldier,
'that he be fierce in the Encountring his Ene-
'my, and he bear the Shock or Brunt of the
'Conflict with a noble and magnanimous Cou-
'rage; *Miles enim dura & aſpera perfringit animi*
'*& virium robore.*

Argent, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Boars Heads couped, *Sable*, armed and langued of the Second, with a Creſcent for a Difference; was the Bearing of *William Wroughton*, Eſq; ſecond Son of Sir *Giles Wroughton* of *Wiltſhire*, Knight, who married *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter (as 'tis ſaid, ſaith *Wood*) of Sir *Carew Rawleigh*, Kt. by whom he had Iſſue *Thomas* and *William*; *Dorothy*, *Mary* (Wife of *John Boat*) *Lucy* and *Anne*.

Elizabeth, Wife of *William Wroughton* aforeſaid, dy'd at the Houſe of Mr. *Boat* in St. *Aldate*'s Pariſh in *Oxon*, the 29th of *May* 1660, and was buried in St. *Aldate*'s Church: Her Husband dy'd before her.

Mary, Wife of *John Boat* aforementioned, dy'd in a Houſe in St. *Giles* Pariſh *Oxon* (which her Husband rented of Mr. *Chriſtopher Rainolds* of *Caſſenton*) *Feb.* 12, 1682-3, at Twelve at Night, and was buried in St. *Giles* Church, leaving Iſſue behind her *Norris Boat*.

(G) *Sable*, a Chevron between three Boars Heads couped, *Or*, was born by *Quithlaw* or *Quitlaw* of that *Ilk*.

(G) *Ar-*

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(G) *Argent*, a Chevron between three Boars Heads couped, *Azure*, was born by the Name of *Abercorne* of that *Ilk*.

(G) *Azure*, a Chevron between three Boars Heads couped, *Argent*, was born by the Name of *French* of *Thornedie* in *Scotland*.

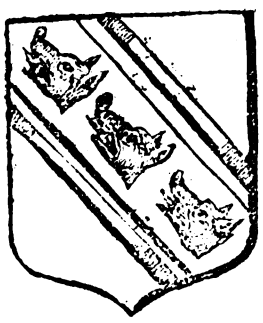
Argent, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Boars Heads eraſed ..... was the Coat of *Nicholas Agard* of *Sudbery* in the County of *Derby*, living *Anno* 1566, who married (firſt) *Margaret* (Daughter of Sir *Henry Varron*) who dy'd without Iſſue: And afterwards (for his ſecond Wife) *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *Roger Ferrers*, 6th Son of Sir *Thomas Ferrers*, Kt. Lord of *Tamworth*; by which *Elizabeth* he had two Sons and five Daughters, *viz. William Agard*, eldeſt Son; *Nicholas*, ſecond Son; *Margaret*, firſt Daughter; *Mary*, ſecond; *Dorothy*, third; *Katharine*, fourth; and *Iſabel*, fifth Daughter.

Note, The firſt-mentioned *Nicholas* was eldeſt Son of *John*, who had, by his Wife, alſo *Humfrey*, ſecond Son; *Ralph*, third Son; and *William*, fourth Son.

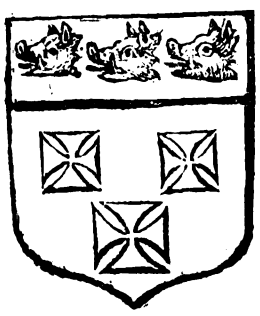
The ſaid *John Agard* was Son and Heir of *John Agard* of *Sudbury* in the County of *Salop*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834. *Pedigr.* per Glover.

(G) He beareth *Argent*, a Chevron *Azure*, between three Boars Heads eraſed, *Sable*, by the Name of *Rollock* of *Duncrab* in *Scotland*.



"*Gules*, on a Bend *Erminois*, between two Cottiſes, *Or*, three Boars Heads couped, *Argent*, by the Name of *Edgcombe*, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of Sir *Richard Edgcombe* of *Mount-Edgcombe* in *Devonſhire*, Knight of the Bath.



Vert, three Croſſes formy, *Argent*, on a Chief of the Second as many Boars Heads couped, *Sable*, tusked, *Or*, langued, *Gules*; was confirmed by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, *alt. die Octob. Anno Dom.* 1600, in the 42d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Tho. Orpwood* of *Abingdon* in the County of *Berks*, Gent. and to his Brethren *William*, *Robert*, *Richard*, *Lionel* and *Francis Orpwood*, Gent. which *Thomas* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Paul Orpwood*, ſometime Mayor of the ſaid Town and Borough of *Abingdon*; which *Paul* was the eldeſt Son and Heir to *Tho. Orpwood*, ſometime Mayor alſo of the ſaid Town and Borough.

Fauſtina E. 1. *in* Biblioth. Cotton.



Gules, a Ram paſſant, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Winram* alias *Windraham*, a Family in *Scotland*.

Mackenz. *Herald.* p. 56.



"He beareth *Azure*, a "*Toiſon d' Or*, within a "double Treſſure counter-flory of the ſame. "This, with the Arms "of *Ulſter*, is the Paternal "Coat-Armour of Sir *Robert Jaſon* of *Broad Somerford* in the County "of *Wilts*, Baronet.

This Coat was confirmed (as the Coat of his Anceſtors) to *Robert Jaſon* of *Enfield*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; (deſcended from an ancient Family of that Name in the North) by *William Dethick*, Garter, *March* 10, 1588, in the 30th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.



Argent, three Calves paſſant, *Sable*, a Mullet for a Difference in Feſs, *Gules*, was the Coat of Capt. *Scrope Medcalfe*, (a *Yorkſhire* Man) who dy'd in the Houſe of *John Egerley* againſt *Univerſity College*, in the Pariſh of St. *Peter* in the *Eaſt*, *Oxon*. He commanded the Troop belonging to the Governor of *Oxon* (..... *Legg*) when the Cavaliers beat up the Parliament Qarters at *Thame*, and receiving Wounds there, died of them. He was buried in St. *Peters* Church in the *Eaſt*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 77.



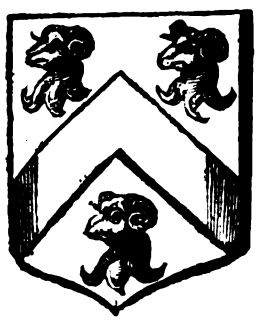
"He beareth *Gules*, "three holy Lambs, Staff, "Croſs and Banner, *Argent*, by the Name of "*Rowe* of *Lamerton* in the "County of *Devon*. The "holy Lamb is a typical "Repreſentation of our "bleſſed Saviour, who is "underſtood by divers "to be that Lamb mentioned in the *Apocalyps* "of St. *John*: And all the Chriſtian Churches "acknowledge him for the *Lamb of God that* "*taketh away the Sins of the World*. This Kind "of

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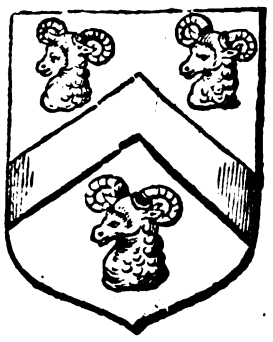
" of Bearing may well befit a brave reſolute " Spirit, who undertakes a War for Chriſt's " Cauſe.



" He beareth *Azure*, a " Chevron between ſix " Rams accoſted counter- " tripping, two, two, and " two, by the Name of " *Harman* of *Rendleſham* " in the County of *Suffolk*. " The chiefeſt Strength of " the Ram conſiſteth in " the Head.



Gules, a Chevron between three Rams Heads couped, *Or*, is born by the Name of *Hamerſly*, and was confirm'd to *Hugh Hamerſly* of *London*, (Son of *Hugh Hamerſly*, who was Son of *Richard Hamerſly* of *Stafford* in *Staffordſhire*) by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, *Novemb.* 22, 1614, in the 12th Year of King *James* I.



" He beareth *Sable*, a " Chevron between three " Rams Heads couped, " *Argent*, by the Name of " *Ramſey* of *Hitcham* in " the County of *Bucking-* " *ham*, of which Fami- " ly was *Adam Ramſey*, " Eſquire for the Body to " King *Richard* the Se- " cond. The Ram is the Captain of the whole " Flock. I ſhall not need to mention the great " Profit that is brought to this Kingdom by the " Winter-Garment of this Beaſt.

Argent, on a Chevron between three *Fleurs de lis*, *Sable*, as many Rams Heads of the Field, was the Coat of *John Ramſden* of *Langley* in the County of *York*, by *William Flower*, Norroy, 1575.

Glover Alph. *of the North in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.

CHAP. XV.

'HITHERTO of ſuch Beaſts as we 'call *Animalia Biſulca*, which have their 'Feet parted only into two Claws: The next 'Part of our Diſtribution containeth thoſe 'which are called *Multifida*, which have many 'Claws; of which Sort are not only Lyons, 'Bears, Wolves, and others of fierce and rave- 'nous Kind, that live by Prey and Spoil; but 'ſuch alſo as are of timorous Nature, whoſe 'chiefeſt Safety conſiſteth rather in Swiftneſs of 'Foot, than in any other Means, as Foxes, 'Hares, Conies, and others of leſs harmful 'Kind, whereof I will give particular Exam- 'ples: But firſt I will offer unto your careful 'Obſervation, certain Notes, as well of general 'as of particular Uſe, concerning Beaſts of this 'Kind; not forgetting (by the Way) ſuch 'Rules and Obſervations as have been already 'commended to your regard, That eſpecially 'touching mix'd Bearing of Ordinaries and com- 'mon Charges, which muſt ſerve for a regular 'Direction throughout our whole Work. And 'in delivery of theſe Obſervations and Examples, 'I hold it fit to begin with Beaſts of fierce Na- 'ture, and firſt with the Lyon, reckoned the 'King of Beaſts; *Dignioribus enim digniora loca 'ſunt danda*; high Perſon, higheſt Place.

'Some *French* Armouriſts are of Opinion, 'That the Lyon ſhould never be made Guar- 'dant, or full-faced, affirming That to be pro- 'per to the Leopard; wherein they offer great 'Indignity to that Royal Beaſt, in that they 'will not admit him (ſaith *Upton*) to ſhew his 'full Face, the Sight whereof doth terrify and 'aſtoniſh all the Beaſts of the Field, and where- 'in conſiſteth his chiefeſt Majeſty, and there- 'fore may not be denied that Prerogative, *Quia 'omnia Animalia debent depingi & deſignari in ſuo 'feroclori actu, ex illis enim actibus magis vigorem 'ſuum oſtendunt*: All Beaſts ſhould be ſet forth 'in their moſt generous Action, for therein 'they ſhew their chiefeſt Vigour. As concern- 'ing the true Note whereby the Leopard is di- 'ſtinguiſhed from the Lyon, *Upton lib. de Armis* 'writeth thus, *Cognoſcitur Leopardus à Leone, 'quia Leopardus ubique depingitur habens natura- 'liter maculas nigras, cum groſſo capite, & eſt Ani- 'mal planum non hiſpidum: Leo vero habet unum 'colorem continuum, cum pectore hiſpido, cum certis 'jubis in cauda*: The Leopard is pourtrayed with 'black Spots, and a great Head, and no where 'ſhaggy; whereas the Lyon is of one Colour, 'ſhaggy Breaſted, with a certain Tuft of Hair 'in his Train. So that it is evident, that the 'Leopard is notably diſtinguiſhed both in Shape 'and Colour, and not by his full-faced Counte- 'nance, as they dream. Moreover *Upton* ſaith, 'That he hath obſerved Leopards born by di- 'verſe Noblemen, as well half-faced as guar- 'dant.

'It is obſerved, That the generous Nature of 'the Lyon is diſcerned by his plentiful ſhaggy 'Locks that do cover his Neck and Shoulders, 'which are infallible Tokens of his noble Cou- 'rage,

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'rage, eſpecially if thoſe his Locks be criſped 'and curled, and ſhort withal. Such Lyons 'were thoſe whereof St. *Hierom* maketh men-'tion, *In vita Pauli Eremitæ*, ſaying, *Talia in 'animo volvente, ecce duo Leones ex interioris 'Eremi parte currentes, volantibus per colla jubis fere-'bantur:* Two Lyons came running with their 'ſhaggy Locks waving about their Shoulders. 'Moreover the Thickneſs of the Lyon's Mane 'is a Teſtimony of his generous Birth, and by 'the ſame he is diſtinguiſhed from the dege-'nerate and baſtard Race of Leopards begotten 'between the adulterous Lyoneſs and the Parde, 'which are naturally deprived of this noble 'Mark; and not only ſo, but they are alſo be-'reft of that bold and invincible Courage that 'the generous Sort of Lyons have. For theſe 'reſpects the degenerate Brood of Lyons are 'called, in *Latin*, *Imbelles Leones*, that is, heart-'leſs and cowardly Lyons; whereas the true 'Lyon is termed, in *Latin*, *Generoſus Leo, quia 'generoſum eſt quod à natura ſua non degeneravit*; 'That is generous which degenerateth not from 'his Kind: By which Reaſon a Man of noble 'Deſcent, and ignoble Conditions, is not truly 'Generous, becauſe he degenerateth from the 'Vertues of his Anceſtors.

'Lyons, Bears, Wolves, and other Beaſts of 'ravening Kind, when they are born in Arms 'feeding, you muſt term them, in blazon, Ra-'ping, and tell whereon. To all Beaſts of Prey 'Nature hath aſſigned Teeth and Talons of 'crooked Shape, and therewithal of great 'Sharpneſs, to the End they may ſtrongly ſeize 'upon and detain their Prey, and ſpeedily rend 'and divide the ſame. And therefore in bla-'zoning of Beaſts of this Kind, you muſt not 'omit to mention their Teeth and Tallons, 'which are their only Armour; for by them 'they are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe tame and 'harmleſs Beaſts, that have their Teeth knock-'ed out, and their Nails pared ſo near to the 'Quick, as that they can neither bite nor ſcratch 'with much harm. Thoſe Teeth and Tallons 'are for the moſt Part in Coat-Armours made 'of a different Colour from the Bodies of the 'Beaſts; and therefore in blazoning of Beaſts 'of this Kind, when you ſpeak of their Teeth 'or Tallons, you ſhall ſay they are thus or thus 'armed. So likewiſe if you pleaſe to ſpeak of 'their Tongues, you ſhall ſay they are thus or 'thus langued.

'To bear a Lyon, or whatſoever Animal in a 'diverſe Colour from his kindly or natural Co-'lour, as to bear a Blue, Green, Red, Purple 'Lyon, Bear, *&c.* or whatſoever other Colour 'different from that which is natural unto him, 'is not a Bearing reproachful, though diſagree-'ing to his Nature, if we conſider of the Oc-'caſion of their primary Conſtitution; for that 'the Cuſtom of ſuch Bearing ſeemeth to have 'proceeded from eminent Perſons, who habit-'ing themſelves either for their Sports of Hunt-'ing, or for military Services (as beſt fitted 'their Fantaſies) would, withal, ſuit their Ar-'mours and Habiliments with Colours anſwer-'able to their Habits, with the Shapes and 'Portraiture of forged and counterfeit Ani-'mals.

'Or elſe, perhaps, by occaſion of ſome civil 'Tumults, as that between the *Guelphi* and the '*Gibelini* in *Italy*, they, perhaps, of each Fa-'ction bearing Lyons, Bears, and Wolves, or 'other Animals, to avoid Confuſion, and to 'the End the One of them ſhould not be en-'trapped by the Other of the contrary Faction, 'when they were intermixed one with another, 'and that their valorous Actions might be more 'particularly diſcerned from the Other, they 'diſtinguiſhed themſelves by different and un-'like-coloured Garments, that ſo each Governor 'and Leader might know thoſe that were of 'his own Faction.

'The like may we obſerve to have been of 'late Years uſed among our ſelves, when pri-'vate Factions have ſprung among us; one Sort 'was known from others of the contrary Fa-'ction by a Carnation-Riband worn about, or 'in his Hat; or by a Crimſon-Feather, or other 'Thing: The contrary Faction wearing like 'Thing, but in a different Colour or Fa-'ſhion.

'*The Lyon* (ſaith *Upton*) *paſſing thorough ſtony 'Places, doth contract his Tallons within his Fleſh, 'and ſo walketh on his Feet as if he had no Tallons 'at all, keeping them exceeding choicely, leſt he 'ſhould dull and blunt their Sharpneſs, and ſo be-'come leſs able to attack and rend his Prey.* And 'this Property ſeemeth not to be peculiar to a 'Lyon, but common to all Beaſts of Rapine; 'as *Pliny* aſcribeth the ſame Property to Leo-'pards, Panthers, and ſuch other, as well as to 'the Lyon.

'Not only Lyons, but alſo all other Beaſts of 'ravenous Kind (according to *Bekenhawb*) do 'bring forth their Young in ſome Part defective; 'as Lyons do produce their Whelps dead, Dogs 'bring them forth blind, Bears deformed and 'ſhapeleſs, *&c.* For Nature would not that 'they ſhould attain Perfection in the Womb, in 'regard of the Safety of their Dam, leſt in their 'Production they ſhould ſpoil and rend her 'Womb by their Teeth and Tallons.

'Other more particular Rules there are con-'cerning the diverſe Kinds and peculiar Actions 'of Beaſts of Rapine, which ſhall follow in their 'more convenient Places. In the mean Time, 'let us proceed to Examples that may give Life 'and Approbation to thoſe premiſed Rules; '*Præcepta enim quantumvis bona & concinna, mor-'tua ſunt, niſi ipſe auditor variis exemplis ea per-'cipiat*; Good and fit Precepts are but dead, un-'leſs Examples give them Life: Of which Opi-'nion was *Leo* the Tenth, when he ſaid,

'*Plus valent exempla quàm præcepta,*
'*Et melius docemur vitâ quam verbo.*

'*Examples are more forcible than Precepts,*
'*And our Lives teach more than our Words.*

He

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'He beareth *Jupiter*, a 'Lyon dormant, *Sol*. The 'Hebrew Rabbies (ſaith 'Leigh) writing upon the 'Second of *Numbers*, do 'aſſign to the Tribe of '*Judah* a Lyon after this 'Manner, alluding belike 'unto that Bleſſing that '*Jacob* (a little before his 'Death) did pronounce upon *Judah*, ſaying, *He 'ſhall lie down and couch as a Lyon; who dares ſtir 'him up?* Wherein one noteth, That *Jacob* 'ſeemeth to allude to that Diminution, which 'happened at ſuch Time as the greateſt Part 'of the People of that Tribe did fall away unto 'Jeroboam; *Tunc enim* (ſaith he) *Rex Judæ ſi-'milis eſſe cæpit Leoni dormienti; neque enim erectis 'jubis timorem ſuum latè effudit, ſed quodammodo 'accubuit in ſpelunca. Latuit tamen quædam oc-'culta virtus ſub illo ſopore, &c.* The King of 'Judah was then like a ſleeping Lyon, which 'did not ſhew his Rage with his erected Shag; 'but did as it were lurk in his Den, yet ſo as he 'loſt not his Strength in his Sleep, neither durſt 'any the moſt Adventurous to rouſe him. This 'may be true of the King of *Judah*, but ſurely 'the Lyon of the Tribe of *Judah doth neither 'ſlumber nor ſleep*, though he ſeemeth to ſleep; 'neither *doth their Vengeance ſleep* who dare pro-'voke him. It is reported, That the Lyon 'ſleepeth with his Eyes open; ſo ſhould Gover-'nors do, whoſe Vigilancy ſhould ſhew it ſelf 'when others are moſt at reſt and ſecure.



'He beareth *Or*, a Lyon 'couchant, *Sable*. The 'Lyon couching after this 'Manner, muſt not be 'deemed to have been 'compelled thereunto, but 'that he hath ſo ſettled 'himſelf of his own ac-'cord; for it is contrary 'to his magnanimous Na-'ture to couch by any Chaſtiſement, or to be 'corrected in himſelf; but if a Whelp, or ſome 'other Beaſt be beaten or chaſtiſed in his Sight, 'he thereupon humbleth himſelf after this Man-'ner: But as touching himſelf, he muſt be 'overcome with Gentleneſs, and ſo is he eaſieſt 'won. *Generoſus enim animus facilius ducitur 'quàm trahitur*; The generous Mind you may 'eaſier lead than draw. So when the Children 'of Princes offend, their Pages are whipt before 'them: And the *Perſians*, if a Nobleman of-'fended, brought forth his Garment and beat it 'with Wands.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Lyon Seiant, *Argent*. 'Though this Form and 'Geſture hath affinity 'with the Former, yet 'the Difference is eaſy to 'be obſerved, by compa-'ring the Manner of their 'repoſing: And in theſe 'Kinds of Varieties of 'Geſtures, you may obſerve, that by Degrees 'and Steps I proceed from the moſt quiet to the 'moſt fierce Geſture and Action.



'The Field is *Mars*, a 'Lyon paſſant, guardant; '*Sol*. This was the Coat-'Armour of *William* D. 'of *Aquitaine*, and of '*Guyen*, one of the Peers 'of *France*, whoſe Daugh-'ter and Heir, named *Elea-'nor*, was married to *Hen-'ry* the Second, King of '*England*; by reaſon of which Match, the Field 'and Charge being of the ſame Colour and Me-'tal that the then Royal Enſigns of this Land 'were, and this Lyon of the like Action that 'thoſe were of, this Lyon was united with 'thoſe two Lyons in one Shield: Since which 'Time the Kings of *England* have born three 'Lyons paſſant, guardant, as hereafter ſhall ap-'pear.

"*Sol*, a Lyon paſſant, guardant, *Mars*, was "born by *Brutus*, Son of *Silvius Poſthumus*, who "coming out of *Italy* with the Remnant of the "*Trojans*, found out this Iſland of *Great Bri-"tain*, and reigned four and twenty Years.

Ermine, a Lyon paſſant, *Gules*, was the Coat of *Edward Drewe* of *Higham* alias *Norton* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Anne*, Daughter of *John Croker* of *Lyneham* in the ſaid County, *Eſq*; and had Iſſue *Edmund* and *Mary*; alſo *John*, a Son; or, *Johanna*, a Daughter; *Qu?* This *Edward* was Son of *Richard Drewe* of *Drewes-cliffe* in the ſaid County, and of *Higham* alſo; whoſe Predeceſſors were ſeated at *Drewſcliffe* ſome Generations.

(G) *Argent*, a Lyon paſſant, *Gules*. This pertains to *Leichſtein* of *Uzzan*.



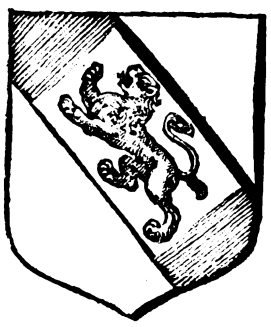
"He beareth *Pearl*, a "Lyon paſſant, guardant, "*Ruby*, gorged with a "Ducal-crown, *Topaz*, "and charged on the "Shoulder with a Mullet "of the Firſt, and is born "by the Name of *Ogilby*, "an honourable and ſprea-"ding Family in *Scotland*, "the Chief of which are

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" the Right Hon. *James* Earl of *Airly*, *Elight*, " and *Glentrahen*, a Perſon ever Loyal to the " Crown, and was always concerned with the " Earl of *Montroſs* in his loyal Undertakings: " Once being taken Priſoner, he was to have " been beheaded in *Scotland*, but by a fortunate " Eſcape the Night before, was preſerved to do " his Majeſty more Service. He was long a " Priſoner in the *Tower* of *London*, and after his " Releaſement, did again engage himſelf in his " Majeſty's Service at *Worceſter*, and in the " North. His Brother, Sir *David*, at *Worceſter* " Fight was taken Priſoner, and ſent up to *Lon-* " *don*; and Sir *George*, his other Brother, was " killed in the Actions of *Montroſs*. Of this " Family are the Right Honourable the Earl of " *Findlator*, the Right Honourable the Lord " *Ogilby*, Baron of *Bamfe*, with ſeveral Knights " and Gentlemen: Among which is *Michael* " *Ogilby*, now Rector of *Biddiford* in *Devonſhire*, " and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty " King *Charles* the Second, whoſe Grandfather, " Sir *Michael Ogilby*, was a near Relation to " the Earl of *Airly*.



" He beareth, *Or*, on a " Chief, *Gules*, a Lyon of " *England*, by the Name " of *Titus*, and is the Pa- " ternal Coat-Armour of " Colonel *Silus Titus* of " *Buſhy* in *Hertfordſhire*, " One of the Grooms of " his Majeſty's Bed-cham- " ber, *&c.*

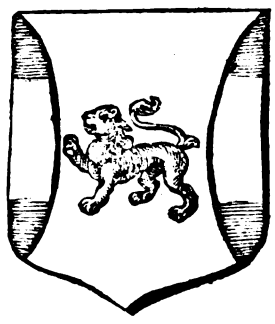


Gules, on a Bend, *Argent*, a Lyon paſſant, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *David*; and was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, *April* 20, 1581, to *Robert David*, Son of *John David*, the Son of *David Griffith* of North *Wales*.

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. Num. 844.



Argent, on a Feſs, *Sable*, a Lyon paſſant of the Firſt, by the Name of *Garrard* or *Garret*. This Coat was born by Sir *Samuel Garrard*, Lord Mayor of *London*, *Anno* 1710.



Argent, a Lyon paſſant between two Flanches, *Sable*: Theſe Arms appertain to the Family of *Garret* of *London*, as I find them ratified and confirmed about the Year 1634, to *George Garret* of *London*, Draper, by *Richard St. George*, Clarencieux, King of Arms; which *George Garret* was afterwards, *viz. Anno* 1647, Knight and Alderman of the ſaid City.



" He beareth *Or*, two " Barrs, *Azure*, in Chief " a Lyon paſſant of the " Second, crowned, *Gules*, " by the Name of *Gre-* " *gory*, and is the Coat- " Armour of *John Gregory* " of St. *Margarets*, *Weſt-* " *minſter* in *Middleſex*, " Gent. deſcended from " the *Gregories* of *Laſtingham* in *Yorkſhire*; from " whence the Predeceſſors of the ſaid *John* " (about the Year 1525.) removed to *Eaſt-ſtock-* " *with* in *Lincolnſhire*, where they continued un- " til thence expelled by the Calamities of the " Wars, thro' the Loyalty of his Father, Lieu- " tenant Colonel *William Gregory*, and his two " elder Brethren *William* and *Gilbert*.



" *Or*, a Lyon paſſant, " *Sable*, in Chief three *Ro-* " *man* Piles of the Second. " This was the Paternal " Coat-Armour of *John* " *Loggan* (alias *Logon*, an " *Engliſh* Commander, by " whoſe Valour and Con- " duct the *Scots* (then " Maſters of the Northern " Part of *Ireland*) were in *Anno* 1317, in the " Time of *Edward* the Second, beaten out of " the Province of *Ulſter*, Sir *Allen Stewart* their " General, taken Priſoner, and brought to *Dub-* " *lin*, who for his Ranſom gave his Daughter, " with ſeveral Lands in *Scotland*, to his Con- " queror's Son, from whom came Sir *Robert* " *Loggan*, who was Admiral of *Scotland*, *Anno* " 1400. and from thence the *Loggans* of *Reſtal-* " *rige* in *Scotland*, now of *Idbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, " and of *Baſſetsbury* in *Buckinghamſhire* are lineal- " ly deſcended.

" *Sable*,

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"*Sable*, three Piles, *Ar-*
"*gent*, on a Chief of the
"Second, a Lyon paſſant,
"*Gules*, by the Name of
"*Hacket*, and is born by
"Sir *Andrew Hacket* of
"*Moxhull* in *Warwickſhire*,
"Kt. one of the Ma-
"ſters of the High and
"Honourable Court of
"*Chancery*.

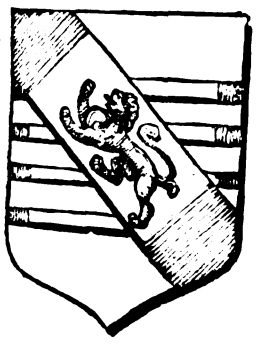
(𝔐) *Sable*, three Piles conjoined in the Nombril, *Argent*, on a Chief, *Gules*, a Lyon paſſant guardant, is born by the Name of *Hacket* of *Pitſirren*.



"*Ermine*, a Saltire en-
"grailed, *Gules*, on a
"Chief of the Second a
"Lyon paſſant guardant,
"*Or*, by the Name of *Ar-*
"*mine*, and is the Coat-
"Armour of *Evers Ar-*
"*mine* of *Oſgodby* in *Lin-*
"*colnſhire*, Eſq;



Gules, two Barrs Gemells, and a Lyon paſſant guardant in Chief, *Or*, was confirmed by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, *Septemb.* 10, 1639, to *Richard Sprignell* of *High-gate* in the County of *Middleſex*, Captain of the Trained Bands.



He beareth *Gules*, two Barrs Gemells, *Argent*, on a Bend, *Or*, a Lyon paſſant of the Field, armed and langued, *Azure*, by the Name of *Farnaby*. This Coat was granted to *John Farnaby* of the City of *Canterbury* in the County of *Kent*, (eldeſt Son of *Thomas Farnaby* of *Keppington* in the ſaid County) by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, *May* 3, 1664. in the 16th Year of King *Charles* the Second, becauſe that he the ſaid *John Farnaby* was a Man of great Loyalty and Learning, and very active in aſſiſting his Sovereign's Cauſe, during the horrid Rebellion, and perſonally ſerv'd him under Prince *Rupert*, Prince *Maurice*, and diverſe others; for which he was ſeveral Times Impriſon'd, Plunder'd, Sequeſter'd and Decimated; yet ſtill perſiſted, and, to his utmoſt Power, endeavour'd the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second. And in the ſecond Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, the ſaid Coat thus altered, *viz.* *Argent*, three Barrs Gemells, *Gules*, on a Bend, *Or*, a Lyon paſſant of the Second, was granted and confirmed to *Charles* (now Sir *Charles*) *Farnaby*, of *Keppington* within the Pariſh of *Seven-Oak* in the County of *Kent*, by Sir *Henry St. George*, Kt. Clarencieux.



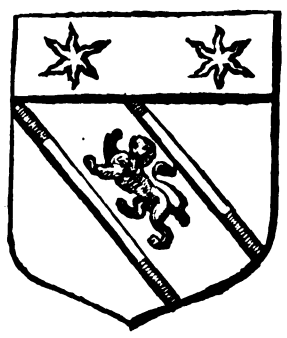
Azure, a Lyon paſſant between three Croſſes *Patée Fitchée*, *Or*, with a Chief of the ſame, is born by the Name of *Johnes*, and was aſſigned by Patent dated *Nov.* 12, 1610. by *William Cambden*, Clarencieux, to *Francis Johnes*, Eſquire, Alderman of *London*, the Son of *John*, the Son of *Thomas Johnes* of *Loeſton* in the County of *Salop*.



"He beareth *Saphire*,
"a Lyon paſſant, be-
"tween three *Fleurs de*
"*lis*, *Pearl*. This is the
"Coat-Armour of the
"Right Honourable *Dud-*
"*ley North*, Baron of *Carth-*
"*ley*, &c. whoſe ſecond
"Son, Sir *Francis North*,
"Knight, is Lord Chief
"Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of *Common-*
"*Pleas*.



He beareth *Argent*, a Lyon paſſant, *Sable*, on a Chief of the Second three Mullets with ſix Points, of the Firſt, by the Name of *Ball*. This Coat was aſſigned by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *Decemb.* 22, 1613, to the Reverend *Richard Ball*, D. D. Son of *Laurence Ball* of *Northampton*.



He beareth *Argent*, a Lyon paſſant in Bend cottiſed, *Gules*, on a Chief, *Azure*, two Eſtoils, *Or*, by the Name of *Cook*. This Coat was allowed by *William Segar*, to *Thomas Cook* of *London*, Haberdaſher. ——

Her. Off. inter M. S. Vincent, Num. 154.

(𝔊) He beareth *Or*, three Barrs *Azure*, above them a Lyon paſſant, *Gules*, on a Chief of the Second three Mullets, *Argent*, by the Name of *Steillys*; a *Scots* Family.

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" *Argent*, two Lyons " paſſant guardant, *Azure*, " by the Name of *Han-* " *mer*. This with the " Arms of *Ulſter* is the " Bearing of Sir *Thomas* " *Hanmer* of *Hanmer* and " *Bettisfield* in *Flintſhire*, " Baronet, deſcended by " many Knights from " Sir *John de Hanmer*, who lived in the Reign " of *Edward* the Firſt. *Camden* in his *Britannia* " mentioning *Hanmer* Town, hath theſe Words, " *Unde clara ſane & antiqua quæ ibi habitat fa-* " *milia cognomen aſſumpſit.*

" *Or*, two Lyons paſſant guardant, *Gules*, is " the Coat of the Right Honourable Sir *Wil-* " *liam Ducy* of *Tortworth* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Knight " of the *Bath* and Baronet, now Viſcount *Down* " in *Ireland.*

" *Gules*, two Lyons paſſant guardant, *Argent*, " by the Name of *L'Eſtrange*, a Family of good " Antiquity, of which is Sir *Nicholas L'Eſtrange* " of *Hunſtanton* in *Norfolk*, Baronet, and *Ro-* " *ger L'Eſtrange* of St. *Giles*'s in the Fields in " *Middleſex*, Eſquire.

" *Gules*, two Lyons paſſant guardant, *Or*, " was the Coat-Armour of *William* Duke of " *Normandy*, baſe Son of *Robert* Duke of *Nor-* " *mandy*, who in *Anno* 1066, having ſlain King " *Harold* in Battel, ſeized the Kingdom, and " reigned almoſt One and twenty Years, ſince " which Time his Heirs have happily enjoyed his " Crown and Dignity.

Azure, two Lyons paſſant guardant, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Barnes*; and was confirmed by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, *Anno* 1614, to *Edward Barnes* of the City of *London.*

(S) *Gules*, two Lyons paſſant guardant, *Argent*, is the Bearing of *Haldon* of that *Ilk.*

Gules, two Lyons paſſant, *Argent*, armed and langued, *Azure.* This Coat was born by ..... *Strange* of ..... in the County of *Glouceſter*, who was Governor of *Hurſt-Caſtle* after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 139.



" He beareth *Sable*, two " Lioncels counter-paſ- " ſant, *Argent*, the Upper- " moſt towards the ſini- " ſter Side of the Eſcut- " cheon, both collared, " *Gules*, by the Name of " *Glegg*, and is the Coat " of *Edward Glegg* of *Gay-* " *ton*, and *Edward Glegg* " of *Grange*, both of *Cheſhire*, Eſquires. Some " Blazoners have given another blazon to this " Coat-Armour thus: He beareth *Sable*, two " Lioncels, the One paſſant, the Other re-paſ- " ſant, *Argent*, both collared, *Gules*. But in " my Opinion, no Man by this laſt blazon is " able to trick or expreſs the true Portraiture " and Manner of the Bearing of theſe Lioncels; " for it appeareth not by this blazon towards " which Part or Side of the Eſcutcheon their " Heads are placed, which is contrary to the " Rule given, *Chap.* 4. *Sect.* 1. The Lyon and " the Lyoneſs do never go one and the ſame " Way, either when they ſeek their Prey, or " when they go to fight: The skilful and expert " Men render this Reaſon for it, That theſe " Beaſts ſtand ſo much upon their Strength of " Body, as that neither of them needeth the " Other's help.

He beareth *Sable*, two Lyons counter-paſſant *Argent*, collar'd, *Gules*, by the Name of *Gleg.*



Or, a Feſs wavy, *Azure*, between two Lyons paſſant guardant, *Sable*, was granted by *William Flower*, Norroy, *Jan.* 5, 1578, in the 21ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Brian Bailles* of the County of *York*, Eſquire, and to his Poſterity.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. *p.* 16.

Gules, a Feſs *Vaire*, between two Lyons paſſant guardant, *Ermines*, was granted or confirmed to *Edmond Downing* of *Pyneſt* in the Pariſh of *Waltham Holy-Croſs* in *Eſſex*, by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux.



Or, a Chevron *Gules*, between two Lyons paſſant guardant, *Sable*, armed of the Second, was confirmed to *Bryan Cook* of *Doncaſter* in the County of *York*, and to his Poſterity, with their due Differences, by Sir *Richard St. George*, Norroy, the 27th of *Auguſt* 1635, in the 11th Year of King *Charles* I.



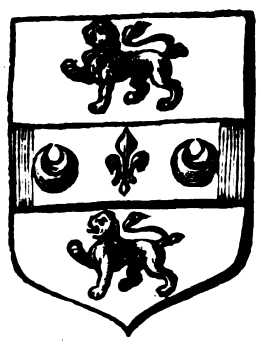
" He beareth *Gules*, two " Lyons paſſant within a " Bordure engrailed, *Ar-* " *gent*, by the Name of " *Strange*, and is born by " *Jo. Strange* of the City " of *London*, Gent.

Azure,

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Azure, a *Fleur de lis*, *Argent*, on a Chief indented of the Second a Lyon paſſant, *Gules*, was granted to *Bartholomew Fowke*, chief Clerk of the Spicery in the Queen's Majeſty's Houſe, by Letters Patents dated *Anno Dom.* 1580, in the 23d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. *p.* 36.



Argent, on a Feſs, *Gules*, between two Lyons paſſant, *Sable*, a *Fleur de lis* between two Creſcents, *Argent*. This was the Coat of *Edward Gooderick* of *Kirkby* in the County of *Lincoln*, who married *Jane*, Daughter and Heir of ..... *Williamſon* of *Boſton*, and had Iſſue *John Gooderick* (who married ..... Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *Lionell Dymoke*, Kt. of *Strickforth*) alſo *Henry Gooderick*, and *Thomas Gooderick* Biſhop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*.

Note, That the aboveſaid *Edward* was eldeſt Son of *John Gooderick* of *Bullingbrook* in the County of *Lincoln*, by ..... Daughter of *Hutton*.

M. S. *of* Ant. à Wood, *F.* 3. *f.* 60.

(G) *Gules*, on a Bend, *Argent*, a Roſe between two Lyons paſſant, of the Firſt, pertains to the Name of *Herren* of *Sylinton* in *Scotland*.

(H) *Gules*, on a Bend, *Argent*, two Cinquefoils and two Lyons paſſant alternately, of the Firſt, belongs to *Herring* of *Lethinty* in *Scotland*.

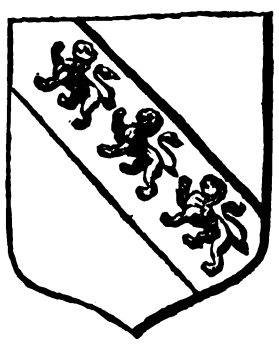
(I) *Gules*, on a Chevron, *Argent*, a Roſe between two Lyons combatant of the Firſt; was born by *Hepburn* of *Humbie*.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Lyons paſſant guardant, *Gules*. This Coat-'Armour pertaineth to 'that worthy Gentleman 'Sir *John Brograve*, Kt. 'ſometimes Attorney-General of the Dutchy of '*Lancaſter*. In the Blazoning of Arms conſiſting of more Lyons in a Field than One, you 'muſt term them Lyoncels (according to *Leigh*) 'which is as much to ſay, as ſo many young 'or ſmall Lyons. The Reaſon of this Rule I 'take to be this, That inaſmuch as the Lyon 'hath a Prerogative Royal over all Beaſts, and 'cannot endure that any other ſhould participate of the Field with him, *Quia Principes nolunt pares*, Princes will admit no Fellows to 'the Impeachment of their Sovereignty; therefore the Bearing of diverſe Lyons in one Field 'muſt be underſtood of Lyons Whelps, which 'as yet have not ſo great Feeling of their own 'Strength, or inbred noble Courage, nor Apprehenſion of their native Royal Sovereignty over all Beaſts, as Lyons have. But '*Leones adulti participationem non admittere ſolent*, when they are of Years they will know 'their own Worth.

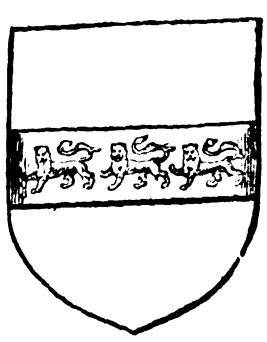
'*Note*, That this Rule muſt be underſtood 'with a Limitation in ſome particular Caſes, '*Quia non eſt regula adeò generalis, quin admittat 'exceptionem in ſuo particulari:* For this Rule 'holdeth not in the Sovereign's Enſigns, where 'theſe Beaſts are ſaid to be Lyons, *propter dignitatem Regiæ Majeſtatis:* Next, this *Rule* hath 'no Place in Coat-Armours, wherein any of the 'honourable Ordinaries are interpoſed between 'theſe Beaſts: *For by ſuch interpoſitions of theſe 'Ordinaries* (ſaith *Leigh*) *every one of them is 'reckoned to be of as great Dignity, as if he were 'born dividedly in ſo many ſeveral Eſcutcheons, 'and that in reſpect of the Sovereignty of the Ordinary ſo interpoſed; for which Cauſe they have the 'Title of moſt worthy Partitions.* And ſo ſhall 'you reckon of all other Coat-Armours conſiſting of Things ſo divided.

'King *Henry* the Second being Duke of *Aquitain* and *Guion*, in the Right of his Grand-'mother, and Duke of *Normandy* in Right of 'his Mother, joined the Arms of *Guion*, which 'was a Lyon paſſant guardant, unto that of '*Normandy* and *England*, which was *Gules*, three 'Lyons paſſant guardant, *Or*.



He beareth *Or*, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Lyons paſſant, *Argent*, by the Name of *Hagar*. This Coat belong'd to *Thomas Hagar* of *Bourne*, Eſq; He was living *Anno* 1619, and married *Anne*, Daughter of *William Benedick* in *Foſter-lane*, *London*. He was Son and Heir of *John Hagar*, Eſq; the Son and Heir of *John Hagar*, Gent. (both of *Bourne*) which *John* laſt named, was Son and Heir of *John Hagar* of *Eſſex*. It was granted by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, *Anno* 1605.

Vide in lib. de Eſſex in Coll. Arm.



'He beareth *Gules*, on 'a Feſs, *Argent*, three 'Lyoncels paſſant guar-'dant, *Purpure*. Theſe 'Arms appertained to *Ar-'nold Oldeſworth*, Eſq; late 'Keeper of the Hamper 'of the High Court of '*Chancery*. Such is the 'noble Courage and Mag-'nanimity of the Lyon, as that in his greateſt 'Rage and Fury, he never doth tyrannize 'over

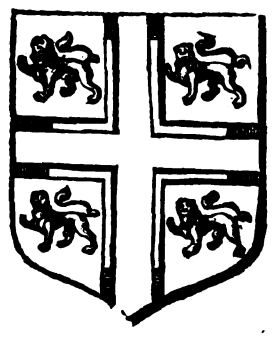
'over thoſe that do proſtrate themſelves to 'his Mercy; whereof a certain Author thus 'writeth,

'*Parcere proſtratis ſit nobilis ira Leonis:*
'*Tu quoque fac ſimile, quiſquis regnabis in orbe.*



"He beareth *Azure*, a "Feſs wavy between 3 "Lyons paſſant, *Or*, arm- "ed and langued, *Gules*. "This is the Coat-Ar- "mour of *John Hawes* or "*Hawys* of *London*, who "draweth his deſcent from "*William Hawys* of *Wal-* "*ſham* of the Willows in "*Suffolk*, which *William* was ſeized of Lands "there in the Time of *Edward* the Third. The "Lyon paſſing his Ground leiſurely, and as it "were *pedetentim*, Step by Step, which Kind of "Gate we uſually do call paſſant, expreſſeth his "moſt generous and noble Action of Majeſty, "Clemency, and Circumſpection.

Ermine, on a Bend cottiſed, *Gules*, three Lyons paſſant guardant, *Or*, was the Coat of *Chriſtopher Cooke* of *Thorne* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard Curland* of *Whytfeild*, and had Iſſue *Chriſtopher*. The aforeſaid *Chriſtopher* was Son of *William*, the Son of *John* the Son of *John*, whoſe Father was *Chriſtopher* the Son of *Henry Cooke*, all of *Thorne* aforeſaid, Gentlemen.



Argent, a Croſs voided between four Lyons paſſant, *Gules*, is the ancient Coat belonging to the Name of *Goulding*; and was confirm'd to *Robert Goulding* of *Newherber* in the Pariſh of *Levington* in the County of *Kent*, Gent. Son and Heir of *Henry Goulding* of the ſaid County, *Gent.* (and to the Deſcendants of the ſaid *Robert*) by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, *May* 13, 1572, in the 14th Year of Queen *Eliz.*



'He beareth *Or*, a Lyon 'ſaliant, *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Felbridge*. The 'proper Form of a Lyon 'ſaliant is, when his Right 'Foreſoot anſwereth to 'the dexter Corner of the 'Eſcutcheon, and his hind- 'moſt Foot to the ſiniſter 'baſe Point thereof. And 'he is termed ſaliant, *à ſaliendo*; becauſe when 'he doth proſecute his Prey, he purſueth the ſame 'leaping, which Action he never uſeth when 'he is chaſed in fight (as *Pliny* noteth) but is 'only paſſant. And it is ſometimes no diſho- 'nour to go ſoftly, or retire leiſurely out of the 'Field; but to fly is a Reproach; and there- 'fore, of all Geſtures, I never find any Lyon 'currant.

Or, a Lyon rampant, *Gules*. Theſe Arms appertain to Sir *Roger Filbrigge*, Kt. Lord of *Filbrigge* in the Hundred of *North Orpingham* near *Crooner*, (fourteen Miles from *Norwich* City) where he had an Eſtate of Knighthood. His eldeſt Son, named *Simon*, had one only Daughter, married to *John Tindall*, Eſq; who with her had the Eſtate, and whoſe Deſcendants to this Day enjoy it, and bear Arms as above ſet forth. *John Filbrigge*, Eſq; (younger Son to Sir *Roger* aforeſaid) purchaſed an Eſtate in the County of *Huntington*, whoſe Succeſſors enjoy it to this Day. *John Filbrigge* of *Payford* in the County aforeſaid, Kt. (and of the younger Family) bare the Coat of that Family, with the Diſtinction of three Creſcents in Chief. He had Iſſue *Margaret* his only Daughter, who married *Tho. Sampſon* of *Brettenham* in the County of *Suffolk*, Eſq; and left one only Daughter *Margery*, who was married to *Robert Tilton* of *Shotle* in the County aforeſaid, *Eſquire*, and the Father of a very good Family. *Thomas Filbrigge*, Eſq; (younger Brother to the aforeſaid Sir *John Filbrigge*) purchaſed an Eſtate at *Spaldwick* in the County of *Huntington*, whoſe Deſcendants enjoy it to this Day.

The aforeſaid Sir *Roger Filbrigge*, in the Time of King *Edward* the Firſt, was made Earl of *Norfolk*, and Marſhal of *England*. He ſprang from the Family of the *Bigods* in the County of *Norfolk*, and took his Name from the Mannor of *Filbrigge* aforeſaid. He was one of the Nobles that went with the ſaid King into *Scotland*, and there performed great Acts of Chivalry, and flouriſhed much in the ſaid King's Reign. He was born *Anno* 1242. This I take to be the ſame Coat as that mentioned by my Author, but conjecture it ſhould be rampant, not ſaliant.



'*Pearl*, a Lyon ram- 'pant, *Ruby*, was the Coat 'of *Edrick* a *Saxon*, who 'at the Time of the Con- 'queſt, was Earl of *York*; 'and for that he took Part 'with Earl *Edgar Ethe-* '*ling* againſt *William* the 'Conqueror, and deliver- 'ed to him the City of '*York*, he had, by the Conqueror's command, 'his Eyes put out, and was kept a Priſoner at '*Wincheſter* during Life, and died without Iſſue.

'*Ruby*, a Lyon rampant, *Pearl*. This is the 'Paternal Coat-Armour of the Right Honou- 'rable *Louis Duras*, Baron *Duras* of *Holmby*, 'one of the Captains of his Majeſty's Horſe- 'Guards, and Privy Purſe to his Royal High- 'neſs

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'neſs *James* Duke of *York*; Brother to the Duke 'and Marſhal *Duras*, as alſo to the Marſhal *de* '*Lorge* in *France*, and Nephew to the late Mar-'ſhal *de Turein* in the ſaid Kingdom; one of 'whoſe Anceſtors, *viz. Galliard* Lord *Duras*, 'was in the Reign of King *Edward* the Fourth, 'Knight of the Garter, being one of the laſt 'of *Gaſcoign* that held for the Crown of *En-'gland*, where he came and continued in great 'Employments under the ſaid King *Edward*, 'until he was reſtored to his Eſtate in *Gaſ-'coign* by the Peace made betwixt the two 'Crowns.

'*Ruby*, a Lyon rampant, *Pearl*, was the Coat-'Armour of *Roger Mowbray* a *Norman*, who 'was made Earl of *Northumberland* by *William* 'the Conqueror. He ſlew in Battel *Malcolm* 'King of *Scots*, and his eldeſt Son; but after 'rebelling againſt *William Rufus*, was taken Pri-'ſoner in *Northumberland*, and kept in *Winche-'ſter* Priſon till the Reign of *Henry* the Firſt, 'and then died without Iſſue; after whoſe de-'ceaſe King *Henry* the Firſt gave all his Lands 'and Arms to the Lord *Nigell de Albaine*, whoſe 'Son was called *Mowbray*, of whom deſcended 'the *Mowbrays* Dukes of *Norfolk:* And this Coat 'is now quartered by the honourable and flou-'riſhing Family of the *Howards*.

"*Ruby*, a Lyon rampant, *Topaz*, is the Coat-"Armour of the Right Honourable *Richard* "Earl of *Carbery*, Baron *Vaughan* of *Emblin* and "*Molingar*.

"*Saphire*, a Lyon rampant, *Pearl*, is the Coat "of the Right Honourable *John* Lord *Crew*, "Baron of *Stean*, deſcended from *Euſtace Crew*, "who came into *England* with *William* the "Conqueror, and was made Baron of *Mont-"halte*.

"*Sable*, a Lyon rampant, *Argent*, is born by "*Emond Lewis Carn-Lloyd* in *Glamorganſhire*, Eſq; "and by *Edward Lewis* of the *Van* in the ſaid "County, *Eſq*; As touching the Bearing of the "Lyon after this Manner, I hold that then he "may be truly ſaid to be rampant, when he "ſtandeth ſo directly upright, as that the Crown "of his Head doth anſwer to the Plant of his "Foot, whereupon he ſtandeth in a perpendi-"cular Line, and not by placing of the Left "Foot in the dexter Corner of the Eſcutcheon, "as *Leigh* would have it. As the former Ex-"ample ſheweth the Geſture of the Lyon pur-"ſuing his Prey; ſo this ſheweth his Geſture in "ſeizing on it when he hath attained it.

Argent, a Lyon rampant, *Gules*, was the Coat of *Adam Hulton* of *Parke*, who married *Alice*, Daughter and Heir to *John Hulton* of *Farnworth*, and hath Iſſue *William*, *Roger*, *Robert*, *Michael*, *Ellen*, *Clemence* and *Cicely*.

William married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Thomas Leigh* of *Alington*, and hath Iſſue *Adam*, *George*, *Edmond*, *John*, *John*, *Roger*, *Elizabeth* and *Ellen*.

Ellen married to *John Heydon* of *Wolſton*, and hath Iſſue *Adam*, *Richard*, *Thomas*, *John*, *William*, *Alice* and *Jane*.

Or, a Lyon rampant, *Sable*, unguled and langued, *Gules*, was the Bearing of *Adam Ludlow*, Commoner of *Baliol-College*, Son of *George Ludlow* of *Morehouſe* in the County of *Salop*, Gent. who dy'd *April* 18, 1675, aged *circa* 16, and was buried in the Miniſters Chancel in *Magdalen* Pariſh.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Rem.* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 131.

He beareth *Argent*, a Lyon rampant, *Vert*, by the Name of *Jones*. This Coat was aſſigned by Patent by *William Segar*, *June* 16, 1607, in the fifth Year of King *James* the Firſt, to *William Jones* Son of *Thomas*, Son of *William*, who was the Son of *Richard Jones* of *Holt* of *Denbighſhire* in *North Wales*.

Gules, a Lyon rampant, *Vaire*, was the Coat pertaining to the Family of *Everingham* in *Berkinge*.

Glov. Alph. *of the* North *in* M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. *Numb.* 834.

Argent, a Lyon rampant, *Sable*, with a Creſcent for a Difference, was the Coat of Sir *Robert Stapleton* of *Whyghell*; who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Mallary* of *Studley*, and by her had Iſſue *Robert*, Son and Heir; alſo *Elizabeth* and *Bridget*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. *Pedigrees* per Glover.

Sable, a Lyon rampant, *Or*, armed and langued, *Gules*, with a Creſcent on a Creſcent for Difference; is born by the Name of *Bramhall*; and was confirmed by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *Nov.* 21, 1628, in the Fourth Year of King *Charles* the Firſt, to *William Bramhall* of *London*, Gent. ſecond Son of *Peter Bramhall*, Gent. Son and Heir of *John Bramhall* of *Pontefract* in the County of *York*, deſcended from the ancient Family of *Bramhall* in the County of *Cheſter*.

* *Difference in the Creſt, not Coat, in the Patent.*

(M) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant, *Gules*, belonged to the Name of *Dundas* of that *Ilk*.

(M) *Sable*, a Lyon rampant, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Edgar*.

(G) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Mowett* of *Baquilly* in *Scotland*.

(G) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant, *Vert*, is born by the Name of *Touch*, of that *Ilk*.

(G) *Sa-*

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(G) *Sable*, a Lyon rampant, *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Marteine* of *Cardine* in *Scotland*.

(G) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant, *Vert*, appertains to the Name of *Bugge* of *Torching* in *Scotland*.

(G) *Or*, a Lyon rampant, *Sable*, belongs to the Name of *Morton* of *Camma* in *Scotland*.



" *Gules*, a Lyon rampant guardant, *Or*, is " the Coat-Armour belonging to the Family " of the *Morices*; the " Chief of which is the " Right Honourable Sir " *William Morice* of *Werington* in *Devonſhire*, " Baronet, late One of " his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, " and at preſent One of his moſt Honourable " Privy Council.



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Lyon rampant, the Tayl " elevated and turned " over the Head, *Sable*. " This was the Coat-Armour of *John Buxton* of " *Tibenham* in the County " of *Norfolk*, Eſq; Al- " though this Manner of " Bearing, in reſpect of the " Tayl, is rarely uſed, yet it is very ancient, as " appeareth by an old Table of the ſaid Arms " taken out of the Monaſtry of *Bungey* in *Suffolk*, having been, before the Diſſolution of " the Abbeys, there hanged up, for one ſtyled " *Le Seneſchal Buxton*; which Table now remaineth in the Cuſtody of the ſaid Mr. *John* " *Buxton*.

" Here Blazoners may pleaſe to obſerve, how " requiſite it is to take adviſed Conſideration in " what Manner the Tayl of this Beaſt is born " in Signs Armorial; but I ſhall preſently, in " this Chapter, have further Occaſion, in the " Armour of *Corke*, to treat more largely of " this Point.



Azure, a Lyon rampant, *à la quevee furchée*, *Ermine*, crowned *Or*, on a Canton *Or*, a Mullet pierced, *Gules*. Theſe Arms appertain to the Family of *Peche* of *Kent*.

Argent, a Lyon rampant with two Tayls, *Sable*, armed and langued, *Gules*, was born by *John Newton* of *Cheſhire*, B. D. and Senior Fellow of *Brazen-Noſe College*, *Oxon*, who dy'd ſuddenly of an Appoplexy at Morning Prayers in the College-Chappel, *April* 12, 1664. and was buried in St. *Mary*'s Church, on the North Side near the Door, entring into the Room under the Belfrey, aged 66, or thereabouts. He was Son of *Alexander Newton*, of *Newton* in the County of *Cheſter*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 105.

He beareth *Gules*, a Lyon rampant, *Ermine*, by the Name of *Stokes*. This Coat did belong to *William Stokes*, one of his Majeſty's Land-waiters in the Port of *Southampton* (aged 55, the 14th of *February*, *Anno* 1686.) who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Henry Ward* of *Southampton*, and had Iſſue *William*, eldeſt Son, and *William*, ſecond Son (both dy'd Infants) *Thomas*, whoſe Age at the ſaid Date was Fifteen, *Mary*, whoſe Age was Thirty, *Elizabeth*, whoſe Age was Twenty Seven, and *Fames*, aged about Twenty, all at that Time unmarried.

Note, That the abovenamed *William Stokes*, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Henry Stokes* of *Medhurſt* in the County of *Suſſex*, and of *Joan* his Wife, Daughter of *William Stent* of *Medhurſt* aforeſaid; which *Henry Stokes* dy'd at *Petworth* in the ſaid County about the Year 1676, aged almoſt 92, being Son and Heir of *Richard Stokes* of the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, Steward to the Earl of *Northumberland*. He dy'd alſo at *Petworth* in the County of *Suſſex*.

Vide Viſit. de Com. Southampton, in Coll. Arm. *by Sir* Henry St. George, *Kt. Clarencieux King of Arms.*

Argent, a Lyon rampant with two Tayls, *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Creſſey*, and did belong to *William Creſſey* of *Owlcotes* in the County of *Nottingham*, living *Anno* 1614, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Leonard Shallcroſs* of *Shallcroſs* in the County of *Derby*, and had Iſſue *Leonard*, Son and Heir aged 20, and *William*, ſecond Son; alſo four Daughters, *Suſan*, *Mary*, *Bridget* and *Katherine*.

The ſaid *William Creſſey* of *Owlcotes*, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Henry Creſſey* of *Owlcotes* aforeſaid, *Eſq*; by his ſecond Wife *Katherine*, Daughter of *Richard Smith* of *Walkingham*, who alſo bare him *Hugh* and *Elizabeth*. His ſecond Wife was *Alice*, Daughter of ..... *Odingſells* of *Ipperſtone* in the County of *Nottingham*, but by her he had only one Daughter *Jone*, Wife of ..... *Hublethorne*.

The ſame Coat, with a proper Difference, did belong alſo to *Richard Creſſey* of *Weſt Ravendell* in the *County* of *Lincoln*, Gent. aged 34, *Anno* 1666, who married to his firſt Wife *Eliza-*

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Elizabeth, Daughter of *Michael Monckton* of the Iſle of *Axholme*, by whom he had one Daughter *Suſanna*. His ſecond Wife was *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Dowdeſwell*.

Vid. Viſit. de Com. Linc. in Coll. Arm.

The ſaid *Richard* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Arthur Creſſey* of *Scawbey* in the ſaid County of *Lincoln*, by his Wife *Suſanna*, Daughter of *Richard Thorold* of *Grimsby* in the County of *Lincoln*, who bare him alſo *Arthur*, ſecond Son, and *Suſan* Wife of *Cecil Wrey*.

Note, That *Arthur Creſſey* of *Scawby* was Son and Heir of *Henry Creſſey* of *Scawby* aforeſaid, by his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *Anthony Smith*.

It did alſo appertain (with a Mullet *Or*, upon a Cinquefoil *Gules*, for a Difference) to *Thomas Creſſey* of *Fulsby*, in the Pariſh of *Kirkby* upon *Bane* in the County of *Lincoln*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Glemham* of *Glemham* in the County of *Suffolk*, Kt. which *Thomas Creſſey* was born fifth Son, but by the Death of two of his Brethren (*viz. George* and *Henry* third and fourth Sons without Iſſue) he was third Son of *Nicholas Creſſey* of *Fulsby* in the ſaid County of *Lincoln*, by his Wife *Francis*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Aiſcoyts* of *Tomby* and *Blaby*; which ſaid *Frances* bare him alſo *Brandon Creſſey* (his eldeſt Son and Heir of *Fulsby* aforeſaid) and *Charles Creſſey* ſecond Son.

Viſit. de Com. Linc. in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 23. fo. 45. b. 1ſt Ind.

Note, That the abovenamed *Nicholas Creſſey* of *Fulsby*, was Son and Heir of *Robert Creſſey* of *Blighborow* (Son and Heir of *John*) by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Wiggan* (his firſt Wife).

This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, the twenty firſt of *June* 1580, in the 22d Year of Queen *Elizabeth* to *Henry Creſſey* of *Owlcotes* in the County of *Nottingham*, Gent. Heir-male unto Sir *John Creſſey*, Kt. of *Hodeſhake*, living in the Days of King *Edward* the Third and King *Richard* the Second.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834. *p.* 23.



"He beareth *Ermine*, a "Lyon rampant, *Azure*, "crowned, *Or*, by the "Name of *Pickering*, and "with the Arms of *Ul-*"*ſter*, is the Coat of Sir "*Henry Pickering* of *Whad-*"*don* in *Cambridgeſhire*, and "of *Paxſon* in *Hunting-*"*tonſhire*, Baronet.

Argent, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, crowned *Or*, was altered from the antient Coat [which was parted per Pale *Azure* and *Gules*, three Lyons rampant *queue furche Argent*] at the Requeſt of *William Morgan* of *Blackmore* in the County of *Hereford*, Gent. being a ſecond Son of the Houſe of *Arskton* in the ſaid County, and deſirous to diſtinguiſh his Houſe by a more particular Diſtinction. The ſame was ratified and canfirmed by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, the 27th of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1602. in the 44th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Argent, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, crowned *Or*, was born by *Edward Powell*, M. A. and Fellow of *Jeſus College*, Son of *Edward Powell* of *Shadwell* in *Shropſhire*, Gent. which *Edward* died the 6th of *February* 1685, aged Thirty, and was buried in the College Chappel there.

M S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 160.

(𝔑) *Mackdowal*, ſometime of *Galloway*; *Azure* a Lyon rampant *Argent*, crowned *Or*. This Coat is quartered in the Atchievement of the Marqueſs of *Dowglaſs*.

Gules, a Lyon rampant, and ſuperintending his Head a Ducal Coronet *Or*, armed and languid *Azure*, is the Coat-Armour belonging to *Humphrey* of *Suffolk*; and was confirmed and ratified by *William Camden* Clarencieux, to *Charles Humphrey* of *Riſhangles* in the County aforeſaid, Gent. and afterwards to *Thomas Humphrey* (Brother of the ſaid *Charles*) of *Dublin*, by *Thomas Preſton*, Eſq; *Ulſter* King of Arms of all *Ireland*, the 26th of *Jan.* 1638.

Argent, a Lyon rampant *Gules*, collar'd *Or*, was the Coat of *John Rediſh* of *Rediſh*, who married *Clemence*, Daughter to *Robert Worſley*, and (ſaith *Glover*) had Iſſue *Otes*, *Robert*, *Alice* and *Lucy*. *Otes*, Son and Heir, married *Alice*, Daughter to *Ralph Preſtwyche*.

Collection of the North per Glover *or* per Cheſt. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. *p.* 9.

This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, *May* 15, 1587, in the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Alexander Rediche* of *Rediche* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *John Rediche*, the Son and Heir of *Otys Rediche*, who was Son and Heir of *John Rediche* of the ſame Place and County.

M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. No. 844.

(𝔒) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant *Gules*, crowned and chained *Or*, pertained to Colonel *William Urrie*.

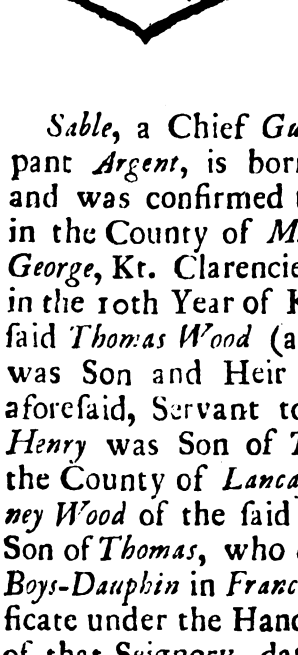


Argent, a Chief *Ermine*, over all a Lyon rampant *Azure*, was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, *February* the 16th, 1587. in the Thirtieth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Robert Trotter* of *Skelton-Caſtle* within the Liber-

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ty of *Cleveland*, in the North Riding in *Yorkſhire*.

M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. *Num.* 844.



" He beareth *Azure*, a " Lyon rampant and Chief " *Or*, by the Name of " *Dixie*. This, with the " Arms of *Ulſter*, is the " Paternal Coat-Armour " of Sir *Wolſtan Dixie* of " *Boſworth* in *Leiceſterſhire*, " whoſe Son and Heir ap- " parent is *Beaumont Dixie* " of the ſaid Place, *Eſq*;

Sable, a Chief *Gules*, over all a Lyon rampant *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Wood*, and was confirmed to *Thomas Wood* of *Hackney* in the County of *Middleſex*, by Sir *Richard St. George*, Kt. Clarencieux, the 20th of *June* 1634. in the 10th Year of King *Charles* the Firſt. The ſaid *Thomas Wood* (as is expreſſed in the Patent) was Son and Heir of *Henry Wood* of *Hackney* aforeſaid, Servant to Queen *Elizabeth*, which *Henry* was Son of *Thomas Wood* of *Burhley* in the County of *Lancaſter*, who was Son of *Barney Wood* of the ſaid Place; which *Barney* was Son of *Thomas*, who deſcended from *Le Sieur de Boys-Dauphin* in *France*, as appeared by a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the now Lord of that Seignory, dated 1633, and ſigned *Boys-Dauphin:* Which Certificate the above-named *Thomas Wood* of *Hackney* produced, and to which was affixed the aforeſaid Coat.

Note, That the ſaid *Thomas Wood* of *Hackney*, who had the Confirmation, married, and had Iſſue *Henry Wood* (one of the Clerks of the Spicery, *Anno prædicto*, he was afterwards Knighted and was one of the Board of Green-Cloth) and alſo *Thomas Wood*, D. D. Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood, T. 3. f. 166.



" He beareth *Gules*, on " a Pale *Or*, a Lyon ram- " pant *Azure*, by the " Name of *D'arnall*, and " is the Coat-Armour of " *John D'arnall* of the " *Middle Temple*, *London*, " Eſquire.



" He beareth *Azure*, " upon a Pale radiant " *raionee Or*, a Lyon ram- " pant *Gules*, by the Name " of *Colman* of *Brunt Ely* " in the County of *Suf-* " *folk*. Had not the ſhi- " ning Rays of this gli- " ſtering Pale extraordi- " narily invited me to " gaze upon the Rarity of this Bearing, I ſhould " without reſpect of the Lyon rampant (of " which Kind you have had already great Va- " riety) being this rare Pale's only Charge, " omitted to have here demonſtrated this Coat- " Armour; but I doubt not, if the skilful Ar- " tiſt in this Way, obſerve it well, he cannot " but commend the Invention of its firſt De- " viſer.



Gules, a Lyon rampant *Or*, within a Bordure *Vaire*, was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 13th of *April* 1584, in the 26th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* to *Thomas Skrymſoure* alias *Skrymſhere* of *Aquilot* in the County of *Stafford*, eldeſt Son of *John Skrymſoure* alias *Skrymſhere* of *Norbury* in the ſaid County, deſcended of the Family of that Name in *Nottinghamſhire*.

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſhm. No. 834. p. 41.

" He beareth *Ermine*, a " Lyon rampant, *Sable*, " within a Bordure *A-* " *zure*, by the Name of " *Prichard*, and is born by " Sir *William Prichard* of " the City of *London*, Kt. " and Alderman.

Gules, a Lyon rampant within a Bordure *Invected*, was born by Dr. *Walter Jones*, ſometime Rector of *Sunningwell* near to *Abingdon* in *Berkſhire*, and Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, who was Son of *John Jones* of *Worceſter*, Gent. and was buried in the Abby Church of *Weſtminſter* the 16th of *July* 1672. —— He married *Philippa*, Daughter of Dr. *Samuel Fell*, ſometime Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxon*, and Governeſs of the Family of her Brother Dr. *John Fell* Biſhop of *Oxon:* She having before buried her Husband, died ſuddenly at *Great Wicombe* in *Bucks*, in her Return from *London* to *Oxon*, the third of *December* 1683, whereupon her Body was conveyed to *Sunningwell* aforeſaid, and buried there in the Chancel on the 6th of the ſaid Month, near the Grave of her ſaid Father, Dr. *Samuel Fell:* Her Daughter *Dorothy* was buried there the 12th of *November* 1653, and *Samuel* and *Catherine* alſo on the 30th of *October* 1660. She left behind her theſe Children living, *viz. Henry*, *Walter*, *Richard*, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. p. 152.

Ruby,

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" *Ruby*, a Lyon ram-
" pant within a Bordure
" engrailed *Topaz*, is born
" by the Right Honoura-
" ble *Charles* Earl of
" *Shrewsbury*, Baron *Tal-*
" *bot*, *Strange* of *Black-*
" *mere*, *Gifford* of *Brims-*
" *field*, *Furnivall*, *Verden*
" and *Loveloft*.

' *Ruby*, a Lyon rampant within a Bordure
' engrailed *Pearl*, is born by the Right Honou-
' rable *Ralph* Lord *Grey*, Baron of *Werke*; of
' whoſe Family was Sir *John Grey*, who for his
' good Service in *France* was, by King *Henry*
' the Fifth, created Earl of *Tanquerville* in the
' ſaid Kingdom.

Azure, a Lyon rampant guardant *Argent*, within a Bordure engrailed *Or*, was the Coat of the Family of *Dalton*, whoſe Deſcent follows. Sir *John Dalton* of *Kyrkeby-Myſperton* living in the Reign of King *Richard* the Second, had Iſſue *Peter*, his Son and Heir, who lived in the Time of King *Henry* the Fourth, and had Iſſue *John* his Son and Heir, who lived in the Time of *Henry* the Sixth, which *John* had Iſſue *Thomas* his Son and Heir, living in the Time of *Henry* the Sixth, which *Thomas* had Iſſue *Edmond* his Son and Heir, living in the Time of *Edward* the Fourth, which *Edmond*, by his ſecond Wife (one of the Daughters of ..... *Haſtings* of *Bookesby*) had Iſſue *Edmond* his Son and Heir, living in the Time of *Henry* the Eighth, who by his ſecond Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Auſtin Katherall* of *Hollinghall*, had Iſſue *Roger* his Son and Heir, living *Anno* 1563. in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, which *Roger* married to his firſt Wife, *Anne*, Daughter of *Chriſtopher Whaley* of *Danby*, and by her (ſaith *Glover*) hath Iſſue, *Elizabeth*. He married to his ſecond Wife, *Alice*, Daughter of *Giles Wood* of *Pickering*, and by her hath Iſſue (ſaith *Glover*) *Jane*, married to *Ralph Attun* of *Stoke* in the County of *Oxon*. His third Wife was *Anne*, Daughter of *William Swynborne* of *Caſtle Eyton* in *Northumberland*, and by her hath Iſſue *Roger*, firſt Son; *Francis*, ſecond Son; *Ralph*, third Son; *Iſabel*, *Frances*, *Anne*, *Barbara*, *Mary*, *Dorothy* and *Suſan*.

Collect. per Glov. *in* M. S. *in* Aſh. *Num.* 834. Ped. p. 2. Arms in the Alph.



Argent, a Feſs *Azure*, over all a Lyon rampant *Gules*. This was the Coat of *Tim. Whittingham* of the County of *Suſſex*, Kt. who married *Catherine*, Daughter of ..... *Askwyth*, and had Iſſue *Timothy*, Son and Heir; *John*, ſecond; and *Thomas*, third Son; alſo two Daughters, *Catherine* and *Elizabeth*.

M. S. à Wood, F. 3. fol. 27.

The aforeſaid Sir *Timothy*, was Son of *William Whittingham*, Dean of *Durham*, the Son of *William Whittingham* of *Cheſhire*, who was the Son of *William Whittingham* of the City of *Cheſter*; which *William* was Son of *Seth Whittingham* of *Swallow* in the ſaid County of *Cheſter*, who was Son of *Thomas Whittingham* of *Whittingham* in *Lancaſhire*, by his Wife ..... Daughter of ..... *Butler* of *Kirkland*.



" He beareth *Sable*, a
" Lyon rampant between
" three Croſſes formee,
" *Or*, by the Name of *Ay-*
" *loffe*, and is the Coat-
" Armour of Sir *William*
" *Ayloffe* of *Braxted Mag-*
" *na* in *Eſſex*, Baronet;
" as alſo of *Henry Ayloffe*
" of the ſaid Place, *Eſq*;
" and of *William Ayloffe* of *Chiſſele* alſo in the
" ſaid County, *Eſq*;



Argent, a Lyon rampant between three Croſs Croſlets *fitcheé Gules*, was confirmed by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 6th of *June* 1574, to *William Bowyer* of *Knyperſley* in the County of *Stafford*, Eſq; a Man well Born, and deſcended from worthy Progenitors.

M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 62.

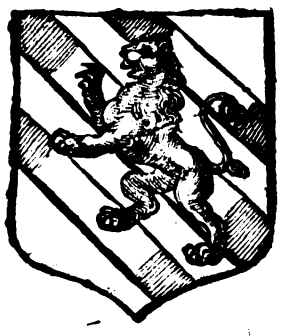


" He beareth *Diamond*,
" a Lyon rampant crown-
" ed between three Croſs-
" croſlets *Topaz*. This Coat
" was born by the Right
" Reverend Father in God,
" *Henry*, Lord Biſhop of
" *Chicheſter*, Son of *John*
" *King*, Lord Biſhop of
" *London*.



He beareth *Sable*, a Lyon rampant *Or*, holding in his dexter Paw an Eſcutcheon *Argent*, charged with a Croſs *patée fitcheé* in the Foot *Gules*, by the Name of *Keling*. This Coat was aſſigned by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, by Patent dated the 30th of *April* 1632, in the 8th Year of King *Charles* the Firſt, to *John Keling* of *Hackney*, Eſq; Son of *John Keling* of *New caſtle Under-line* in *Staffordſhire*, Gent.

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He beareth *Argent*, 3 Bendlets *Sable*, over all a Lyon rampant *Gules*, by the Name of *Cutler*. This Coat was aſſigned by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, the 21ſt of *July* 1612, in the 10th Year of King *James* the Firſt, to..... *Cutler* of *Ipſwich* in *Suffolk*.



Argent, three Barrs wavy *Azure*, over all a Lyon rampant of the Firſt, was confirmed to *John Bulbeck* of *Kingſton*, Senior, *Eſq*; and to his Poſterity, by *William Hervy*, Eſq; alias Clarencieux, the 24th of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1559, in the 1ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

(M) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant within a double Treſſure counterflowred *Azure*, armed and langued *Gules*, was born by *Lyon* Earl of *Kinghorn*.

(N) He beareth *Or*, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, armed and langued *Gules*, within a double Treſſure counterflowred of the *Second*, by the Name of *Buchanan* of that *Ilk*.

(O) *Or*, a Lyon rampant within a double Treſſure counterflowred *Gules*, a Bordure *componé Azure* and *Argent*, quartered with the Coats of *Stuart* and *Randolph*, appertained to *Stewart* Earl of *Murray*.



" He beareth *Gules*, a " Lyon rampant *Argent*, " crowned *Or*, between " three Creſcents of the " *Third*, by the Name of " *Salisbury*, and is born " by *Richard Salisbury* of " *Barnſtable* in *Devonſhire*, " Gent.



Gules, a Lyon rampant guardant *queve furche Or*, holding in his Paws a Roſe-branch *Proper*, is born by the Name of *Maſter*, and was aſſigned and allowed to *Richard Maſter* Dr. of Phyſick, of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and Phyſician to Queen *Elizabeth*, by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, *Robert Cooke* Clarencieux, and *William Flower* Norroy, *Decemb.* 1568.

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſh. Num. 844.



" *Or*, a Lyon rampant " *Sable*, between three " *Fleurs de lis Azure*, is " born by *James Fairclough* " of *London*, Dr. in Phy- " ſick, who is deſcended " from the ancient Fami- " ly of the *Faircloughs* of " *Lancaſhire*; one of whoſe " Anceſtors was, by the " Lord *Stanley* at *Boſworth-field* (to whom *Henry* " the Seventh owed ſo great a ſhare of his " Victory) made his Standard-bearer. The " *Faircloughs* of the Counties of *Bedford* and " *Hertford* are Branches of this Family.

(P) *Argent*, a Lyon rampant between four Roſes in Saltire *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Fiffe*, a *Scots* Family.



He beareth *Azure*, a Lyon rampant, and in Chief a Sphere between two Eſtoils *Or*, by the Name of *Dryden*. This Coat appertained to Sir *Eraſmus Dryden* of *Canons-Aſhby* in the County of *Northampton*, Bart. who married *Frances*, ſecond Daughter and Co-heir of *William Wilkes* of *Hodnell* in the County of *Warwick*, Eſq; and had Iſſue Sir *John*, eldeſt Son and Heir; alſo *Eraſmus Dryden* of *Tichmerſh* in the County of *Northampton*, who had Iſſue (beſides other Children) *John Dryden*, Eſq; that moſt Excellent *Engliſh* Poet, being Poet-Laureat to His Majeſty King *Charles* the Second. The ſaid Sir *Eraſmus* had alſo *William Dryden* of *Farndon* in the County of *Northampton*, who had Iſſue *John Dryden*, Citizen of *London*, and other Children.

Sir *John Dryden*, Bart. [eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Eraſmus*] was of the ſame Place, and died about 1664, having firſt married *Honor*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Bevile* of *Cheſterton* in the County of *Huntington*, Bart. and had Iſſue ten Children, *viz.* Sir *Robert Dryden* of *Canons-Aſhby*, Bart. eldeſt Son and Heir, aged *circa* 48, 1684 *cælebs*; *John Dryden* of *Cheſterton* in the County of *Huntington*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace; *Eraſmus Dryden* of *Canons-Aſhby*, living alſo, but unmarried, *Anno* 1684, aged *circa* 42; *Richard*, who died unmarried, aged about 20; *Bevile Dryden*, Citizen of *London*, living unmarried in 1684, aged about 35; and *Benjamin Dryden*, Citizen of *London*, living alſo, but unmarried, at the ſame Time, and aged about 30 Years; alſo *Elizabeth*; who died young, *Honor* living at the ſame Time unmarried; *Frances* married to *Ralph Sneyd* of *Keel-Hall* in the County of *Stafford*, Eſq; and *Anne*, married to *Walter Pigot* of *Chetwynd* in the County of *Salop*, Eſquire.

Vid. Viſit. de Com. Northampton in Coll. Arm. Anno 1684. mark'd K. 1. p. 99.

(Q) *Gules*,

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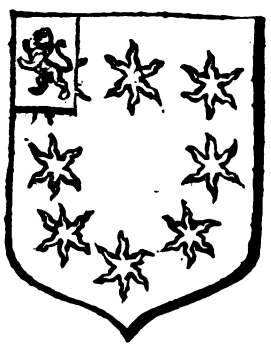
(G) *Gules*, a Lyon rampant *Argent*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Mullets of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Newton* of *Dalcoif* in *Scotland.*



He beareth *Argent*, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, on a Chief *Gules*, three Cinquefoils of the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Ballett*. This Coat was granted by *Robert Cooke* Clarencieux, in the 24th Year of *Eliz.* to *John Ballett* of the City of *London*, Goldſmith; and to his Poſterity.



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Lyon rampant between " three Creſcents *Sable*, a " Chief *Verrey*. This is " the Coat-Armour of " *Thomas Wilcocks* of *Tot-* " *tenham High-croſs*, in " the County of *Middle-* " *ſex.*



Gules, eight Eſtoils in Orle *Argent*, on a Canton of the *Second*, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, armed and langued as the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Forleſſe*. Which Coat was confirmed or granted to *Adam Forleſſe*, Eſq; (Son of *William Forleſſe* of *Whatcombe* in the Pariſh of *Fawley* in the County of *Berks*, and Grandſon of one of the Siſters of Sir *Thomas White*, Alderman of *London*, and Founder of St. *John*'s College in *Oxon*) by Sir *John Borough* Garter, *June* the 26th, in the 13th Year of King *Charles* the Firſt, 1637.



' He beareth *Or*, two ' Lyons rampant combatant *Gules*, langued and ' armed *Azure*, by the ' Name of *Wycombe.*

' *Sable*, two Lyons rampant combatant *Or*, is ' born by *Nicholas Carter* ' of *London*, Dr. in Phyſick. *Leigh* ſaith, That theſe were two Lyons ' of ſundry Regions, which of Manhood muſt ' combate only for Government: For the Lyon ' is as deſirous of Maſtery as a couragious Prince ' is ambitious of Honour; which if it be in a ' juſt Title and Claim, is a Vertue in a King, ' and no Way to be diſliked: For it was a Royal ' Apophthegm worthy that great King, *Nemo me* ' *major, niſi qui juſtior*; I acknowledge no King ' greater than my ſelf, but he that is juſter.

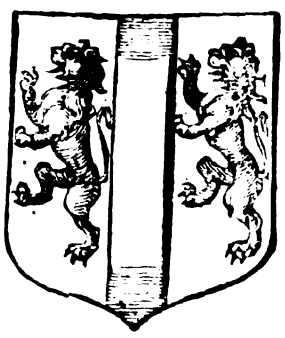
Azure, two Lyons rampant combatant *Or*, was the Coat of *Matt. Carter*, Eſq; Author of the *Analyſis of Honour and Arms.*



Azure, two Lyons counter-rampant guardant *Argent.* Theſe Arms were granted to *Jacob Garrad* of *London*, and *John Garrad* his Brother, one of the Groomes of the Privy-Chamber to King *Charles* the Firſt, (which *Jacob* and *John* were Sons of *Tho. Garrad*, late Sheriff of *London*) the 18th of *December* 1632, in the 18th Year of the ſaid King *Charles* the Firſt, by Sir *Richard St. George*, Clarencieux.



' He beareath *Azure*, ' two Lyons rampant, en- ' dorſed *Or*. This Coat ' (ſaith *Leigh*) was born ' by *Achilles* the *Grecian* ' at the Siege of *Troy*. And ' *Leigh* takes it to be a ' Combate intended be- ' tween two valiant Men, ' and they both keep Ap- ' pointment and meet in the Field; but the ' Prince favouring both Parties, taketh the Mat- ' ter into his Hands, and then turn they Back ' to Back, and ſo depart the Field: For their ' ſtout Stomachs will not ſuffer them to go both ' one Way, becauſe it is counted an Injury to ' Hardineſs to go firſt out of the Field.

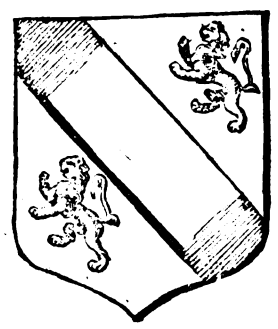


" He beareth *Or*, a Pale " between two Lyons " rampant *Sable*, by the " Name of *Naylour*, and " is born by *Richard Nay-* " *lour* of *Offord D'arcy* in " *Huntingtonſhire*, Eſquire, " whoſe great Grandfa- " ther, *William Naylour*, " Eſquire, was One of the " Six Clerks of *Chancery*, in the Reign of Queen " *Elizabeth.*



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Bend between two Ly- " ons rampant *Sable*, by " the Name of *Osborn*, " and with the Arms of " *Ulſter*, is the Coat-Ar- " mour of Sir *John Osborn* " of *Chickſands* in *Bedford-* " *ſhire*, Baronet.

He



He beareth *Azure*, a Bend between two Lyons rampant *Or*, by the Name of *Attye* alias *Athy*. This Coat was confirmed or granted by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, in the Year 1583.

He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend between two Lyons rampant *Sable*, three Boars Heads couped *Or*, by the Name of *Speckard*. This Coat was aſſigned by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, by Patent in *November* 1611, to *Abraham Speckard* of *London*.



" He beareth *Gules*, " three Lyons rampant, " *Or*, by the Name of " *Herbert*, and is born by " *Baſil Fitz-Herbert* of " *Norbury* in *Derbyſhire*, " Eſquire.

This ſame Coat was born alſo by *John Fitzherbert* of *Begbrook* in the County of *Oxon*, who died at his Houſe in St. *Peters in the Eaſt*, the 5th of *June* 1658, and was buried in *Begbrook* Church. He married ..... Daughter of Sir *Edward Atkins*, One of the Juſtices of the *King's Bench*; but after his Death ſhe was married to Sir ..... *Stephkin*, Kt. and was Siſter to Sir *Robert Atkins*, Knight of the *Bath* ——— This was the ancient and original Coat of the noble Family of the *Herberts*, from which the Earl of *Pembroke*'s is taken; but it cannot be thought that any Gentleman at this Time can prove his Title thereto.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 96.

(M) *Roſs*, Earl of *Roſs* of *Old*, *Gules*, three Lyons rampant *Argent*. This Coat is now born by the Laird of *Balvagowan*.

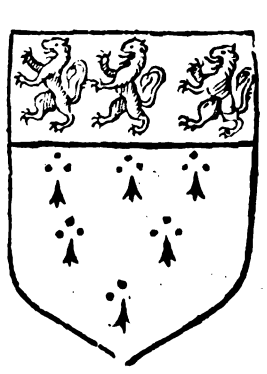
Argent, three Lyons rampant *Purpure*, was the Coat of *John Talbot* of *Salbery*, who married to his firſt Wife, *Anne*, Daughter to *Hugh Sherbury*, by whom he had Iſſue *John*, *Jane*, *Anne*, *Margaret*. And to his ſecond Wife the ſaid *John* took *Anne*, Daughter to *Richard Baneſter* of *Atham*, and by her had Iſſue alſo ———

Collect. of the North. *per* Glover, *or per* Cheſt. M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834. *p.* 7.



' *Argent*, three Lyons ' rampant, and a Chief ' *Azure*, is the Paternal ' Coat-Armour of *Samuel* ' *Grant* of *Crundall* in *Hant-* ' *ſhire*, and of the Society ' of the *Inner-Temple*, *Lon-* ' *don*, Eſq;

" *Argent*, three Lyons rampant, and a Chief " *Gules*, is the Coat-Armour of Sir *Henry Tel-* " *verton* of *Eaſton-Manduit* in *Northamptonſhire*, " Baronet. *The Lyon* (ſaith *Farneſius*) *is a live-* " *ly Image of a good Soldier, who muſt be Valiant* " *of Courage, Strong of Body, Politick in Council,* " *and a Foe to Fear: Such a One was the moſt* " *valiant Prince* Richard *the Second, ſurnamed* " Cour de Lyon, *whoſe renowned Adventures, ſuit-* " *ed with all Courage and politick Care, gave him* " *the eternall Name of the* Lyon-heart.



" He beareth *Ermine*, " on a Chief *Sable*, three " Lyons rampant *Argent*, " by the Name of *Gleane*, " and with the Arms of " *Ulſter*, is the Paternal " Coat-Armour of Sir *Pe-* " *ter Gleane* of *Hardwick* " in the County of *Nor-* " *folk*, Bart.

' *Ermine*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Lyons ram- ' pant *Or*, by the Name of *Aucher*, and is the ' Coat-Armour of Sir *Hewit Aucher* of *Biſhops-* ' *bourn* in the County of *Kent*, Knight and Ba- ' ronet.

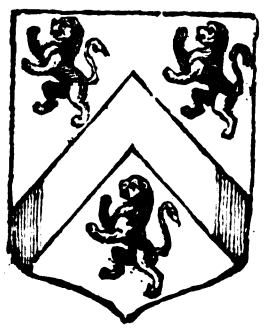
This Coat was alſo born by *Robert Aucher*, M. A. and Preiſt of *Queen*'s *College*, third Son of Sir *Anthony Aucher* of *Biſhopsbourne* in *Kent*; which ſaid *Robert* died at *Hampton-Poyle* near *Oxon*, in the Houſe of ..... *Ward* Rector thereof, the 14th of *March* 1681-2, aged about Thirty Three, and was buried in the Church there.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 147.

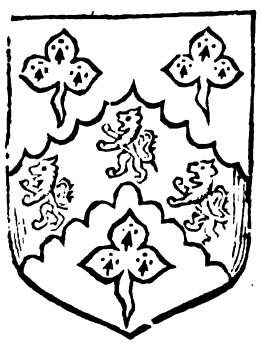
Or, on a Chief *Vert*, three Lyons rampant of the *Firſt*, was confirmed unto *John Raynolds* of *Atleburgh* in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. and to *Henry Raynolds*, Gent. (Brother of the ſaid *John*) and to their Poſterity, with their due Differences, by *Robert Cooke*, Eſq; Clarencieux, the 14th of *October* 1576. in the 18th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

" He

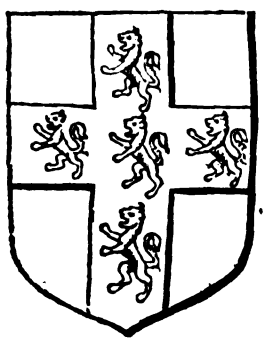
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" He beareth *Gules*, a " Chevron between three " Lyons rampant *Or*, by " the Name of *Owen*. " This, with the Arms of " *Ulſter*, is the Coat-Ar- " mour of Sir *Hugh Owen* " of *Orielton* in *Pembroke-* " *ſhire*, Bart.



" He beareth *Azure*, on " a Chevron engrailed *Ar-* " *gent*, between three Tre- " foils ſlipped *Ermine*, as " many Lyons rampant " *Sable*, armed and lan- " gued *Gules*, by the Name " of *Barliff Bariff* or *Be-* " *riff*: For I find the " Name variouſly writ- " ten, which I note here to give a Caveat to " Gentlemen to be careful to keep the ancient " and true Othography of their Sirnames, leſt " in Time the differing Variety thereof may " call their Deſcents and Arms into Queſtion: " For it is utterly unlawful by the Law of Arms, " for one Gentleman to bear the Coat-Armour " of another, they both being deſcended from " ſeveral Families, although their Sirnames be " near agreeing, or the ſame.



" He beareth *Argent*, " on a Croſs *Gules*, five " Lyons ſaliant *Or*, by the " Name of *Audyn* of *Dor-* " *cheſter* in the County of " *Dorſet*.



Argent, ſix Lyons rampant *Sable*, three, two, one, was the Bearing of *Henry Savage*, D. D. Maſter or Head of *Baliol-College*, who died the 2d of *June* 1672, and was buried in that College Chappel at the Bottom of the Steps going up to the Altar. He was alſo Prebend of *Glouceſter* and Rector of *Bladen* near *Woodſtock*. He was born at *Dobbſhill* in the Pariſh of *Elderfield*, commonly called *Eldsfield*, in the County of *Worceſter* and married *Mary*, Siſter to *William* Lord *Sandys*, by whom he had Iſſue *Henry*, *Edwin*, *John*, *Katherine*, and *Thomas* an Infant when the Father died.

Mary, the Widow of Dr. *Henry Savage* beforementioned, died in an obſcure Houſe in St. *Ebbes* Pariſh in *Oxon*, between the Church and *Weſt-gate*, on *Tueſday* the 15th of *May* 1683, and was buried the *Thurſday* following [being *Holy Thurſday*] by one or two of her Children, in the Chancel of St. *Mary Magdalen* Church, in the Suburbs of *Oxon*.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 124.

Gules, ſix Lyons rampant *Argent*, was the Coat of the Family of *Layborne* of *Conſewyke*.

Glov. Alph. *of the* North. *in* M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834.



' The Field is *Mars*, a ' tricorporated Lyon iſſu- ' ing out of the three Cor- ' ners of the Eſcutcheon, ' all meeting under one ' Head guardant, in the ' Feſs Point, *Sol*, langued ' and armed *Jupiter*. A ' like Lyon did *Edmund*, ' Surnamed *Crouchback*, ' (Earl of *Lancaſter* and Brother to King *Edward* ' the Firſt) bear in Device, as appeareth by the ' Seal of the ſame *Edmund*; the Circumference ' of which Seal containeth this Inſcription; ' SIGILLUM EDMUNDI FILII ' REGIS ANGLIÆ. Only herein it dif- ' fereth from this, that where the Middlemoſt ' of the Bodies in this is born rampant, and the ' other Two deſcend from the Corners of the ' Eſcutcheon; contrariwiſe, in the Seal the two ' Lowermoſt are born paſſant, and the Third ' deſcended from above, and are all conjoyned ' in the Center of the ſaid Circumference. The ' like was born in Device by one of the Anceſtors of the Right Noble and Honourable late ' Lord *Carew*, Earl of *Totneſs*: But the Field of ' this was *Topaz*, and the Lyon *Diamond*; more- ' over the middlemoſt Body of this was rampant, ' and the other two after a Sort paſſant.



' He beareth *Or*, a de- ' my Lyon rampant *Gules*, ' by the Name of *Mallory*. ' There are certain Forms ' of Bearing much like un- ' to this at the firſt Sight; ' but are diverſe from it ' in Bearing, and do re- ' ceive a different Form of ' Blazon, whereof good ' Heed muſt be taken, *Quia diverſitas nominis* ' *denotat diverſitatem rei*; The Diverſity of ' Names doth manifeſt the Diverſity of Things; ' inaſmuch as Names are ſignificant Demon- ' ſtrations of Things, and expreſs Notes of their ' Differences.

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He beareth *Ermine*, a demy Lyon rampant eraſed *Azure*, gorged with a Collar *Or*, charged with three Torteaux's, by the Name of *Card*. This was granted to *Andrew Card* of *Grey*'s Inn, Barriſter at Law; and to his Deſcendants, and to the Deſcendants of *William Card*, his Father, by Sir *Thomas St. George*, Garter, and Sir *Henry St. George*, Clarencieux, the 31ſt of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1695, in the 7th Year of King *William* III.



'He beareth *Azure*, on 'a Chief *Or*, a Lyon ram-'pant iſſuant *Gules*, lan-'gued and armed of the 'First, by the Name of 'Markham. This Lyon is 'ſaid to be iſſuant, be-'cauſe he doth iſſue from 'out of the Bottom of the 'Chief; and ſo muſt other 'Things be blazoned which thus ariſe from the 'Bottom thereof.



'He beareth *Or*, out of 'the Midſt of a Feſs, *Sa-'ble*, a demy Lyon ram 'pant, naiſſant *Gules*, arm-'ed and langued *Azure*. 'This Coat was born by 'Sir *Henry Eame*, Knight 'of the moſt Noble Or-'der of the Garter, and 'choſen Companion there-'of by *Edward* the Third, when he did erect 'and eſtabliſh the ſame. This Lyon is ſaid to 'be naiſſant, becauſe he ſeemeth to iſſue out of 'the Womb of the Feſs, *Quaſi nunc eſſet in naſ-'cendo*. This Form of Blazon is peculiar to 'all living Things that ſhall be found iſſuing 'out of the Midſt of ſome Ordinary or common 'Charge.

(G) *Chalmer* of *Findon* in *Scotland*, beareth *Argent*, a Feſs *Gules*, in Chief a Lyon iſſuing at the Shoulders from the Top of the Feſs, *Sable*.



"He beareth *Azure*, two "Barrs wavy *Ermine*, on "a Chief *Or*, a demy "Lyon rampant, iſſuant "*Sable*, by the Name of "*Smyth*, and with the "Arms of *Ulſter*, is the "Paternal Coat-Armour "of Sir *Robert Smyth* of "*Upton*, in the Pariſh of "*Weſt-ham* in *Eſſex*, Baronet; and without the "Arms of *Ulſter*, is the Coat of Sir *James Smyth* "of the City of *London*, Knight and Alder-"man, Sons of Sir *Robert Smyth* of *Upton* afore-"ſaid, Knight and Baronet.

This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, the 7th of *July* 1579, in the 21ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Smith*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Lawrence Smith* of *Hogh* in the County of *Cheſter*, Knight, Son of Sir *Thomas Smith* of the ſame Place.

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. Numb. 834. p. 7.

(H) *Chambers*, Baron of *Tarras* in *France* (but of *Scotch* Extraction, from *Chambers* of that *Ilk*) beareth *Argent*, a demy Lyon rampant *Sable*, iſſuing out of a Feſs, with a *Fleur de lis* in Baſe *Gules*, all within a Bordure of the *Second*.



Gules, three Pears *Or*, on a Chief *Argent*, a demy Lyon rampant, iſſuant *Sable*, armed of the *Field*, was confirmed to *James Perrot* of *Amerſham* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. ſometime of *Norleigh* and *Fawler* in the County of *Oxon*, (and to his Deſcendents lawfully begotten) by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, dated *December* ..... *Anno* 1664. Which ſaid *James Perrot*, by his Wife *Anne*, Daughter and Co-heir of *George Dale* of ..... in the County of *Somerſet*, Doctor of the Civil Law (who lies buried at *Fyfield* in the County of *Berks*) had Iſſue three Sons; *William*, the Eldeſt, a Barriſter at Law; *James*, ſecond Son, of the *Middle Temple*; and *Charles*, third Son, Batchelor of Law.



He beareth *Gules*, three demy Lyons coup'd rampant, a Chief *Or*, by the Name of *Fiſher*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Segar*, to *Edward Fiſher* of *Mickleton* in the County of *Glouceſter*, third Son of *Richard Fiſher* of *Lathford* near *Standon* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq; deſcended from *Henry Fiſher* of *Alderwayes* in *Staffordſhire*, Eſq; who lived in the Reign of King *Henry* VI.

Or, three demy Lyons rampant and a Chief indented *Gules*, was aſſigned by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, in *July Anno Dom.* 1614, to ..... *Fiſher* of the City of *London*.

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Argent, a Chevron between three demy Lyons rampant *Purpure*, is born by the Name of *Kevette*, and was granted to *Thomas Kevette* Alderman of the City of *Coventry*, and to his Poſterity for ever, by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Kt. alias Garter principal King of Arms, in the Firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno Domini* 1558.

Sable, a Chevron *Erminois*, between three demy Lyons rampant *Or*, eraſed *Gules*, armed and langued of the *Same*, is the Coat-Armour of the Family of *Bennet*, and was confirmed unto *Nicholas Bennet*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, (Son and Heir of *Nicholas Bennet* of *Medingleigh* in the County of *Cambridge*, Gent. and of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *John Danney* a Captain at *Callis temp. Reg. Mariæ*; which *Nicholas* was Son and Heir of *John Bennet* of *Medingleigh* aforeſaid) and to the Poſterity of the ſaid *Nicholas*, with their due Differences, by Sir *Richard St. George*, Kt. Clarencieux, the 24th of *June* 1633. in the 9th Year of King *Charles* the Firſt.

Or, on a Chevron between three demy Lyons rampant *Gules*, as many Trefoils ſlip'd of the *Firſt*, a Creſcent for a Difference, is born by the Name of *Layfeild*, and was confirmed to Dr. *Layfeild* Archdeacon of *Eſſex*, by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, *Anno* 1639.

Sable, two Barrs and three demy Lyons rampant in Chief coup'd *Or*, was confirmed by *William Segar*, the 14th of *June* 1615, to ..... *Wendover* of .....



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Lyon's head eraſed *Gules*, 'by the Name of *Govis*. 'Concerning the Dignity 'of this Part of the Body, 'and how the ſame is pre-'ferred before all other 'the Parts and Members 'thereof, I have formerly 'made mention, as alſo 'of the commendable Bearing of Members 'eraſed.

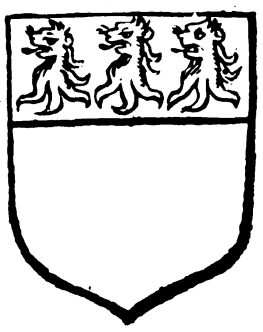
He beareth *Erminois*, three Lyons heads eraſed *Sable*, by the Name of *Hayes*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Camden*, *Anno Dom.* 1613, to Sir *Thomas Hayes* of the City of *London*.

(99) *Scot* of *Balweirie* beareth *Argent*, three Lyons heads eraſed *Gules*, langued *Azure*.

(99) *Or*, three Lyons heads eraſed *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Badzenock*. The Coat is quarter'd in the Atchievement of the Marqueſs of *Huntley*.

(G) *Buchquain* of *Auchmaquoy* in *Scotland* beareth *Argent*, three Lyons heads eraſed *Sable*.

(99) *Drummond* Lord *Madertié* beareth *Or*, three Barrs wavy *Gules*, on a Canton of the *Firſt*, a Lyon's head eraſed within a double Treſſure counterflower'd as the *Second*: Which was alſo born by Lieutenant General *Drummond*, with a Scymiter erected in Pale *Argent*, hilted and pomelled of the *Field*.



'He beareth *Topaz*, on 'a Chief *Diamond*, three 'Lyons heads eraſed of the 'Firſt. This was the Coat-'Armour of Sir *Thomas Ri-'chardſon*, Kt. Lord Chief 'Juſtice of his Majeſty's 'Court of *King's Bench*; 'and is the Atchievement 'of the Right Honourable 'Thomas Lord *Richardſon*, Baron of *Cramond* in 'Scotland. I do here give a Coat-Armour with 'this Kind of Blazon by precious Stones, in re-'ſpect of that high Place of Juſtice, which its 'Bearer executeth under his Majeſty.

Gules, on a Chief *Argent*, three Lyons heads eraſed *Sable*, was granted by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, *Anno* 1589, to *Iſaac Barrow* of *Cambridge*, Doctor of Phyſick.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood, F. 3. fol. 63.



"He beareth *Argent*, "on a Bend *Sable*, three "Lyons heads eraſed of "the *Field*, crowned *Or*, "by the Name of *Wroth*, "and with the Arms of "*Ulſter* is the Coat-Ar-"mour of Sir *John Wroth* "of *Blenden-hall* in the "County of *Kent*, Baro-"net.

This Coat did alſo belong to Sir *Robert Wroth* of *Durans* in *Enfield* in the County of *Middleſex*, who married *Suſan*, Daughter and Heir of *Francis Stoner* of *Loughton*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſquire, and had Iſſue Sir *Robert Wroth* of *Loughton* aforeſaid, who died *Anno* 1613, after having married *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter of *Robert Sidney* Lord Viſcount *Liſle*, and by her had Iſſue *James Wroth* Son and Heir, living *Anno* 1614.

Vid. *Viſit.* de Com. Eſſex, Ann. 1614. fol. 25.

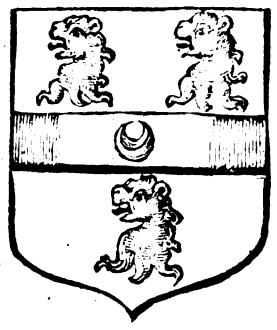
'Twas alſo, with the proper Difference, born by *Henry Wroth* of *Woodbury hill* in the County of *Hertford*, (third Son of Sir *Robert Wroth* of *Durans* in *Enfield* aforeſaid) who married .....

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Daughter of Sir *Thomas Harris* of *Malden* in the County of *Eſſex*, and had Iſſue *Robert*, who died Iſſueleſs, and *John* living 1614.

'Twas alſo, with due Difference, the Coat of *Thomas Wroth*, of *London*, (younger Brother of Sir *Robert* of *Durans* in *Enfield* aforeſaid) who married the Daughter of *John de Wroth* of *Bulman* and of *London*, and had Iſſue three Sons and one Daughter; Sir *Thomas*, his eldeſt Son, who alſo was of *London*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard Rich* of *Led-hall* in *Eſſex*; his ſecond Son was *Peter*; the Third, *John*; and the Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was married to Sir *Francis Cleare* of *Norfolk*.

Note, That the ſaid Sir *Robert Wroth* of *Durans* in *Enfield*, and his younger Brother *Thomas Wroth* of *London* aforementioned, were Sons of Sir *Thomas Wroth* of *Durans* in *Enfield*; which Sir *Thomas* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Robert Wroth* of the ſaid Place, who was Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *Robert Wroth*.



Argent, on a Feſs *Sable*, between 3 Lyons heads eraſed *Gules*, langued *Azure*, a Creſcent for a Difference *Or*. This was the Coat of *Hatton Farmer* of *Eaſton-Neſton* in the County of *Northampton* (Major to the Prince's Regiment) who was killed, with Colonel *Gage*, by *Cullham-bridge* near *Abingdon*, the 11th of *January* 1644-5, whoſe Body, after it was ſtrip'd and left naked, was at length brought to *Oxon*, but where buried (ſaith *Wood*) I find not.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.

Argent, on a Feſs *Sable*, between three Lyons heads eraſed *Gules*, a Mullet for a Difference *Or*, was born by *Henry Farmer*, Gentleman Commoner of *Magdalen College*, *Oxon*, younger Brother to *Farmer* of *Eaſton-Neſton*, Bart. (and if Mr. *Wood* miſtook not) Son of Sir *William Farmer*, Baronet.

The ſaid *Henry* dy'd the 24th of *March* 1670-1 in *Magdalen College*, and was buried at *Eaſton-Neſton* by his Anceſtors.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 121.

(G) *Ferny* of that *Ilk* beareth *Or*, a Feſs *Azure*, between three Lyons Heads eraſed *Gules*.

He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs counter-embattelled between three Lyons heads eraſed *Gules*, crowned *Or*, by the Name of *Johnſon*. This Coat was aſſigned by Patent to Capt. *Thomas Johnſon* of *Great Yarmouth* in the County of *Norfolk*, Grandſon to *James Johnſon*, ſeveral Times Bayliff and Alderman of *Great Yarmouth* aforeſaid, (whoſe Son, *Tho. Johnſon*, [and Father of the ſaid Capt. *Tho. Johnſon*] at the Date hereof was fourth Time Bayliff of that County): He, for his Loyalty in the great Rebellion, was put out of the Authority of Juſtice of the Peace and Alderman: Captain *Tho. Johnſon* alſo ſuffered much by Sequeſtration and Decimation, for his faithful adhering to his Majeſty, and the Juſtice of his Cauſe: Given by Sir *Edward Walker*, for the aforeſaid Conſideration, *Sept.* 10, 1660, in the 12th Year of King *Charles* II.



'The Field is *Azure*, a 'Chevron *Argent*, between 'three Lyons heads era-'ſed *Ermine*, crowned *Or*. 'This was the Coat-Ar-'mour of Sir *Paul Pindar* 'of the City of *London* 'Knight, whoſe bounte-'ous Piety, manifeſt in 'many other charitable 'Actions, was in the Year '1632, more conſpicuous in the richly adorn-'ing and exquiſite beautifying the Choir of 'St. *Paul*'s Church. Eraſing is a violent rend-'ing of a Member from the Body, and may ſig-'nify ſome worthy and memorable Act of the 'Bearer, that hath ſevered the Head from the 'Shoulders of ſome notorious, turbulent, or ſe-'ditious Perſons.

He beareth *Argent*, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Lyons Heads couped *Gules*, crowned *Or*, by the Name of *Johnſon*. This Coat was aſſigned by Patent to *Robert Johnſon*, B. D. Preacher of *North-Buffenham* in the County of *Rutland*, Founder of two Grammar-Schools and two Hoſpitals in *Cheſham* and *Uppinham* in the County aforeſaid.

"*Azure*, a Chevron between three Lyons "Heads eraſed *Or*, by the Name of *Wyndham*, "and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of Sir *Hugh* "*Wyndham* of *Silton* in *Dorſetſhire*, Kt. one of "the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of *Common* "*Pleas* at *Weſtminſter*, eighth Son of Sir *John* "*Wyndham* of *Orchard Wyndham* in *Somerſet-*"*ſhire*, Kt. who was lineally deſcended from "the ancient Family of the *Wyndhams* in *Fell-*"*brigg* in *Norfolk*, and Owner thereof.

'This Coat is alſo born by *Thomas Wyndham* 'of *Tale* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq; one of the Grooms 'of his now Majeſty's Bed-chamber, third Son 'of Sir *Edmond Wyndham* of *Cathanger* in *Somer-'ſetſhire*, Knight Marſhal of his Majeſty's moſt 'Honourable Houſehold, and lineally deſcend-'ed of the ancient Family of the *Wyndhams* of '*Crown-Thorp* in *Norfolk*.

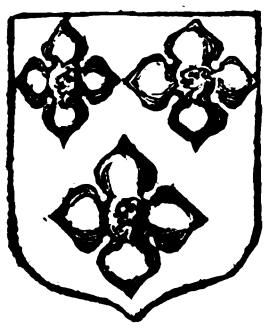
He beareth *Argent*, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Lyons Heads eraſed *Gules*, by the Name of *Rowe*. This Coat was confirmed to *John Rowe* of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, *May* the 24th, 1614.

Gules,

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Gules, a Chevron embattelled between three Lyons Heads eraſed *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Biſpham*; and was confirmed to *Samuel Biſpham* of *Biſpham* and *Billing* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq; and to his Poſterity for ever, by Sir *Henry St. George*, the 1ſt of *December* 1640, in the 16th Year of King *Charles* I. Sir *Henry* takes notice, That the Father of the aforeſaid *Samuel Biſpham* had, the 30th of *June* 1613, a Confirmation of a Coat no ways belonging to his Name, and therefore confirms the aboveſaid Bearing; that only with the Chevron plain, being the Bearing of his Family at, and ſince the Reign of King *John*, whoſe Deſcent from that Time, is ſpecified in the Patent.

Or, a Chevron *Azure*, between three Lyons Heads eraſed *Proper*, a Chief *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Vivian*; and was granted *Anno* 163- by Sir *John Borough*, Garter, to *John Vivian* of St. *Columb* ..... in the County of *Cornwall*.

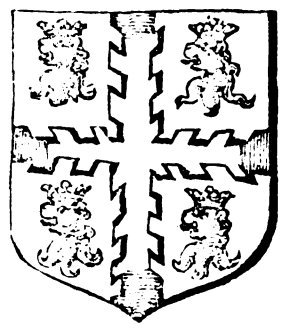


"*Vert*, three Quaterfoils *Argent*, each charged with a Lyon's Head eraſed *Sable*, by the Name of *Plott*, and is the Coat-Armour of *Thomas Plott*, Eſq; Secretary to his Highneſs the great Duke of *Tuſcany*; deſcended of the Family of the *Plotts* of *Sparſholt* in *Berkſhire*.

Argent, on a Chevron between three Lyons Heads eraſed *Gules*, a Croſs croſlet *Or*, is born by the Name of *Tench*, and was allowed by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, to *Nicholas Tenche* of *Salop*, *July* 1, *Anno* 1628, in the firſt Year of King *Charles* I.

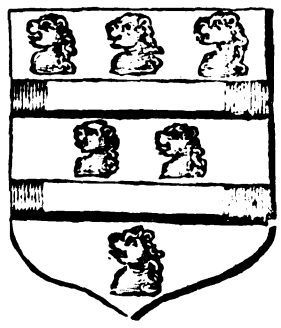
Her. Off. Viſ. of Lond. mark'd C. 24. 318. b.

Vert, on a Chevron between three Lyons Heads eraſed *Or*, as many Croſs-croſlets *Azure*, is the Coat-Armour of Sir *William Peake*, Kt. Alderman of the City of *London*, Son of *Boniface Peake* of *Achurch* in the County of *Northampton*, a Perſon of good Fame and Reputation; who derives himſelf from a Family of that Name in the County of *Lincoln*, whereof at preſent is Sir *Robert Peake* of the City of *London*, Kt. a Perſon of known Loyalty and Fidelity, and ſometime a ..... in the Service of his late Majeſty King *Charles* I. of ever glorious Memory, and Governor of *Baſing*, who, upon his Affirmation, hath declared the ſaid Sir *William Peake* to be of his Family, with ſuch proper Diſtinctions as may be fit: Given, granted, and aſſign'd unto the ſaid Sir *William Peake*, Kt. and the Heirs and Deſcendents of his Body for ever, as abovementioned; by Sir *Edward Walker*, Kt. Garter King of Arms, dated the 20th of *July*, in the 16th Year of King *Charles* the Second, *Anno Dom.* 1664.

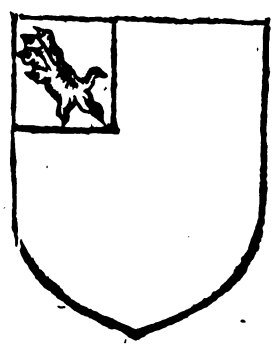


He beareth *Gules*, a Croſs *ragulé* between four Lyons Heads eraſed *Argent*, crowned *Or*, by the Name of *Walker*. This Coat was granted by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, the 20th of *December* 1660, in the 12th Year of King *Charles* II. to *Francis Walker* of *Bringwood* in the County of *Hereford*, Gent. becauſe, from the Beginning of the Rebellion, with great Courage, Fidelity, and Activity, he aſſerted the Cauſe and Intereſt of King *Charles* I. and therein engag'd both his Perſon and Fortune; no ways deſiſting till the happy Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second was accompliſhed.

Sable, on a Croſs *Or*, between four Lyons Heads eraſed *Argent*, as many Creſcents *Gules*, was the Bearing and true Arms of *Stephen March*, Captain of a ſelect Band in the Iſle of *Wight*. This, with his Deſcent, was enter'd in the Viſitation of *Hantſhire* made *Anno* 1635, by *J. Philpot*, *Somerſet*, *mark'd* C. 19. *fo.* 126.



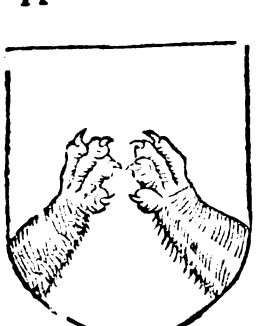
Or, two Barrs *Sable*, between ſix Lyons Heads coup'd, three, two, one, *Gules*. Theſe Arms appertain'd to *Henry Kearſly* of *London*, Gent. made Regiſter of all Goods, Ships, Wares, and Merchandizes that ſhould be ſeized or ſtayed in any of the Ports or other Places whatſoever, within the Realm of *England* or Town or Port of *Berwick*, by reaſon of any unlawful Importations or Exportations; and this Truſt he exerciſed from *Sept.* 6. in the 6th Year of King *Charles* the Firſt, until the End of the Year 1648, at which Time he was removed by the Uſurp'd Powers then in being, for his Loyalty to the King, and ſo kept out and ſuffer'd the Loſs of his Place, until the happy Reſtoration and Return of King *Charles* II. by whom he was, in the 12th Year of his Reign, re-admitted and reſtored to his Office aforeſaid. A Patent to the ſaid *Henry Kerſly* and his Heirs, dated the Second of *October* 1662, by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux.



'He beareth *Argent*, on 'a Canton *Sable*, a Lyon's 'Paw eraſed in Bend *Or*, 'by the Name of *Bowtheby*. This one Coat doth 'miniſter Occaſion of a 'two-fold Obſervation: 'The One, that this Member is born upon Ordinaries: The Other, that

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'It is born after the Manner or Faſhion of Or-
'dinaries, as Chevron-ways, Croſs-ways, Saltire-
'ways, *&c.* as by the following Examples may
'appear.



'He beareth *Sable*, two
'Lyons Paws iſſuing out
'of the dexter and ſiniſter
'baſe Points, erected in
'Form of a Chevron *Ar-*
'*gent*, armed *Gules*, by
'the Name of *Frampton*.
'The Fore-feet of the
'Lyon have five Toes up-
'on each Foot, and the
'hinder Feet but four, whereby Nature hath
'enabled him, for the more ſure ſeizing and
'retaining his acquired Prey. The Lyons
'Claws are crooked and exceeding hard, with
'theſe he carveth and rendeth his Prey; and
'for this Purpoſe he keepeth them very choice-
'ly and tenderly, and is no leſs careful to ſave
'them from blunting, than a good Soldier is
'to keep his Armour and Weapons from ruſt
'and bluntneſs.



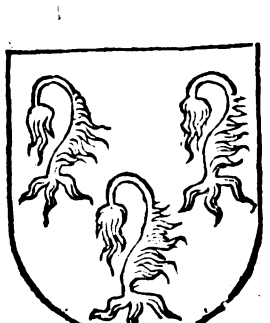
'He beareth *Argent*,
'two Lyons Paws eraſed
'in Saltire, the Dexter
'ſurmounted of the Sini-
'ſter *Gules*. That Lyons,
'Panthers, and Leopards
'do hide their Claws with-
'in their Skin when they
'go or run, it may ſeem a
'little Miracle; for they
'do never extend them but when they offer to
'ſeize their Prey, leſt they ſhould be blunted,
'and ſo become leſs ſerviceable for the Ap-
'prehenſion, Retention, and Diviſion of their
'Prey.



'He beareth *Gules*, 3
'Lyons Gambes, or Paws
'eraſed *Argent*, by the
'Name of *Newdigate*; and
'is the Coat-Armour of
'*Richard Newdigate* of
'*Harfield* in *Middleſex*, Ser-
'jeant at Law, Son of
'Sir *John Newdigate* of *Ar-*
'*bury* in *Warwickſhire*, Kt.
'who was Son and Heir
'of *John Newdigate* of *Harfield* aforeſaid, Eſq;



'He beareth *Sable*, three
'Lyons Paws couped and
'erected *Argent*, armed
'*Gules*, by the Name of
'*Uſher*. Sometimes theſe
'Paws are found born up-
'on Ordinaries, as in the
'preceeding Page may be
'ſeen, where there is a
'Lyon's Paw born upon
'a Canton. And you muſt obſerve, That al-
'tho' I do mention but one Example for an In-
'ſtance, yet ſhall you, by Obſervation, find
'them born as well upon other Ordinaries as on
'that now mentioned.



'He beareth *Sable*, 3
'Lyons Tails erected and
'eraſed *Argent*, by the
'Name of *Corke*. The
'Lyon hath great Strength
'in his Tail, the much
'Moving whereof is a ma-
'nifeſt Token of Anger.
'When he mindeth to aſ-
'ſail his Enemy, he ſtir-
'reth up himſelf by often beating of his Back
'and Sides with his Tail, and thereby ſtirreth
'up his Courage, to the End he doth nothing
'faintly or cowardly. The Lyon when he is
'hunted, carefully provideth for his Safety, la-
'bouring to fruſtrate the Purſuit of the Hunters
'by ſweeping out his Footſteps with his Tail
'as he goeth, that no Appearance of his Track
'may be diſcovered, whereby they may know
'which Way to make after him.

'The Lyon beareth his Tail after a diverſe
'Manner, inſomuch as we may thereby (if
'not certainly know, yet give a near Gueſs)
'what a Mood he is in for the Preſent; *viz.*
'Whether he be furiouſly bent, or peaceable,
'or majeſtically affected. And theſe Qualities
'are manifeſtly diſcerned by the Inverſion, Ever-
'ſion, or Extenſion, *&c.* of his Tail.

'My Opinion is, *Sufficit quod inter arma mea*
'*& tua talis ſit differentia, qua detur diverſitas.*
'And again, *Nova forma dat novum eſſe rei:*
'They are held not only to be Differences *ſe-*
'*cundum quid*, but *ſimpliciter*; that is to ſay,
'abſolute and eſſential Differences. Further-
'more, *Data una diſſimilitudine etiam paria judi-*
'*cabuntur diverſa*: And, as *Guillim* hath obſerv-
'ed, the leaſt Addition or Subtraction in armo-
'rial Signs, maketh them ceaſe to be the ſame
'that they were; *Omnia Arma Arithmeticis*
'*figuris ſunt ſimillima, quibus ſi quid addas vel ſub-*
'*trahas, non remanet eadem ſpecies*, as I have for-
'merly ſhewed. Finally, for approbation of
'theſe Opinions, I will add this infallible As-
'ſertion, *Ea differunt quorum definitiones diffe-*
'*runt*.

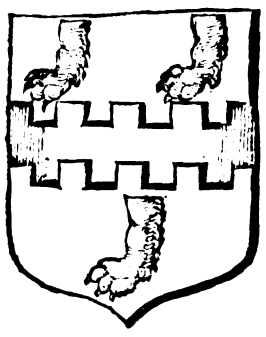
'The Everſion of the Tail of the Lyon is an
'expreſs Token of his Placability or Tractable-
'neſs: As, contrariwiſe, the Inverſion of his
'Tail is a Note of Wrath and Fury, eſpecially
'if he do beat the Back therewith, and doth
'roar withal. Of this Property of the Lyon
'*Catullus* maketh mention in theſe Words,

'*Age, cæde terga cauda tua, verbera pateant*
'*Face, cuncta mugienti fremitu loca retonent.*

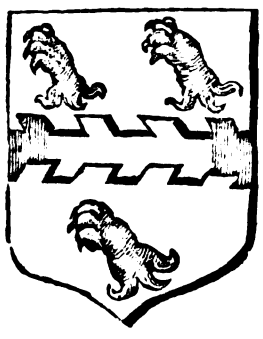
'The Gate of a Lyon, when he is paſſant,
'is an apparent Note of his Juriſdiction and
'regal

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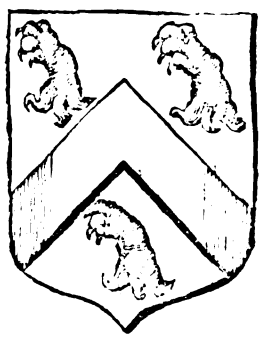
'regal Authority and Sovereignty wherewith 'the Extenſion of his Tail doth fitly quadrate 'and agree.



He beareth *Azure*, a Feſs embattelled counter-embattelled between 3 Lyons Paws eraſed *Or*, by the Name of *Window*. This Coat was aſſigned by Sir *Ed. Walker*, *Auguſt* 20, 1660, in the 12th Year of King *Charles* II. to *William Window* of the City of *Glouceſter*, Gent. a Perſon who (according to the Teſtimony of Sir *Rob. Points*, Col. *Veal* and other Perſons of great Worth) did, upon all Occaſions, during the late Times of Diſtraction, expreſs his Zeal and dutiful Affections to the juſt Intereſt of the Crown and his Majeſty's Reſtoration.



Sable, a Feſs *ragulé* between three Lyons Paws eraſed *Or*, armed *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Payne*; and was aſſigned by Patent, dated *September* 1660, in the 12th Year of King *Charles* the Second, to Sir *Joſeph Payne*, Knight, Mayor of the City of *Norwich*; a Perſon whoſe Loyalty in adhering to the King's Intereſt, not only acquired this, but, at the Delivery of the ſaid City's Addreſs, the Dignity of Knighthood alſo; as is ſet forth at large in the Patent, by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter.



Or, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Lyons Paws eraſed and erected *Sable*, appertains to the Family of *Auſten*; and was confirmed to *Edward Auſten* of *Tenterden* in the County of *Kent*, and to his Brethren, and to his and their Poſterity, with their due Differences, by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, the 12th of *April* 1603, in the firſt Year of King *James* the Firſt.



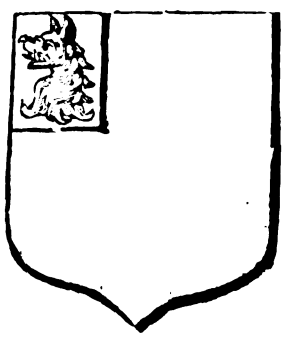
He beareth *Vert*, a Tyger paſſant *Or*, tusked, main'd, and flasked *Argent*, by the Name of *Love*, and was granted to *Robert Love* of *Kirſted*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. by Sir *Edward Byſſhe*, Clarencieux, the 10th of *December* 1663.

Argent, a Tyger paſſant *Sable*, was born by *Norton Bold*, M. A. lately ſuperior Beadle of Divinity, and formerly Fellow of *Corpus Chriſti College*, *Oxon*, who died in *Merton College* (of which he was a Gentleman Commoner) the 3d of *June*, at 9 at Night, 1676, *ætatis circa* 48, S. P. and on the 6th Day of the ſaid Month was buried in *Merton College* Church, under the Tower. He was the 5th Son of *William Bold* of *Newſted* in *Hampſhire* (by *Martha* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Thomas Colwell* of *Feverſham* in *Kent*) Son of *William Bold* of the ſame Place, who died the 18th of *October* 1604: And he, the Son of another *William*, of the ſame Place, who died the 14th of *September* 1582. And he again, the Son of another *William* who died in the Year 1526, which laſt *William* was the younger Brother of Sir *Richard Bold* of *Bold* in the County of *Lancaſter*, deſcended from the *Bolds*, Lords of *Bold*, *ante temp. Henric.* the Third.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 133.



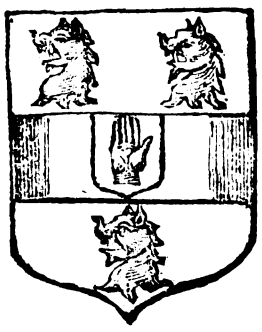
'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Tyger paſſant, regar- 'dant, gazing in a Mir- 'ror or Looking-glaſs, all '*Proper*. This Coat-Ar- 'mour ſtandeth in the 'Chancel of the Church 'of *Thame* in *Oxfordſhire*, 'in a Glaſs-window of the 'ſame Chancel, impaled 'on the ſiniſter Side with the Coat-Armour pro- 'perly pertaining to the Family of *de Bardis*. 'Near to this Eſcutcheon is placed this Inſcrip- 'tion, *Hadrianus de Bardis Prebendarius iſtius Ec- 'cleſiæ*. Some report, that thoſe who rob the 'Tyger of her Young, uſe a Policy to detain 'their Dam from following them, by caſting 'ſundry Looking-glaſſes in the Way, whereat 'ſhe uſeth long to gaze, whether it be to be- 'hold her own Beauty, or becauſe, when ſhe 'ſeeth her Shape in the Glaſs, ſhe thinketh ſhe 'ſeeth one of her young Ones, and ſo they eſcape 'the Swiftneſs of her Purſuit. And thus are 'many deceived of the Subſtance, whilſt they 'are much buſied about the Shadows.



He beareth *Or*, on a Canton *Sable*, a Tyger's Head eraſed of the *Firſt*, langued *Gules*. This Coat was confirmed or granted to *Thomas Jacob* of *Wootton-baſſet* in the County of *Wilts*, Gent. by Sir *Richard St. George*, Kt. Clarencieux, the 24th of *June* 1633, in the 9th Year of King *Charles* I.

"He

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" He beareth *Azure*, a " Feſs between three Ty- " gers Heads eraſed *Or*, " by the Name of *Hun-* " *lock*, and with the Arms " of *Ulſter*, is the Pater- " nal Coat-Armour of Sir " *Henry Hunlock* of *Wen-* " *gerworth* in the County " of *Derby*, Baronet.



Argent, a Chevron between three Tygers Heads *Sable*, eraſed and langued *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Hayes*, and was granted to *Thomas Hayes* of *Windſor*, in the County of *Berks*, Senior, and *James Hayes* his Brother Citizen and Salter of *London*; Sons of *Alexander Hayes* of *Windſor* aforeſaid; by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, *May* the 13th, 1662.

Argent, a Chevron engrailed *Gules*, between three Tygers Heads eraſed *Sable*, langued of the *Second*, each charg'd on the Neck with a Gemel *Or*, is born by the Name of *Cook*, and was granted to *Robert Cook* of *Mildham* in the County of *Norfolk*, by *Thomas Hawley*, Clarencieux, *June* 9, in the 2d and 3d of *Philip* and *Mary*.



Or, a Bear paſſant *Sable*, by the Name of *Fitzourſe*. ' It is written of the She- ' bear, that ſhe bringeth ' forth her young Ones ' imperfect and deformed, ' like a Lump of raw Fleſh, ' and licks it till it comes ' to Shape and Perfection. ' The She-bear is moſt ' cruelly inraged againſt any that ſhall hurt her ' Young, or deſpoil her of them: As the Scrip- ' ture ſaith, in ſetting forth the fierce Anger of ' the Lord, *That he will meet his Adverſaries, as a* ' *Bear robbed of her Whelps.* Which teacheth us ' how careful Nature would have us to be of the ' Welfare of our Children, ſince ſo cruel Beaſts ' are ſo tender-hearted in this Kind.



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Bear rampant *Sable*, " muzzled *Or*, by the " Name of *Barnard*. The " Countries that were re- " puted famous for the " Cruelty of Bears, were " *Lucania* and *Umbria* in " *Italy*, now called the " Dutchy of *Spoletum*. And " ſo, in ancient Times, was our Iſland of *Bri-* " *tain*: For Bears were carried from hence to " *Rome* for a Shew, where they were holden in " great Admiration.

He beareth *Argent*, a Bear rampant *Sable*, muzzled and collared, with a Chain turned over his Back *Or*, by the Name of *Beresford*. This Coat did belong to *Francis Beresford*, who married *Frances*, Daughter of *Richard Holland* of *Heaton* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſquire, by whom he had Iſſue *John*, aged eight Years, the 11th of *Auguſt* 1662; *Francis*, 2d Son; and *Edward*, 3d Son: Alſo one Daughter *Anne*.

The ſaid *Francis* was aged 34 Years at the aforeſaid Date, and eldeſt Son and Heir of *Francis Beresford* of *Bentley* in the County of *Derby*, Eſquire, (aged 63 at the ſame Time) and of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Ardern* of *Hawarden* in the County of *Cheſter*, Eſq; which *Francis* laſt mentioned, was Son of *John Beresford* of *Newton Grange* in the County of *Derby*, Eſq; (who died *Anno* 1653.) and of *Hellen* his firſt Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Alſop* of *Caſtletrey* in the County of *Stafford*, Gent. which *John* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John Beresford* of the ſame Place Gent. by *Maud* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Fitzherbert* of *Tiſſington* in the County of *Derby*.

Vid. Viſit. de Com. Derby, in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 34. fo. 35.



Argent, a Bear's Head eraſed *Sable*, muzzled *Or*, is born by the Name of *Berwyck*.

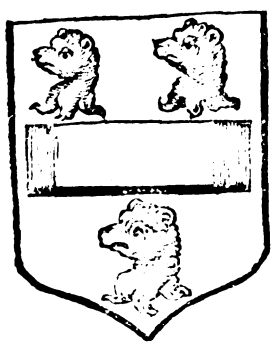


" *Argent*, three Bears " Heads eraſed *Sable*, " muzzled *Or*, by the " Name of *Langham*, and " is the Paternal Coat- " Armour of Sir *James* " *Langham* of *Cottesbrook* " in *North-hamptonſhire*, " Knight and Baronet; " Sir *William Langham* of " *Walgrave* in the ſaid County, Kt. and Sir *Ste-* " *phen Langham* of the City of *London*, Kt. Son " of *John Langham* of *London* and *Cottesbrook* " aforeſaid, *Eſq*; who was deſcended from *Henry* " *de Langham* of *Langham* in *Rutlandſhire*; whoſe " Son *William de Langham*, Grandfather of *Ro-* " *bert*, who lived in the Reign of *Edward* III. " held their Caracuts of Land there.

(G) *Galbreith* of *Kilbrok* beareth *Gules*, three Bears Heads eraſed *Argent*, muzzled *Sable*.

He

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He beareth *Sable*, a Feſs *humetté*, between three Bears Heads eraſed *Argent*, by the Name of *Brock*. This Coat was granted to *Robert Brock* of the City of *Cheſter*, Gent. by *William Flower*, Norroy, the 3d of *September* 1580, in the 22d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 25.

Theſe indeed are ſaid to be Bears Heads in the Copy of the ..... at *Oxford*; but ſome hold them to be the Heads of Brocks or Badgers, and ſo alluding to the Name.



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Chevron between three " Bears Heads eraſed *Sa-* " *ble*, muzzled *Or*, by the " Name of *Pennarth*. The " Bear is reported to " combat with the Bull; " in which fight he uſeth " no leſs Policy than " Strength, as evidently " may appear out of *Ariſtotle de Animalibus*, *lib.* 8. " *chap.* 230.

(G) *Galbrith* of that *Ilk* beareth *Argent*, a Chevron between three Bears Heads eraſed *Sable*.

(G) *Otterborne* of the *Red Hall* beareth *Ermine*, a Chevron between three Bears Heads couped *Sable*, with a Chief *Vert*, and a Creſcent in the dexter Angle *Or*.



Gules, a Wolf paſſant *Argent*, was born by Sir *Edward Lowe* of *New Sarum* in *Wilts*, Kt. ſometime Fellow of *New College*, afterwards L. L. D. one of the Maſters of the *Chancery*, Son of ..... *Lowe* of *Fiſherton* in *Wilts*, by his Wife ..... Siſter to Sir *Edward Hyde*, ſometime Lord Chancellor of *England*. He was Heir and Executor to *George Lowe* of *Calne* in *Wilts*, Gent.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.

" *Upton* leaveth to the Conſideration of He- " ralds, Whether the Bearing of the Wolf in " Arms be not fit for ſuch Perſons as in Parlia- " ments and Places of great Aſſembly, are ac- " cuſtomed to wrangle and ſhew themſelves " contentious; and *(quaſi Johannes in oppoſito)* " to put on a reſolute Determination to be con- " trary to all others. For it is the Wolf's " Nature, when they aſſemble together, to fall " a howling. Some write, That thoſe who ſud- " denly look on a Wolf, do loſe their Voice. " It were fit ſuch wolfiſh and ſnarling Perſons " would look on themſelves in a Glaſs, and ſo " become more ſilent.



Azure, a Wolf rampant and a Chief *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Dun*, and was allowed by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, by Patent dated *February* the 10th, 1605, to Sir *Daniel Dun*, Doctor of the Civil Law.

Azure, a Wolf rampant *Argent*, with one *Ermine* Spot on the Shoulder, was, *March* the 26th, 1607, aſſigned by the ſaid *Camden*, to Sir *Daniel Dunn*, Doctor of Laws and Maſter of the Requeſts; which Sir *Daniel*, I ſuppoſe, was the ſame Sir *Daniel* aforementioned; becauſe the Quarterings are the ſame, only the Paternal Coat made more plain. This Sir *Daniel Dun* was of ..... in the County of *Eſſex*, and Son and Heir of *Robert Dun*, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Branche*, who died *Anno* 1611, having been re-married to another, which *Robert Dun* was Son and Heir of ..... *Dun*.

The ſaid Sir *Daniel*'s Brothers were *Samuel*, and *William*, who was Doctor of Phyſick.

Viſit. of Eſſex *made* Anno 1614. mark'd C. 21. fo. 28.

' Some ſuch Enſign as the preceding, did *Ma-* ' *cedon* the Son of *Oſyris* (ſurnamed *Jupiter the* ' *Juſt*, whoſe Father was *Cham* the Son of *Noah*) ' bear in his Shield at ſuch Time, as he, toge- ' ther with diverſe of his Brethren and Kinſ- ' folk, did warfare under the Conduct of *Oſyris*, ' as witneſſeth *Diodorus Siculus*; *Oſyridem duo* ' *filii, virtute diſpares, Annubis & Macedon, pro-* ' *ſequuti ſunt, uterque Armis uſus eſt inſignibus,* ' *aliquo animali haud ab eorum natura diſſimili:* ' *nam Annubis Canem, Macedon Lupum, inſigne* ' *Armorum tulit. Annubis* (ſaith he) *gave a* ' *Dog for his Device on his Arms*, and *Macedon* ' *a Wolf.* This Coat-Armour may ſerve to ex- ' emplify that which I have formerly delivered ' touching the Antiquity of Arms. The an- ' cient *Romans* alſo in their military Enſigns did ' bear the Wolf, as appeareth by *Vegetius*, *Valtu-* ' *rius* and others.

Argent, a Wolf paſſant *Azure*, with a Chief *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Wood*, and was aſſign'd by Patent in *February*, *Anno* 1606, by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, to ..... *Wood* of *Iſlington*, Serjeant at Arms.

Or,

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Or, upon a Mount under an Oak fructed *Proper*, a Wolf ſtanding *Sable*, langued *Gules*, was born by *Richard à Wood* of the County of *Lancaſter*, an Inhabitant of the Pariſh of *Iſlington* near *London*, granted by *William Flower*, Norroy, to his elder Brother, *Anno* 1582.

The Creſt, a Savage or Wood-man *Proper*, iſſuing out of a Crown mural *Azure*, holding in his right Hand a Wolf's Head eraſed *Sable*, and on his left Shoulder a Club.

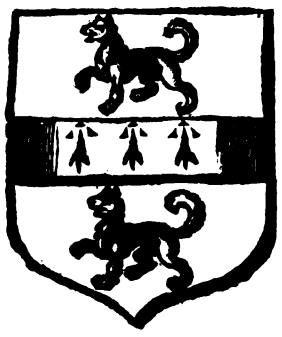
Fauſtina E. 1. *in* Biblioth. Cotton.



"He beareth *Argent*, "three Wolves paſſant in "Pale *Sable*, by the Name "of *Lovet*; and is born "by *Edward Lovet* of "*Corſe* in the Pariſh of "*Taviſtock* in the County "of *Devon*, Eſq;



He beareth *Gules*, two Wolves paſſant *Argent*, by the Name of *Lowe*.



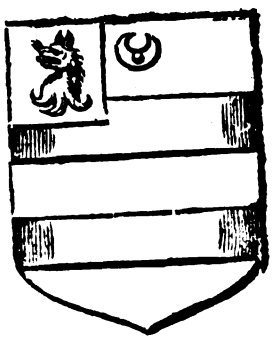
Gules, a Feſs *Ermine* between two Wolves paſſant *Argent*, was the Coat of *Edward Lowe*, Maſter of the Choriſters, and Organiſt of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*; who died the 11th of *July* 1682, and was buried by his Wife *Alice Lowe*, (Daughter of Sir *John Peyton* the Younger, of *Doddington* in the Iſle of *Ely*) who dy'd in Child-bed of her 7th Son the 17th of *March* 1648, aged 42, and was buried in the upper End of the Divinity Chappel on the North Side of the Choir of *Chriſt Church* Cathedral.

The ſaid *Edward Lowe* had a ſecond Wife.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon.



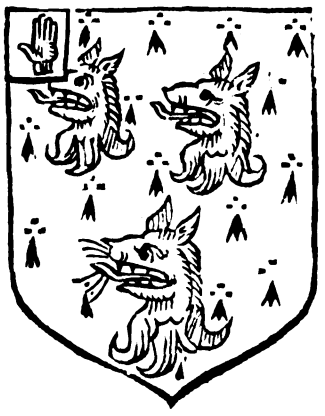
Azure, a Wolf's Head eraſed *Argent*, was the Coat of *Hugh*, ſurnam'd *Lupus*, firſt Earl of *Cheſter*, and Nephew to King *William* the Firſt, commonly called the Conqueror.



Azure, two Barrs *Argent*, on a Canton *Sable*, a Wolf's Head eraſed of the *Second*, langued and armed *Gules*, in Chief (for a Difference) a Creſcent *Or*, ſurmounted by another as the Third. This Coat-Armour pertain'd to Sir *Roger Wilbraham*, Kt. One of his Majeſty's Maſters of Requeſts in Ordinary, and Surveyor of his Highneſs's Court of Wards and Liveries.

This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, the 28th of *July* 1580, in the 22d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas de Wilburham* alias *Wilbraham* of *Woodhay* in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, Eſquire.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. *p.* 24.



Ermine, three Wolves Heads eraſed *Azure*, was granted by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, to the Name of *Miller*.

(G) *Mackully* of *Martun* in *Scotland*; *Azure*, three Wolves Heads eraſed *Argent*.



"He beareth *Argent*, "on a Bend *Vert*, three "Wolves Heads eraſed of "the Field, by the Name "of *Myddleton*; and, with "the Arms of *Ulſter*, is "the Paternal Coat-Armour of Sir *Thomas Myddleton* of *Chirk* Caſtle in "*Denbighſhire*, Baronet, whoſe Son, *John Myddleton*, Gentleman Commoner of *Braſen Noſe College* in *Oxon*, dy'd the 1ſt of *January*, between 7 and 8 at Night, *Anno* 1670-1, and was buried in *Braſen Noſe College* Cloiſter, where there is a neat Marble Monument over his Grave, which may be read in *Wood's Hiſt. & Antiq. Univerſ. Oxon. lib.* 2. *p.* 225, 226.

"This Coat, without the Arms of *Ulſter*, is "born by Sir *Thomas Myddleton* of *Stanſted Mount-*"*fitchet* in the County of *Eſſex*, Kt.

Argent,

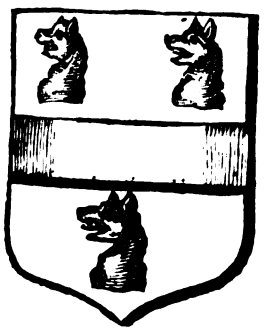
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Argent, on a Bend *Azure*, three Wolves Heads eraſed of the *Firſt*, was the Coat of *Reynes Lowe* of *Cliſton* in the County of *Bucks*, and (with a Creſcent for a Difference) of *Thomas Lowe* his Brother; they being Sons of *Francis Lowe* of the ſame Place, Eſq; and of *Thomaſin* his Wife, Daughter of ..... *Farrington* of *Devonſhire*: Which *Francis* was Brother to *Anthony* (a 2d Son) and eldeſt Son and Heir of *Thomas Lowe* of the ſame Place, (Eſquire of the Body to King *Henry* the Eighth) and of *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and one of the Heirs of ..... *Reynes*; which *Thomas* was Son and Heir of *Thomas Lowe* of *Wavendon*, and of his Wife ..... Daughter of *Fitz Hugh*; which *Thomas* was Son and Heir of ..... *Lowe* of *Wavendon*, the Son and Heir of *John*, 2d Son of *John Lowe* of *Envill*, Eſq;

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. *p.* 16.

This Coat was confirmed to *Humfrey Lowe* of *Southmills* in the Pariſh of *Blenham* in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 28th of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1628.

Her. Off. Hartf. & Middleſex, C. 28. fo. 7. 3d Index.



He beareth *Or*, a Feſs between three Wolves Heads coup'd *Sable*, by the Name of *Howe*. This Coat was granted by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 10th of *December* 1625, to *John Howe* of *Emble* in the Pariſh of *Stogamber* in the County of *Somerſet*, Gent.

He beareth *Or*, a Feſs *Azure*, between three Wolves Heads eraſed *Sable*, with a Creſcent for a Difference *Gules*, by the Name of *Thomas*. This Coat was aſſigned by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, *July* the 9th, 1599, to *Robert Thomas* Seal-Clerk of the Chequer to Queen *Eliz.*

He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs engrail'd between three Wolves Heads couped *Sable*, by the Name of *How*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar* to *Roger How* of *London*, Merchant.

Her. Off. *int.* M. S. Vincent, *No.* 154. p. 10.

He beareth *Azure*, a Feſs embattelled *Pean*, between three Wolves Heads eraſed *Argent*, by the Name of *Gravatt*. This Coat was granted by Sir *William Segar* to *John Gravatt* of *London*, Alderman's Deputy of *Farringdon* without, *Fleet-ſtreet* Ward.

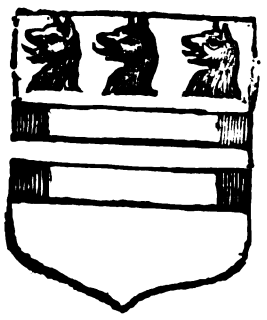
Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 604. a.



He beareth *Vert*, a Chevron between three Wolves Heads eraſed *Argent*, by the Name of *Flud*. This Coat was confirmed unto *Thomas Flood* of *Milgate* in the Pariſh of ..... in the County of *Kent*, Gent. Son and Heir of *David Fludd* alias *Lloyd*, with his Quarterings, by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, the 10th of *November* 1572, in the 14th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Argent, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Wolves Heads eraſed *Gules*, was the Coat of the Family of *Lovell* of *Skelton*.

Glover Alph. *of the North in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.



Gules, two Barrs and in Chief three Wolves Heads coup'd *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Knipe*; and was granted to Chriſtopher *Knipe* of *London*, Son of *James Knipe* of *Wharton* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Gent. by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *Novemb.* 10, 1616, in the 14th Year of King *James* the Firſt.



He beareth *Argent*, a Saltire *Gules*, between four Wolves Heads coup'd *Proper*, by the Name of *Outlawe*. This Coat was aſſigned by *William Camden* in *June* 1613, to *Thomas Outlawe* of *Wichingham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Son of *Ralph*.

'Thus ending with the Wolf, I will conclude this Tract of Beaſts of fierce Nature, 'comprehending all others of this Kind, as 'Ounces, *Lynxes*, *Hyenaes*, *Panthers*, &c. under 'theſe before handled. Foraſmuch as the greateſt 'Part of the general Rules, as alſo of the ſundry Forms of Bearing attributed unto Lyons 'and Wolves, may be aptly applied to all, or 'the greateſt Part of other Beaſts of like Nature.

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CHAP. XVI.

'HAVING given Examples of ravenous 'and fierce Kind, that by main Force 'do proſecute and obtain their Prey; I will 'now proceed to the Handling of Beaſts leſs 'cruel and harmful: Of which Number, ſome 'are wild and ſavage; others are domeſtical 'and ſociable, as Dogs of all Sorts, of which I 'will firſt take Notice; becauſe the Dog, whe-'ther it be for Pleaſure and Game in Field, or 'for Uſefulneſs and Guard at Home, deſerveth 'a very high Eſtimation; and of all Dogs, thoſe 'of Chaſe are moſt in Uſe in Armoury; where-'of ſome proſecute their Prey ſpeedily, others 'more leiſurely. Of the firſt Sort is the Grey-'hound, as in Example.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Grey-hound paſſant *Sa-'ble*, by the Name of *Hol-'ford*. Such Dogs as do 'purſue their Game with 'a more leiſure Pace, 'are Hounds fitted for 'all Sorts of Game; as 'Hart-hounds, Buck-'hounds, Harriers, Otter-'hounds, Blood-hounds, *&c.* which are of ſome 'Authors called *Odoriſequi canes, quia odoratu in-'veſtigant*, for following by the Smell: And *Ci-'cero* calleth them *Sagaces canes*, becauſe of their 'tender and quick Scent; and both theſe and 'the Greyhound are called *Canes Venatici*, Dogs 'for the Chaſe.



"He beareth *Vert*, a "Grey-hound ſaliant in "Bend *Argent*, collared "*Gules*, ſtudded *Or*, by "the Name of *Blome*; and "is the Coat-Armour of "*Richard Blome* of *Aber-"gwlly* in *Carnarvonſhire*, "Eſquire; of *John Blome* "of *Sevenoak* in the Coun-"ty of *Kent*, Gent. and *Richard Blome* of *Lon-"don*, Gent. the Undertaker of this Work.

Argent, a Grey-hound paſſant and a Chief *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Carpenter*, and was granted to *William Carpenter* of *Cobham* in *Surry*, Eſq; Gentleman of his Majeſty's Honourable Privy Chamber Extraordinary, by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, *March* 4, 1663.



"He beareth *Argent*, "two Barrs *Sable*, charged "with three Trefoils ſlip-"ped of the Field, in "Chief a Grey-hound cur-"rent of the *Second*, by "the Name of *Palmer*; "and is the Coat-Armour "of *William Palmer* of "*Ladbrook* in *Warwickſhire*, "Eſquire, Son and Heir of Sir *William Palmer* "of *Warden-ſtreet* in *Bedfordſhire*, Kt.

(G) *Oudny* of that *Ilk*; *Gules*, a Feſs *Argent*, in Chief a Mullet of the *Laſt*, between two Garbs *Or*, and in Baſe a Greyhound of the *Second*.



He beareth *Azure*, a Stag in his full Courſe *Or*, purſu'd hotly by a Brace of Dogs *Argent*, all Bend-ways and at Random, by the Name of *Yardeley*.

Udney of that *Ilk*; *Gules*, two Grey-hounds *Argent*, leaning againſt a Tree eradicated *Or*, with an Hart's Head in the Tree.



"He beareth *Gules*, 3 "Grey-hounds currant in "Pale *Argent*, by the "Name of *Mauleverer*; "and with the Arms of "*Ulſter*, is the Coat of "Sir *Thomas Mauleverer* "of *Allerton-Mauleverer* in "the Weſt Riding of *York-"ſhire*, Baronet.

"*Argent*, three Grey-hounds currant Pale-"ways *Sable*, collared *Or*, by the Name of *More* "(or *de la More*) and with the Arms of *Ulſter*, "is the Coat-Armour of Sir *Edward More* of "*More-hall* and *Bank-hall* in *Lancaſhire*, Baronet, "lineally deſcended from the ancient Family of "the *Mores* of the ſaid Places; whoſe Ance-"ſtors have there continued for above twenty "Generations, as appears as well by diverſe an-"cient Deeds now in the Cuſtody of the ſaid "Sir *Edward*, as by the Atchievements and In-"ſcriptions engraven on the Walls of the ſaid "Houſes.

M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834.

"This Coat is alſo born by Sir *John More* of "the City of *London*, Knight and Alderman, "lineally deſcended from the Family of the "*Mores* aforeſaid.

Sable,

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" *Sable*, three Grey-hounds currant in Pale, " *Argent*, collared *Or*, is the Coat-Armour of " the ancient Family of the *Machels* of *Craken-* " *thorp* in *Weſtmoreland*; and is now born by " *Lancelot Machel*, Eſq; Lieutenant of Horſe to " the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*, " a great Loyaliſt, and an expert Soldier. This " Name was writ *Mauchael*, or *Mauchel*, from " the Conqueſt to the Reign of King *Henry* the " Eighth, at which Time thoſe two valiant War- " riers, *Guy Mauchel* of *Crakenthorp*, Eſq; and " *Hugh* his Brother, engaged themſelves in that " Expedition againſt the *French*, in which the " *Engliſh* were victorious, and took the almoſt " impregnable City of *Tournay*, from whence " they both returned, and were ſucceſſively " Lords of *Crakenthorp* aforeſaid. This *Guy*, " though in many Dangers, yet died in his Bed " about the 27th of *Henry* the Eighth, but " ſhewed an heroick and martial Spirit in be- " queathing his Arms and Armour to his Sons " in the very firſt Place, as that which was moſt " dear unto him. And *Hugh Machel*, for his " Valour, was, by King *Henry* the Eighth, de- " puted, with Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Warden of " the Weſt-Marſhes of *England*, by a Warrant " under the ſaid King's Sign Manual, dated the " 28th of *June* in the 29th Year of his Reign.



' He beareth *Azure*, a ' Talbot paſſant *Argent*, ' by the Name of *Bor-* ' *goigne*.

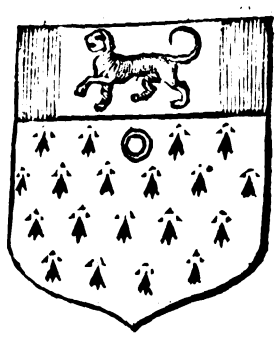
This Coat, with a Creſcent upon a Mullet for a Difference, pertained to *Richard Burgoyne* of *Biddiford* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Alice*, Daughter of *Reginald Trethurs* of *Lawſack* in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Thomas*, *Francis*, *Cicely* and *Anne*.

Note, That the ſaid *Richard* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Richard* of the ſame Place, *Gent.* which *Richard* was ſecond Son of *William Burgoyne*, who deſcended (through many Generations) from *Walter Burgoyne*, third Son of..... in the County of *Hertford*, Eſq; who married *Juliana*, Daughter and Heir of *Matilda Shildon*, Widow.

' It is a general Obſervation, That there is ' ſcarce any Vertue incident to a Man, but there ' are ſingular Sparks and Reſemblances of the ' Same in the ſundry Kinds of Dogs: For ſome ' are ſo couragious, that if they be in the Encoun- ' ter, you may cut off a Leg or any Limb before ' they will let go their holdfaſt: In which Kind ' the *Engliſh* Maſtiff hath higheſt Praiſe; inſo- ' much that Hiſtories report, *That the* Romans ' *took Maſtiffs hence to carry in their Armies inſtead* ' *of Soldiers*. Some others have been ſo truſty ' and loving to their Maſters, as being by Error ' loſt, they have refuſed Meat, though it were ' to their Death, till they ſaw their Maſters ' again. For their admirable Property in find- ' ing any Thing that is loſt, in fetching any ' Thing they are injoyned, in purſuing any Man ' by the Scent of his Foot after he is fled: It re- ' requireth a Naturaliſt's large Diſcourſe, rather ' than the Touch of an Herald's Pencil.



" He beareth *Gules*, a " Talbot paſſant *Or*, and a " Chief *Ermine*, by the " Name of *Chaffin*; and is " the Coat-Armour of " *Thomas Chaffin* of *Chettle* " in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq;



He beareth *Ermine*, on a Chief *Sable*, a Talbot paſſant *Argent*, with an Annulet for a Difference *Gules*, by the Name of *Murden*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *December* 1618, to *Richard Murden* of *Morton Murrell* in *Warwickſhire*.



' He beareth *Or*, a Feſs ' dancette, between three ' Talbots paſſant *Sable*, by ' the Name of *Carrick*. ' Theſe Kind of Dogs are ' called in *Latin*, *Canes ſa-* ' *gaces*, for the Tender- ' neſs of their Scent, and ' Quickneſs of Smelling, ' becauſe thereby they do ' readily diſcover and find out the Tracts, Forms, ' and Lodgings of Beaſts of Chace, and of Sa- ' vage-kind: Which done, they do proſecute ' their undertaken Chaſe with open Mouth and ' continual Cry, that oftentimes, through hot ' Purſuit, they do ſo tire it, as that it is either ' taken up by the Huntſman, or doth become ' a Prey to themſelves.

He beareth *Gules*, a Feſs *Vaire*, between three Talbots *Argent*, each holding a Bird-bolt in his Mouth *Or*, feather'd of the *Second*, by the Name of *Rigges*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Segar* to *Ralph Rigges* of *Farnham* in the County of *Surry*, Son of *Thomas Rigges*, who died ſeiz'd of the Mannor of *Farnham*, and was Son to *Thomas Rigges* of *Southampton*.

Her. Off. int. M. S. de Com. Southamp. mark'd C. 19. fo. 124.

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Argent, a Chevron *Gules*, between 3 Talbots paſſant *Sable*, was granted to *Thomas Talbot* of *Windham* in *Suffolk*, by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, 1584.

He beareth *Or*, a Chevron between three Blood-hounds paſſant *Sable*, collar'd of the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Allen*. This Coat was aſſigned by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, to *Chriſtopher Allen* of *Borden* in *Kent*, Gent.

Int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.



'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Feſs between three Tal-'bots Heads eraſed *Or*, 'by the Name of *Burton*; 'and is the Coat of *Caſi-'bulan Burton* of *Lindley* in 'the County of *Leiceſter*, 'Eſquire. To this Head 'muſt be referred all other 'Sorts of Dogs of Proſe-'cution; as Beagles, Terriers, and ſuch like, 'ſo called, *Quia feras ſub terra proſequuntur*, (for 'that they proſecute their Prey under the 'Ground, as the Others do above Ground) alſo 'Land and Water Spaniels, and ſuch others. 'Now for the wild or ſavage Sort of Beaſts, 'ſome do atchieve their Prey by ſubtil Means, 'as Foxes, Ferrets, Weaſels, Cats, *&c.* ſome 'by prudent Providence, as the Hedgehog, 'Squirrel, and ſuch like. Others alſo there are, 'whoſe Care is, not ſo much how to come by 'their Prey, as that themſelves become not a 'Prey to others; as Hares, Conies, *&c.*



Sable, a Chevron between 3 Talbots Heads eraſed *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Hull*, and pertain'd to *Matthew Hull* of *Lurckbere* in the Pariſh of St. *Leonard's* in the County of *Cornwall*, whoſe Predeceſſors had been ſeated there for ſome Generations. The ſaid *Matthew* married *Johanna* the Daughter of *Thomas Yearde* of *Newton-Buſhell*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Thomas*, *George*, *Margaret*, *Anne* and *Alice*.

Vid. Grafton's Devon. *fol.* 10.

Sable, a Chevron *Ermine* between three Talbots Heads eraſed *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Hull*, and was confirmed to *John Hull* of *Batterſea*, in the County of *Surry*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *John Hull* of *Newport-Pagnel* in the County of *Bucks*, the Son of *William Hull* of *Eſſam* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſquires, by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, *Jan.* 25. 1624, in the 22d Year of King *James* I.

I find this Coat was granted to one *John Hull* of the City of *London*, which *John* I take to be one of thoſe abovementioned, who might be of two Places. The Grant was by *William Camden* in *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1616.



He beareth *Sable*, on a Chevron between three Talbots Heads eraſed *Argent*, as many *Fleurs de lis* of the *Field*, all within a Bordure engrailed of the *Second*, by the Name of *Warder*. This Coat was granted or confirmed by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1585, to *Chideoke Warder* or *Wardour*, Couſin and Heir of *John Warder* of *Weſtbury* in the County of *Wilts*.

Sable, on a Chevron between three Talbots Heads eraſed *Argent*, as many *Fleurs de lis Azure*, was the Coat of Sir *Edward Wardour*, Kt. who died the 14th of *March* 1645, and was buried in the Chancel called the *College Chancel* in *All Saints* Church in *Oxford*. His Lady, *Jane*, Daughter of ..... *Bowdler* of the County of *Salop*, died the 20th of *January*, and was buried by her Husband Sir *Edward*, the Firſt of *February* 1652.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 8.



'He beareth *Argent*, 2 'Reynards counter-ſaliant 'in Bend, the Dexter ſur-'mounted of the Siniſter, 'Saltire-like *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Kadrod-Hard* of '*Wales*. Theſe are ſome-'what unlike *Sampſon's* 'Foxes, that were tied 'together by the Tails; 'and yet theſe two agree in *aliquo tertio*: They 'came into the Field like two Enemies, but 'they meant nothing leſs than to fight, and 'therefore they paſs by each other; like two 'crafty Lawyers which come to the Bar, as if 'they meant to fall out deadly about their 'Clients Cauſe; but when they have done, and 'their Clients Purſes are well ſpunged, they are 'better Friends than ever they were, and laugh 'at thoſe Geeſe, that will not believe them to 'be Foxes, till they (too late) find themſelves 'Fox-bitten.

Ermi-

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Erminois, a Chevron between three Foxes Heads eraſed *Gules*, langued *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Fox*, and was confirmed or granted to *Ralph Fox* of *High Holborn* in the County of *Middleſex*, Gent. by Sir *Richard St. George*, Knight, Clarencieux, *June* the 12th, 1632, in the 8th Year of King *Charles* the Firſt.



Ermine, on a Chevron *Azure*, three Foxes Heads eraſed *Or*, was granted to *Stephen Fox*, Eſq; born of honeſt Parents at *Farley* in the County of *Wilts*, who from his Youth, was educated in the Royal Family, and by his Majeſty's peculiar Election was advanced to the Truſt and Charge of Clerk of his Majeſty's Kitchen, taking likewiſe care of and ordering the Expences of the Houſehold in his Majeſty's Journeys; for which faithful Services he was, by the King's ſpecial Order, thus remunerated by Sir *Edward Walker*, at *Bruſſels* in the Dutchy of *Brabant*, *October* 30, 1658. in the 10th Year of King *Charles* the Firſt. He had ſince, an Angmentation granted to his Coat, as I ſhall make appear in a Place proper, *viz.* in my Diſcourſe of Augmentations.



" beareth *Argent*, three " Cats-a-mountains in " Pale paſſant *Sable*, by " the Name of *Keat*; this " with the Arms of *Ul-* " *ſter*, is the Bearing of " Sir *Jonathan Keat* of " *Pauls-Walden* in *Hert-* " *fordſhire*, and of *Grove-* " *hurſt* in the Pariſh of " *Milton* in *Kent*, Baro- " net.

(99) *Schives* of *Mureton* in *Scotland*, beareth *Sable*, three Cats-a-mountain paſſant in Pale *Argent*.

Ermine, three Cats paſſant guardant in Pale *Ruſſet*, was granted to *Roger Adams* alias *Tasker* of *London*, *Anno Dom.* 1584, by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux.



Sable, a Chevron *Or*, brtween three Cats paſſant guardant *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Hills*, and was by Patent confirmed to *John Hills* of *London*, Gent. by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, the 15th of *March* 1580, in the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.



Ermine, two Squirrels ſeiant addorſed *Gules*, by the Name of *Samuel*. This Coat was confirmed unto *George Samuell* alias *Sammell*, Son of *William Samuell*, the Son of *William Samuell* of *Doncaſter* in the County of *York*, Gent. by *William Segar*, in the Firſt Year of King *James* the Firſt.



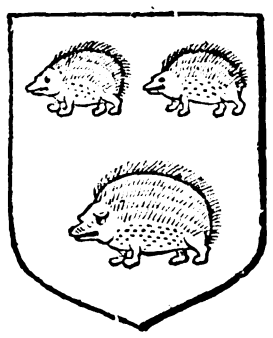
' He beareth *Argent*, a ' Chevron *Azure*, between ' three Squirrels ſeiant ' *Gules*, by the Name of ' *Lovell*. This Beaſt hath ' his Name *Sicurus*, or ' *Scuirel*, by reaſon of the ' Largeneſs of his Tail, ' which ſhadoweth all his ' Body: And is therein ' like one, who carefully keeping the Love and ' Affection of his Followers and Retainers, is ' ſure they will ſtick to him, protect and ſha- ' dow him in Time of Need. To whom thoſe ' Villains (mentioned in the *Roman Hiſtory*) ' were much unlike, who betrayed their pro- ' ſcribed Lords flying to them for Shelter and ' ſecret Coverture. And ſuch a One was the ' faithleſs *Cartiſmandua*, to whom our renowned ' *Britiſh* King *Caractacus* flying to hide himſelf ' till he might gather his Forces together a- ' gainſt the *Romans*, ſhe betray'd him unto his ' Foes, to the Ruin of this Kingdom: That ' infamous Queen had not *Caudam Sciuri*, a ' Squirrel's ſhadowing Tail; but *Caudam Draco-* ' *nis*, fiery and venomous.



Gules, a Hedge-hog *Argent*, collar'd *Or*, was born by the Name of *Hyre* of *London*.

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'He beareth *Azure*, 'three Hedge-hogs *Or*, 'by the Name of *Abra-* 'hall. The Hedge-hog 'ſignifieth a Man expert 'in gathering of Sub- 'ſtance, and one that pro- 'vidently layeth hold up- 'on proffered Opportuni- 'ty, and ſo making Hay '(as we ſay Proverbially) whilſt the Sun ſhines, 'preventeth future Want.

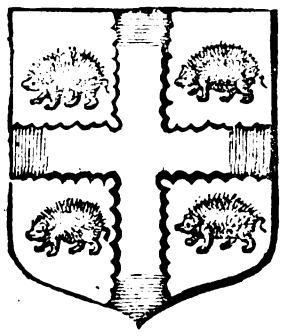
Argent, three Hedge hogs *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Harreis.*

Or, three Hedge-hogs paſſant in Pale *Gules*, by the Name of *Hercy.*



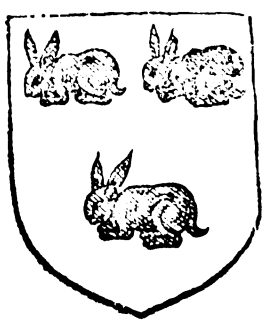
'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Chevron between three 'Hedge-hogs or Urchins '*Argent*, by the Name '*Mainſtone*; and is the 'Coat-Armour of Mr. '*William Mainſtone*, alias '*Mayneſton*, of *London*, 'Merchant, lineally de- 'ſcended from *Thomas* '*Mainſtone* of *Urchinfield* 'in *Herefordſhire*, *tempore Edwardi* III. *Anno* '*Dom.* 1372.

Gules, a Chevron between three Hedge-hogs *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Claxtone* of *Yorkſhire.*



Or, a Croſs engrailed *Azure*, between 4 Hedge-hogs *Sable*, belongs to the Name of *Hardey.*

'To theſe muſt be added all fourfooted Beaſts 'that are provident in acquiring their Food, as 'the Hedge-hog and ſuch other. It reſteth 'that I ſhould now give Example of the laſt 'Sort of Beaſts, among them of ſavage Kind 'before ſpoken of, which are thoſe of timorous 'and fearful Nature: Such are theſe that fol- 'low, and their like.



'He beareth *Argent*, 3 'Conies *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Stroode.*

Or, three Conies *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Conningham.*

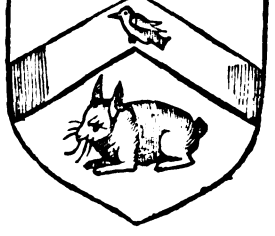
'Conies are bred in moſt Countries, but in 'few are they ſo plentiful as in *England.* A- 'mong the *Baleares* they were ſo abundant, as 'that the People made ſuit to *Auguſtus* to grant 'them a military Company of Pioneers to de- 'ſtroy them. Of this little Beaſt it ſeemeth, 'that Men firſt learned the Art of Undermi- 'ning and Subverting of Cities, Caſtles, and 'Towers by the Induſtry of Pioneers,



'He beareth *Sable*, three 'Conies currant *Or*, by 'the Name of *Cunliff*, 'and, with a Creſcent for 'a Difference, is the Coat- 'Armour of *Nicholas Cun-* 'liff of *Chiſtehurſt* in *Kent*, 'Gent.



'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'Conies ſeiant within a 'Bordure engrailed *Ar-* 'gent, by the Name of '*Conisbie.* Though Na- 'ture hath not given theſe 'timorous Kind of Beaſts 'ſuch Craft or Strength 'as to the Former; yet 'are they not deſtitute of 'their Succours, in that they have their ſtrong 'Caſtles and Habitations in the Earth, and their 'Food ever growing ſo nigh them, that they 'need not put themſelves into Danger except 'they liſt.



Argent, a Chevron between 3 Conies couchant *Sable*, pertain'd to *Richard Strode* of *Newnham* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Frances*, Daughter of *Gregory*, Baron *Cromwell*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Siſter of *Edward Seymour* Duke of *Somerſet*, and had Iſſue *William Strode.* This *Richard* aforeſaid, was the Son of *William Strode*, the Son of *Richard Strode* of the ſame Place, Eſquires; which *Richard* was Son and Heir of *Richard Strode* of *Plympton* in the ſaid County of *Devon*, Brother and Heir to *William Strode* of *Newnham* aforeſaid, the Son of *Richard*, who was Son of *John Strode* of the ſame Place; which *John* was Son of *John Strode*, in *Ermington* in the County of *Devon*, whoſe Father was *Reginald Strode* of the ſame Place.

Graſton, *fol.* 22.

This Coat (with a Martlet on the Chevron *Or*, being a filial Diſtinction) was born by *William Strode*, born in the County of *Devon*, D. D. Canon of *Chriſt Church*, and Publick Orator of the Univerſity of *Oxon*; who died the 10th of *March*, *Anno* 1644-5, and was buried in the Divi-

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Divinity Chappel, on the North Side of the Choir of *Chriſt Church* Cathedral. He was the Son of *Philip Strode* near *Plimpton*, and he a younger Son of Sir *Richard Strode* of *Newingham* in the County of *Devon.*

..... *Strode*, Widow of Dr. *Strode*, and Daughter of Dr. *Sympſon*, Prebend of *Canterbury*, died the 6th of *February* 1647-8, and was buried at ..... in *Bedfordſhire.*

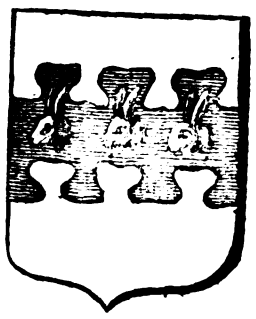
They had one Daughter who was married to *Henry Langley*, M. A. of *Wadham* College, Son and Heir of *Jonathan Langley* of *Abbey-foriat* near *Shrewsbury.* The ſaid Mrs. *Strode* (Widow of Dr. *Strode)* had a Siſter married to *Matthew Skinner* a Phyſician, eldeſt Son of Dr. *Robert Skinner*, Biſhop of *Worceſter.*

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 82.



Or, a Feſs cottiſed between three Conies *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Audly*, and was confirmed to *Tho. Audly* of *London*, Son and Heir of *John Audly* of *Sutton* in the County of *Kent*, Gent. and to the Deſcendents of the ſaid *Thomas*, by *William Camden*, Eſq; Clarencieux, the 7th of *October* 1608, in the ſixth Year of King *James* I.

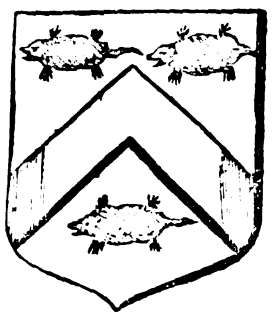
He beareth *Argent*, a Saltire *Gules*, between four Conies couchant *Sable*, by the Name of *Cony.* This Coat was aſſigned by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1609, to *Henry Cony* of *Taxley* in the County of *Huntington*, Son of *William Cony*, by his Wife *Katherine*, Daughter of *Robert Throgmorton.*



'He beareth *Argent*, on 'a Feſs Nebule *Sable*, 'three Hares Heads coup-'ed *Or*, by the Name of '*Harwell.* The Hare is a 'ſimple Creature, and re-'poſeth all her Safety in 'Swiftneſs, wherein ſhe 'uſeth many Shifts to help 'her ſelf withal, both to 'defend her ſelf from the Peril of the Hounds, 'and to fruſtrate the Endeavours of the Huntſ-'men. She feareth the Eagle, Hawk, Fox and 'Wolf, her natural Enemies. It is ſtrange 'which ſome have written of Hares, that their 'Nature is, for the Self-ſame to be ſometimes 'Male, and ſometimes Female. Such an one 'alſo (as Poets write) was *Tireſias* of *Thebes*, 'who being a Man, became a Woman, and ſo 'continued ſeven Years, and then returned 'again to his former Shape, Afterward a great 'Controverſy ariſing betwixt *Jupiter* and *Juno*, 'whether the Man or the Woman were moſt 'inſatiate of Venery, or took moſt delight 'therein, he was choſen Arbiter in the Mat-'ter, and gave the Garland to *Juno* and the 'Female Sex, as being invincible in the Encoun-'ters of *Venus.*



'He beareth *Argent*, 3 'Moles *Sable*, their Snout 'and Feet *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Nangothan*, or '*Mangotham*, as I take it, of '*Scotland.* I could not 'well here term theſe 'Moles *Proper*, becauſe 'there be many white 'Moles; which Colour, 'whether in them it is occaſioned by Age or 'not, I will not here diſpute. The Mole in *La-'tin* is called *Talpa*, from the *Greek* Word Τυφλὸς, 'Τυφλὴ, *Cæcus*, *Cæcitas.*



'He beareth *Argent*, 'a Chevron between 3 'Moles *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Twiſleton*, and, 'with the Arms of *Ul-'ſter*, is the Coat-Armour 'of Sir *John Twiſleton* of '*Dartford* in *Kent*, Baro-'net; as alſo of *Richard* '*Twiſleton* of *Drax* in the Weſt-Riding of *York-'ſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Chevron between three Moles paſſant *Sable*, a Mullet of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Twiſleton*, and was confirmed to *George Twiſſelton* of *Barley*, in the County of *York*, Eſq; Son of *Chriſtopher Twiſſelton*, the Son and Heir of *John Twiſſelton*, ſometime Alderman of *London*, by *William Segar*, Eſq; Norroy, *Novemb.* 22, 1602, in the 45th Year of Queen *Elizabeth.*

'And hitherto we have handled ſuch Ter-'reſtrial Animals only, as are called *Vivipara*, 'becauſe they do bring forth living Crea-'tures; whereas the other Terreſtrials do 'bring forth Eggs, and are therefore named '*Ovipara*, of which Sort we will ſpeak in the 'next Place.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XVII.

'THIS other Sort of four-footed Egg-'bearing Animals (as I may ſo term 'them) notwithſtanding that in many Things 'they have no ſmall Reſemblance with Man, 'as well touching the Faculties of the vegeta-'ble Soul, as alſo the Parts of the Body: Yet 'are they far more unlike us, than thoſe that 'bring forth a living Creature. And although 'theſe Egg-breeding four-footed Animals do 'conſiſt of the ſame bodily Parts that the *Vivi-'para*, or Animal-producing do, and of the four 'Humours that are anſwerable in Quality to 'the four Elements, and have all Parts, as well 'internal as external Senſes, and many other 'Things wherein they do communicate with 'the *Vivipara*; yet are there many other Things 'wherein they differ not only from theſe, but 'alſo even among themſelves one from another 'of them. For neither do we find in theſe, 'that Quickneſs of Wit that we obſerve in 'others, neither like Parts of Strength of Body 'that the other have.

'Like as Man (eſpecially in his Soul) ap-'proacheth near unto God in likeneſs: So in 'like Manner do other Animals reſemble Man, 'wherein they do participate with Man in Like-'neſs after ſome Sort, but in diverſe Degrees; 'foraſmuch as ſome of them have more, and 'ſome leſs Likeneſs with us than others 'have.

'*There is not* (ſaith *Beda*) *among the univerſal 'Works of Nature, any one Thing ſo little, or of ſo 'baſe eſteem, wherein a Man cannot find ſome di-'vine Thing worthy of Admiration. No leſs* (ſaith '*Farneſius*) *may we admire the Force of a ſilly 'Flea, than the Hugeneſs and Strength of an 'Elephant.*

'Not without Reaſon doth the Husbandman 'prognoſticate the Approach of ſome great 'Shower of Rain by the Croaking of Frogs 'more frequent than uſually; whereupon he 'ſaith, *That they do cry for Rain.* For this Ob-'ſervation is grounded upon a phyſical Reaſon, '*Omne enim ſimile gaudet ſuo ſimili, & ſuæ naturæ 'utili ac convenient*; every like is delighted with 'his like, and with that which is commodious 'and agreeable to his Nature. Since then that 'Frogs are exceedingly delighted with Water, 'as with that which beſt agreeth with their 'Nature; therefore when they do apprehend a 'foreſenſe of Rain they do rejoice, and do te-'ſtify their Joy by ſinging after their Man-'ner.

'Animals of baſe Eſteem, and of no Induſtry, 'have (for the moſt Part) not only four, but 'manifold Feet: Whereby we are admoniſhed, 'that perverſe and evil diſpoſed Perſons have 'multiplicities of Affections, in reſpect, that by 'the Motion of the Feet our Bodies are convey-'ed from Place to Place; ſo do our Affections 'transfer us from one Delight to another, ac-'cording to that Saying, *Pes meus, affectus meus*; '*eo feror, quocunque feror.*

'Though ſome perhaps may eſteem theſe 'Egg-bearing Animals unworthy the Dignity 'of Coat-Armour; yet for my own Part, I hold 'their Bearing to be no leſs Honourable than 'many of thoſe that in common Eſtimation are 'reputed far more worthy; inſomuch, that they 'may well beſeem the Bearing of the greateſt 'Potentate. For if it pleaſed the Sovereign 'King of Kings to uſe them as his ſpecial In-'ſtruments to chaſtiſe the Stubborneſs of ſuch 'as rebelled againſt his Ordinance, and to arm 'thoſe his minute and weak Creatures, with 'ſuch an incredible Boldneſs, as that they fear-'ed not the Face or Forces of Men, but that 'the very Frogs entred the Houſes and Cham-'bers of the *Egyptians*, upon the People, into 'their Ovens, and into their Kneading-troughs; 'yea, even into King *Pharaoh*'s Chamber, and up-'on his Bed: And moreover, if God hath vouch-'ſafed to give the Graſhopper, the Canker-'worm, the Catter-piller, and the Palmer-worm, 'the honourable Title of his huge great Army: 'Why ſhould we prize them at ſo low a Rate, 'as that we ſhould diſdain to bear them in 'Coat-Armour? Since God ſaith, by the Pro-'phet *Joel*, *I will render you the Years which the 'Graſhopper hath eaten, the Canker-worm, and the 'Catterpiller, and the Palmer-worm, my great Hoſt 'which I ſent among you.*

'It is therefore to be obſerved, That they 'alſo have their Actions not to be omitted in 'Blazon, altho' not in that variable Manner, 'nor yet ſo copious as ſome others. And be-'cauſe they are far different from thoſe formerly 'handled, not only in Shape, but alſo in the 'Manner of their Living, in their Gate and 'Actions; therefore muſt they receive a di-'verſe Manner of Blazon. They are called in '*Latin*, *Reptilia*, or creeping Things; *Quia rep-'tant ſuper terram.* And here we muſt diſtin-'guiſh between thoſe Things *quæ reptant*, which 'creep, as Frogs, Ants, *&c.* and thoſe *quæ ſer-'punt*, which glide, as Snakes; which latter 'Kind we ſhall ſpeak of afterward.

'But here we mention thoſe *Reptiles* which 'are greſſible, ſuch as by Means of their Feet 'are able to go Step by Step from one Place to 'another; ſo termed *à gradiendo*, which is pro-'ceeding by Degrees: And hitherto alſo are re-'ferred ſuch as by skipping, mounting, or leap-'ing, raiſe their Bodies above Ground, and ſo 'alter their Station, Place, or Seat. Of which 'Kinds ſome have four Feet, ſome have more. 'Such as have four Feet only, are theſe that fol-'low with their like.

'I have omitted, in this Edition, that Eſcu-'cheon *Sol*, charged with three Toads erected

'*Saturn*,

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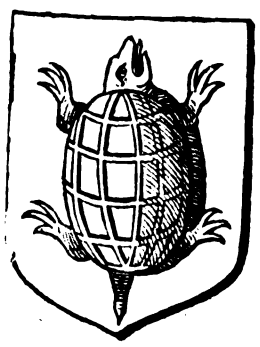
'*Saturn*, which, according to ſome Authors, 'was the Coat-Armour of the ancient Kings of '*France*; becauſe, ſince my laſt Edition, I find 'great Variety of Opinions concerning this Mat-'ter, of which I have given a Touch in the firſt 'Chapter of the firſt Section. And in lieu there-'of I do preſent you with the ancient Coat-'Armour of the ſame Charge, born by a Family 'in this Kingdom.



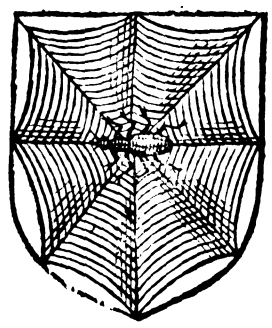
'He beareth *Argent*, 3 'Toads erected *Sable*, by 'the Name of *Botereux* 'of *Cornwall*, which Fa-'mily, long ſince, there 'flouriſhed, as you may 'read in learned *Camden*. 'Toads and Frogs do par-'ticipate of this natural 'Property, that when 'they ſit, they hold their Heads ſteddy, and 'without Motion: Which ſtately Action, *Spen-'cer* in his *Shepherd*'s *Calender*, calleth the *Lord-'ing of Frogs*. The Bearing of Toads (after 'the Opinion of ſome Armouriſts) does ſig-'nify a haſty cholerick Man, that is eaſily 'ſtirred up to Anger, whereunto he is naturally 'prone of himſelf, having an inbred Poiſon from 'his Birth.



'He beareth *Vert*, a 'Tortois paſſant *Argent*, 'by the Name of *Gawdy*; 'and is born by Sir *Charles* 'Gawdy of *Crows-hall* in 'Debenham in *Suffolk*, Kt. 'and Bart. As alſo (with 'due Differences) by 'Charles Gawdy of *Staple-'ton*, and *Anthony Gawdy* 'of *Ipſwich*, both of the ſaid County, Eſquires. 'The Shells of the *Arcadian* Tortoiſes are very 'great, therefore, out of them they do make 'Harps, whereof *Mercury* is ſaid to be the In-'ventor; who, finding a Tortois left upon the 'Rocks, after the Falling of the River *Nilus*, 'the Fleſh being conſumed, and the Sinews that 'remained dried up, he ſtruck them with his 'Hand, and they made a Kind of muſical Sound, 'whereupon he framed it into a Harp, which 'cauſed others to imitate his Practice, and to 'continue the ſame unto this Day.



'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Tortois erected *Or*, by 'the Name of *Cooper*. This 'Eſcutcheon I have cau-'ſed to be inſerted in this 'Edition, to manifeſt the 'various Bearing of this 'greſſible *Reptile*, in Ar-'moury.' To this Head muſt be reduced Camelions, Ewets, Lizards, and all other Egg-bearing Reptiles having only four Feet.

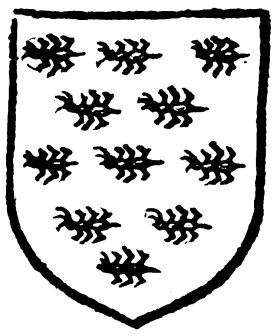


'He beareth *Or*, a Cob-'web, in the Center there-'of a Spider, *Proper*. The 'Spider is born free of the 'Weavers Company; ſhe 'ſtudieth not the Wea-'vers Art, neither hath 'ſhe the Stuff whereof ſhe 'makes her Thread from 'any where elſe, than out 'of her own Womb from whence ſhe draweth 'it; whereof, through the Agility and Nimble-'neſs of her Feet, ſhe weaveth Gins, and di-'lateth, contracteth, and knitteth them in Form 'of a Net. And with the Threads that ſhe 'draweth out of her Body, ſhe repaireth all 'Rents and Wracks of the Same. Not unapt-'ly is Man's Life reſembled to a Spider's Web, 'which is wrought with much Care and Dili-'gence, and is ſuddenly marr'd with the leaſt 'Occurrent that may befal it. For that it is 'protracted with much Care and Diligence, 'and ſuddenly ended by ſwallowing of a Crum, 'or Hair, or ſome other leſſer Accident (if leſs 'may be.) In like Manner ſophiſtical Argu-'ments are likened to Spiders Webs, for that 'they are framed with much artificial Cun-'ning, and yet are fit for no Uſe but to intangle 'flies and weak Capacities. And to like Pur-'poſe doth the Poet compare the Execution of 'Laws to Cobwebs, ſaying,

'*Laws, like Spiders Webs are wrought,*
'*Great Flies eſcape, and ſmall are caught,*

'*Upton* ſaith, *That he hath ſeen Spiders born in 'Coat-Armour by a certain Lombard.* By the Spi-'der we may underſtand a painful and induſtri-'ous Perſon, occupied in ſome honeſt and neceſ-'ſary Buſineſs; a Man careful of his private 'Eſtate, and of good Foreſight in repairing of 'ſmall Decays, and preventing of Wracks. The 'Spider her ſelf is poiſonful and deadly, yet is 'her Web reckoned an Antidote againſt Poiſon, 'notwithſtanding the Same is extracted out of 'her Womb.

'One Example more I will propoſe, which 'ſhall be of the Emmet, as in this next Eſcu-'tcheon.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'eleven Emmets, three, 'two, three, two, one 'Sable. Of this ſilly Crea-'ture alſo doth *Solomon* 'make mention, ſaying, '*The Piſmires, a People not 'ſtrong, yet prepare they 'their Meat in Summer.* 'To this ſimple and fee-'ble Creature is the ſlothful Man ſent to learn 'Wiſdom; where it is ſaid, *Go to the Piſmire, 'O ſluggard, behold her Ways and be wiſe. For ſhe*

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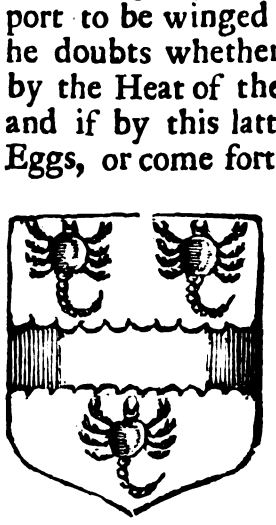
'*having no Guide, Governor, nor Ruler, prepareth* '*her Meat in the Summer, and gathereth her Food in* '*the Harveſt*, &c. Very often do the ſacred 'Scriptures propoſe unto us Examples of brute 'Creatures, as well to upbraid us with our 'Vices, as to ſtir us up unto Vertue. For as 'there are in Man Sparks of the Underſtand-'ing and Practice of heavenly Spirits, even ſo 'the brute Animals have certain Shadows or 'Footſteps of the vertuous Qualities that are, 'or ought to be in Men. Moreover *Job* 12. 7. '*Ask now the Beaſts and the Fowls of the Heavens,* '*and they ſhall tell thee*; *or ſpeak to the Earth, and* '*it will ſhew thee*; *or the Fiſh of the Sea, and they* '*ſhall declare unto thee.* And by the leaſt of 'God's Creatures may we learn many exem-'plary Inducements to Vertue, as alſo many 'forcible Diſſwaſions from Vice, by reaſon of the 'apparent Signs of the Wiſdom, Power, and 'Mercy of God that are found in them. By 'the Emmet or Piſmire may be ſignified a Man 'of great Labour, Wiſdom, and Providence 'in all his Affairs, and of a pregnant and rea-'dy Memory.

'The Examples hitherto produced are taken 'only from Reptiles greſſible, and though of 'that Kind which hath more than four Feet, I 'have alledged only the two laſt Examples of '*Inſecta*, yet there are ſome other of many Feet, 'which are not *Inſecta*; as the Palmer-worm, 'Cheeſlip, Kitchinbobs, which being touched, 'gather themſelves round like a Ball, and ſuch 'like, which muſt be referred to the ſame 'Head. And beſides all theſe, there are yet 'others which be both greſſible and volant; 'ſuch are thoſe, that having their Livelyhood 'only upon the Earth, by the Help of a Kind 'of Wings they oftentimes change their Place 'for the Acquiring of their Suſtenance; as in 'Example.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Graſhopper in Feſs paſ-'ſant *Or*. *Graſhoppers* (ſaith '*Pliny*) *do fly with Wings* '*made like Pellicles or fine* '*Skins*. The Males of the 'Graſhoppers do ſing in 'the Summer-ſeaſon, but 'the Females are ſilent. 'Whereupon the Emmet, '(who did Work whilſt the Other did Sing) 'taketh Occaſion (as it is in the Fable) to taunt 'their Slothfulneſs and Poverty, ſaying, *Æſtate* '*quæ cantaveris, in Hyeme ſalta*. You that ſung 'all Summer, may go ſhake your Heels in the 'Winter. Among the *Athenians* the Graſhop-'pers were holden for a ſpecial Note of No-'bility; and therefore they uſed to wear gol-'den Graſhoppers in their Hair (as *Pierius* 'noteth) to ſignify thereby that they were de-'ſcended of noble Race and Homebred. For 'ſuch is the natural Property of the Graſhop-'per, that in what Soil he is bred, in the ſame 'he will live and die; for they change not their 'Place, nor hunt after new Habitations. Here-'upon *Antiſthenes* took Occaſion to ſcoff at the '*Athenians*, ſaying, *That in this Property they did* '*communicate with Tortoiſes and Cockles, born and* '*living in the ſame Shells*. *Solomon* reckoneth the 'Graſhopper for one of the four ſmall Things 'in the Earth that are full of Wiſdom, ſaying, '*The Graſhopper hath no King, yet go they forth all* '*by Bands*.

'There are other of this Kind, whoſe Wings 'are leſs manifeſt than the Graſhoppers, be-'cauſe they are cloſed in a Kind of Caſe, and 'can hardly be diſcerned, but when they are 'preparing to fly; for which reſpect they are 'called *Vagipennæ* (ſaith *Calepine*) *Quia alas va-*'*ginis quibuſdam incluſas habent*, for carrying their 'Wings ſheath'd; as the Hart-fly, Beetle, Lady-'cow, *&c.* which, together with Locuſts, and 'ſuch other as are both greſſible and volant, and 'many-legged, are to be reduced to this Head, 'as to their proper and natural Place. I will 'cloſe up all theſe with an Example or two of 'the Scorpion, which *Ælianus* and others re-'port to be winged in *Ægypt* and *India*, though 'he doubts whether they are not rather bred 'by the Heat of the Sun, than by Copulation; 'and if by this latter, whether they come of 'Eggs, or come forth living.

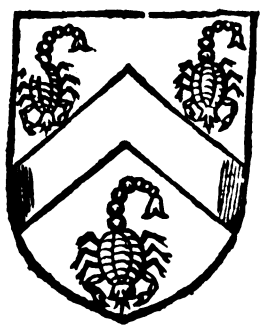


Argent, a Feſs engrail-ed between three Scor-pions erected *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Colle*. Theſe Arms were paſſed by Patent to *Ralph Colle* of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*, and to Sir *Nicholas Colle* his Son, Knight and Baronet, by Sir *John Borough*, Gar-ter, the 3d of *December* 1614.

The Reader would do well to obſerve my Draught of the Scorpion, it being a much nearer Copy of the Life, than the enſuing Example. As to the Shape of his Body, it is not extrava-gantly unlike a ſmall Crab, but ſomething leſs, with a taper Tail betwixt two or three Inches long, having Joints thereto, which Joints are cover'd with Scales or Shells like a Lobſter's; only with this Diſtinction, that as the Lobſter's Tail turns downward to his Belly, the Scor-pion turns his over his Back, and therewith woundeth any Creature after this Manner; ha-ving firſt laid hold, with the two Fore-claws, up-on what he intends to hurt, he ſtriketh his Tail over his Back and Head, with ſuch Force, that he forceth his Sting, or the extreme End of his Tail, into the Fleſh, the Conſequence of which, if not ſpeedily and artfully remedied, is ſaid to be quick Death. He is in Colour dark, not very different from a deep Tortoiſe-ſhell, and his Sting or Point of his Tail not unlike the Thorn of a Brier or Gooſeberry-buſh.

'He

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'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron *Gules*, between 'three Scorpions reverſed '*Sable*, by the Name of '*Cole*. *Pierius* in his Hie-'roglyphicks, ſaith, *That* '*if a Man ſtricken with a* '*Scorpion ſit upon an Aſs* '*with his Face towards the* '*Tail of the Aſs, his Pain* '*ſhall paſs out of him into the Aſs, which ſhall be* '*tormented for him.* In my Opinion, he that 'will believe this, is the Creature that muſt be 'ridden in this Caſe; but that the Oyl of Scor-'pions is a chief Cure againſt their own ſting-'ing, is an ancient Obſervation. And it is a 'Rule of Equity, That where the Wrong is 'offered, there the Amends ſhould be made. 'And as theſe in this Eſcutcheon are born with 'an Ordinary betwixt them, ſo ſometimes are 'they born upon Ordinaries (according to a 'general Rule premiſed) as may be ſeen in a 'Window of St. *Giles's in the Fields* in *Middleſex*, 'where is born in an Eſcutcheon *Gules*, three 'Pallets *Verrey*, on a Chief *Or*, a Scorpion erect-'ed *Sable*. And thus much of Greſſibles of all 'Sorts.

CHAP. XVIII.

'NOW touching ſuch Creatures as we 'termed Gliding: Thoſe may properly 'be ſaid to be ſuch, which having no Feet at 'all, do yet move, and, as it were, ſlide from 'Place to Place; ſome more ſlowly, but others 'with a certain Volubility and flexible Agita-'tion of the Body, do make their ſpeedy Way 'upon the Earth, with many pliant Bowings; 'and of theſe alſo, ſome have for Coverture 'their Skin only, ſome both Skin and Shell alſo. 'Of the former Sort are thoſe now following, 'with the like.

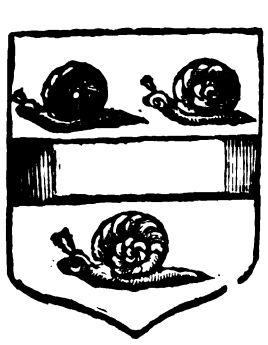


'The Field is *Gules*, an 'Adder nowed *Or*, by 'the Name of *Nathiley*. 'There is a natural Anti-'pathy between Man and 'Serpents of all Kinds; 'in which literal Senſe, 'that was verified which 'God promiſed, That 'there ſhould be *Enmity* '*betwixt the Woman's Seed and the Serpent's*; tho' 'a ſpiritual Enmity betwixt Chriſt and the De-'vil (that old Serpent) was principally fore-'told. The Serpent is very prudent and ſubtle, 'either to hurt others, or to ſave himſelf: But 'his ſpecial Care is to defend his Head, know-'ing that Part to be the Principal, and withal 'the Weakeſt.



Or, an Adder curling and erected upon its Tail in Pale *Sable*, was allow-ed or aſſign'd by Patent dated *January* 2, 1606. by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, to Sir *Tho. Coach*, of the City of *London*.

'Theſe few Examples may ſerve inſtead of 'many, which might be brought of Serpents 'of ſundry other Names and Natures, which 'all are hither to be referred. Now let us ſee 'one Example of ſuch gliding or ſliding Ani-'mals as are more ſlow-paced, and have both 'Skin and Shell to cover them; of which Num-'ber is the Snail, reckoned, of all other that 'are born in Coat-Armour, the ſloweſt. And 'no marvel, ſince it carrieth on her Back no 'leſs a Burden than her whole Houſe; for which 'Cauſe ſhe is called *Tardigrada Domiporta*, the 'ſlow-going Houſe-bearer.



'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Feſs between 3 Houſe-'ſnails *Argent*, by the 'Name of *Shelley*. Theſe 'are called Houſe ſnails, 'either becauſe they ſo 'carry their Houſes up-'on their Back, whereby 'they be aptly diſtin-'guiſhed from the Gar-'den-ſnail, that hath no Houſe or Shell; or be-'cauſe uſually they breed about old Houſes. 'The Bearing of the Snail doth ſignify, that 'much deliberation muſt be uſed in Matters 'of great Difficulty and Importance: For al-'though the Snail goeth moſt ſlowly, yet, in 'Time, by her conſtancy in her Courſe, ſhe 'aſcendeth the Top of the higheſt Tower, as 'the worthy and learned Gentleman Mr. *Carew* 'of *Antony* hath wittily moralized in his Poem 'intituled, *The Herring's Tail*. It is alſo fabled, 'that when the Snail and the Hare were to go 'a Journey for a Wager, the Hare confident of 'his Footmanſhip, reſolved to take a Nap by 'the Way; the Snail knowing he had nothing 'to truſt to but his indefatigable Perſeverance, 'came to his Ways End before the Hare could 'awake. But a worſe Thing in the Snail's 'going is this, That whereſoever he goeth, 'he leaveth ſuch Marks and Lines, that 'a Man may as eaſily track him, as a young 'Thief that is not yet perfect in his Trade.

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'And thus, by little and little, have we alſo, 'with the Snail, ended one Part of our Jour-'ney concerning Animals Terreſtrial, or which 'live upon the Earth: And becauſe we have 'yet much Way to travel, we will now take 'Wings, and will mount up with ſuch Creatures 'as live above the Earth.

CHAP. XIX.

'A SECOND general Member of our Di-'viſion of living Creatures, concerneth 'ſuch as live above the Air, as are the Fowls 'and Birds of all Sorts: And as we diſtinguiſh-'ed the Former by their Feet, ſo the ſame 'Method we will follow in theſe. Their Feet 'therefore are in ſome whole or conjoyned; 'in others divided. The whole-footed do, in 'a Sort, reſemble the Palm of a Man's Hand, 'and are therefore in *Latin*, called *Palmipedes*; 'ſuch as the Swan, Gooſe, Duck, and, for the 'moſt Part, all River-Fowls, as partly ſhall ap-'pear hereafter, by Examples. But here I hold 'it neceſſary, entring into this Diſcourſe, to ſet 'down ſome general Rules or Notes concerning 'the Bearing of Birds or Fowls, that the Rea-'der may know whither to reſort for a Reſolu-'tion of ſuch Doubts as may ariſe touching their 'Bearing. Fowls or Birds are of more worthy 'Bearing in Coat-Armour than Fiſhes, becauſe 'they do more participate of Air and Fire (the 'two nobleſt and higheſt Elements) than of 'Water or Earth. All Fowls, of whatſoever 'Kind, muſt be born in Coat-Armour, as is beſt 'fitting the Propriety of their natural Actions, 'of going, ſitting, ſtanding, flying, *&c.* Other-'wiſe ſuch Armoury ſhall be ſaid to be falſe, 'becauſe *Ars imitatur naturam in quantum poteſt*; 'Art, as much as poſſible it can, doth imitate 'Nature. All Birds are muſtered under the 'Name of Fowls, as under their *Genus* or Ge-'neral, and ſo may ſeem (after a Sort) to be 'one. Nevertheleſs, in their *Species*, or ſeveral 'Kinds, they differ much touching their parti-'cular Qualities; for ſome of them are ſimple, 'ſome others ſubtile; ſome ſolitary, ſome ſocia-'ble; ſome melodious, ſome articulate; ſome 'docible, ſome doltiſh and indocible; ſome of 'long continuance, and ſome only of a few 'Months laſting. *Leigh* ſaith, *That Birds, in 'an Eſcutcheon, ſhall be numbered unto Ten, and 'if they exceed that Number, then they ſhall be ſaid 'to be* ſans Number, *and ſhall be ſo blazoned.* But '*Chaſſaneus* ſaith, *that they ſhall be numbered unto 'ſixteen*; and of ſuch Bearing and Blazoning 'he giveth Inſtances of Monſieur *Montmorancie*, 'and of the Lord *Lovale.*

'Concerning the Beaks or Bills and Feet of 'Birds, moſt Armouriſts finding them to be of 'a different Colour from the Reſt of the Body, 'do term them all generally *membred.* But un-'der Reformation of the Skill, I hold, that as 'there is a Difference in the Nobility of Birds, 'ſo ought they to have diſtinct Terms of Bla-'zon: So that all thoſe that either are whole-'footed, or have their Feet divided, and yet 'have no Tallons, ſhould be termed *membred.* 'But the Cock, and alſo all Birds of Prey, 'ſhould be termed in blazon, *armed*; foraſmuch 'as Nature hath aſſigned the Cock (being a 'Bird much addicted to Battle) Spurs; and to 'the Birds of Prey, ſharp and hooked Beaks and 'Tallons, not only for Encounter and Defence, 'but alſo to ſeize upon, gripe, and rend their 'Prey, and are to them as Teeth and Claws 'unto Lyons, Tygers, and other fierce Beaſts. '*Similium enim ſimilis eſt ratio*; where the 'Things are like, the Reaſon is like. It is ge-'nerally obſerved, that among Fowls of Prey, 'the Female is the Nobleſt and moſt Hardy: 'which Nature did ſo provide, becauſe (beſides 'her own Suſtenance) the Care of feeding her 'Young, doth eſpecially lie on the Female; and 'therefore if ſhe ſhould be timorous or coward-'ly, ſhe would not be able to provide Food 'for her ſelf and them. *Such Fowls* (ſaith *Up-'ton) as either in reſpect of their Uniformity do 'never change Colour naturally, or by Nature are 'diverſely coloured, ſhall be only named in blazon, 'and no mention at all made of their Colours, but 'ſhall be termed Proper; unleſs they either in Part, 'or in Whole, be born of ſome other Colour than 'is natural to them.* In the Blazoning of Fowls 'much exerciſed in flight, if their Wings be not 'diſplayed, they ſhall be ſaid to be *born cloſe*; 'as, he beareth an Eagle, Falcon, Swallow, *&c.* '*cloſe.*' In ſhort, the Meaning of this Rule is, That whenever you find a Bird in an Action or Poſture to which Nature doth not, for the moſt Part, encline it; that Poſture you muſt name; otherwiſe you need not. 'As in other 'forementioned Creatures, ſo in Fowls alſo, be-'ſides the whole Bearing, the Parts or Mem-'bers are alſo uſually born in Coat-Armour, as 'the Heads, Wings, Feathers, and Legs: And 'both couping and eraſing are as incident unto 'the Parts of Fowls, as of thoſe Terreſtrials, 'as by Examples following ſhall appear; where-'in I will firſt begin with River Fowls (which 'for the moſt Part are whole-footed) uſing nei-'ther Curiouſneſs in their Form of Placing, or 'Copiouſneſs in their Number; but only that 'by the Aſſiſtance of ſome few chief Exam-'ples, that which hath been delivered by Pre-'cepts and Rules, may be the more eaſily un-'derſtood.

'He

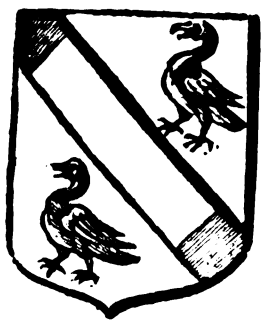
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'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Swan *Argent*, by the 'Name of *Leigham*. All 'River-Fowls have their 'Tails ſhorter than other 'Birds; wherein Nature 'hath providently or-'dained, that the Length 'of their Tail ſhould not 'be any impediment to 'them in their ſwimming, diving, or running. 'The Swan is a Bird of great Beauty and 'Strength alſo: And this is reported in Ho-'nour of him, that he uſeth not his Strength 'to prey or tyrannize over any other Fowl, but 'only to be revenged on ſuch as firſt offer him 'Wrong; *In which Caſe* (ſaith *Ariſtotle*) *he often 'ſubdueth the Eagle.* This Bird is dedicated to '*Venus*, whoſe white Colour denoteth Sincerity; yet, *Leda* was by *Jupiter* deceived, when 'in that Shape he fled into her Lap, when he 'was purſued by the Eagle.



'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Swan with her Wings 'expanſed *Argent*, mem-'bred *Or*, within a Bor-'dure engrailed of the '*Same*, by the Name of '*Moore*. The Swan ne-'ver encounters with any 'other of his own Kind, 'but in theſe two Caſes: 'Firſt, If any other be a Rival in his Love, or 'offer to court his Mate; in which Quarrel he 'will be revenged to the Death: Alſo, If an-'other incroach upon his Poſſeſſion and Place 'of Haunt, he is never at quiet till he hath 'expulſed him. And theſe two Points are Cau-'ſes of moſt Quarrels amongſt the nobleſt 'Spirits.



"He beareth *Azure*, a "Bend *Or*, between two "Swans *Argent*, by the "Name of *Jeniſon*; and "is the Coat-Armour of "*Thomas Jeniſon* of *Elſ-"wick* in *Northumberland*, "Eſq; Mayor of *New-"caſtle upon Tyne* for the "Year 1675.



"*Azure*, a Bend en-"grailed between two "Cygnets Royal *Argent*, "gorged with Ducal "Crowns, with Strings "reflexed over their Backs "*Or*. This is the Pa-"ternal Coat-Armour of "Sir *Charles Pitfield* of "*Hoxton* in the Pariſh of 'St. *Leonard's Shoreditch* in *Middleſex*, Kt. de-"ſcended of the ancient Family of the *Pitfields* "of *Symonsbury* in the County of *Dorſet*.



"He beareth *Azure*, "two Swans *Argent*, be-"tween as many Flan-"ches *Ermine*, by the "Name of *Meliſh* of *Lon-"don*, deſcended from the "Family of the *Meliſhes* of "*Sanderſted* in *Surrey*.

(𝔐) *Loch* of *Drylaw*; *Or*, a Saltire engrailed *Sable*, between two Swans naiant in Feſs, each in a Loch (or upon Barry *undé*) *Proper*.

(𝔐) *Azure*, a Saltire engrail'd *Argent*, between three Swans naiant, each in a Loch *Proper*, two in Feſs and one in Baſe, pertain'd to ——



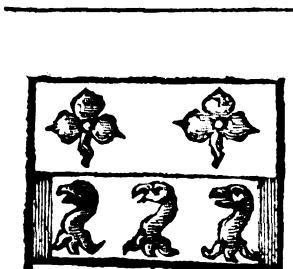
'He beareth *Azure*, 'three Swans Necks era-'ſed *Proper*, by the Name of '*Lacy* alias *Hedges*. It ſeem-'eth theſe Swans died a vio-'lent Death, by the Rent-'ing off their Necks: But 'for their natural Death, 'diverſe write, that it is ſo 'acceptable unto them, 'that foreſeeing the Same, they ſing for Joy, 'which they never do in their young Days. In 'which reſpect, as alſo for his whiteneſs (the 'Colour of Sincerity) he was by the Ancients 'called *Apollo's* Bird; becauſe thoſe that are learn-'ed, know beſt how to contemn this Life, and 'to die with Reſolution and Comfort; and al-'ſo, for that good Arts ſhould have Sincerity, 'and Purity joined with it, but not ſuch as is 'in Shew only, and outward; for therein in-'deed the Swan's Purity is too puritanical, in 'that in his Feathers and outward Appearance 'he is all white, but inwardly his Body and 'Fleſh is very black.



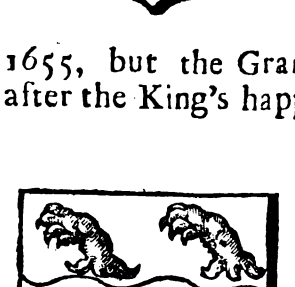
'He beareth *Sable*, three 'Swans Necks couped, '*Proper*, by the Name of '*Squire*. Here you ſhall 'not need to mention ei-'ther the Metal of theſe 'Necks, being *Argent*, or 'yet their membring, be-'ing *Gules*, becauſe they 'be both natural to the 'Swan. But if either of them differed from 'their natural Colour, then ſhould you make 'ſpecial mention thereof. Moreover in theſe 'and other Fowls, that are not much exerciſed 'in flight, you ſhall not need to ſpeak of their 'cloſeneſs: Only if their Wings be open, then 'ſhall you take notice thereof.

Argent,

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Argent, on a Feſs between three Trefoils *Azure*, as many Swans Necks eraſed of the *Firſt*, beaked *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Baker*, and was granted to *William Baker* of *New Windſor* in the County of *Berks*, Eſq; by *Edward Byſhe* Garter, *July* 1655, but the Grant was declared Void ſoon after the King's happy Reſtoration.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Feſs wavy between 3 Lyons Paws eraſed Bendways *Sable*, armed *Gules*, as many Swans Heads eraſed *Proper*, beak'd of the *Third*, by the Name of *Brown*. This was confirmed to *Edward Brown* of *Pinchbeck* in *Holland* within the County of *Lincoln*, Gent. (Son of *Richard Saltfletby* in the ſame County, Son of *Martyn* of the ſame Place) by Sir *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, *June* 1632, in the 8th Year of King *Charles* the Firſt.

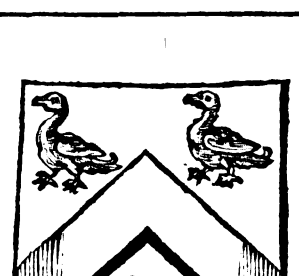


He beareth *Gules*, a wild Gooſe cloſe *Argent*, with a Creſcent for a Difference. This Coat was confirmed by *William Segar* to *John Langford* of *Alington*, Eſq;

Her. Off. London, C. 24. fo. 408.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Chevron *Argent*, between 'three wild Ducks volant '*Proper*, by the Name of '*Wolrich*. The wild Duck 'hath many ſhrewd Ene-'mies, as Men, Dogs, and 'Hawks; and therefore 'Nature hath aſſiſted her 'with many Shifts; when 'any Man lays wait for them, they fly to the 'Water; when the Eagle purſueth them there, 'they dive under Water; when the Spaniel 'moleſts them there alſo, they mount into the 'Air: By which Varities they often beguile the 'Hopes of their Purſuers.



Argent, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Drakes *Azure*, beaked and membred *Or*, pertain'd to *Robert Yeo* of *Heyampton Sachevill* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Bartholomew Forteſcue* of *Philley*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir, who was married to *Henry Rolles*, third Son of *George Rolles* of *Stevinſton*, Eſq; to whom ſhe bore Iſſue *Robert*, *Nicholas*, *William*, *Frances* and *Sarah*.

This *Robert* aforeſaid, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *William*, eldeſt Son and Heir of *Robert*, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *William*, who was Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *Robert*, the Son and Heir of ..... the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *Nicholas Yeo* of *Heyampton* alias *Highampton Sachevill* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq;

This ſame Coat, with a Creſcent upon a Creſcent for a Difference, pertain'd alſo to *Leonard Yeo*, ſecond Son of *Nicholas*, who was ſecond Son of *William Yeo* of *Heyampton*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *John Yeo*, the Son and Heir of *Robert*, who was Son and Heir of *William*, who was Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *Nicholas Yeo* of *Heyampton Sachevill* aforeſaid. Which *Leonard*, for his firſt Wife, married *Arminella* Daughter of *Chriſtopher Berriford* of *London*, Gent. and had Iſſue *George* Son and Heir, alſo *Millicentia*, who was married to *Henry Bricknal* of *Plymouth*, and *Mary* married to *Nicholas Martyn* of the City of *Exeter*. The ſecond Wife of the ſaid *Leonard* was *Dionyſia*, Daughter of *William Doteyn*, but by her he had no Iſſue.

George Yeo of *Hatharley*, Gent. Son and Heir, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Nicholas Smith* of *Great Totneſs*, and had Iſſue ——

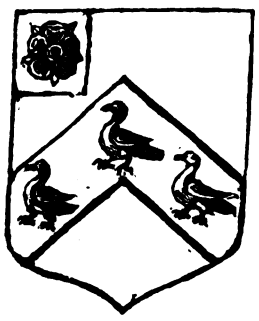
The ſame Coat, alſo with a Martlet for a Difference, pertain'd to *John Yeo* of *Hewys* or *Hewes* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Forteſcue* of *Buckland Philley*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *William*, *Roger* and *Anne*.

This *John Yeo* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Thomas Yeo*, who was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Edmund Yeo*, both of the ſaid Place, Gent. which *Edmund* was third Son of *William Yeo* of *Heyampton* aboveſaid, *Eſq*;

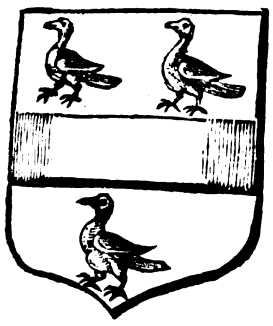
Grafton, *fol.* 44.

Ar-

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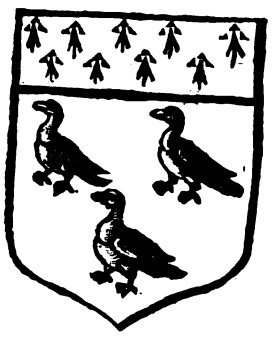


Argent, on a Chevron *Gules*, three Shell-drakes of the *Field*, with the honourable Addition of a Roſe *Argent*, in a Canton of the *Second*, was granted by Patent, dated the 26th of *December* 1681, by *William Dugdale* Garter and *Henry St. George* Clarencieux, and is now uſed by *Gilbert Sheldon*, Eſq;



" He beareath *Sable*, a " Feſs between three Shel- " drakes *Argent*, by the " Name of *Sheldon*; and " is the Coat-Armour of " Sir *Joſeph Sheldon* of the " City of *London*, Knight, " Lord Mayor thereof in " the Year 1676.

Gules, a Feſs engrail'd between three Seamews *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Syer*, and was granted to *Robert Syer* of *Iſham* in the County of *Northampton*, Gent. by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, the 11th of *February* 1614, in the 11th Year of King *James* the Firſt.



Azure, three Shovelers *Argent*, a Chief *Ermine*, is born by the Name of *Hans*, and was allowed and aſſigned by *William Flower*, Norroy, *October* the 10th, 1582, in the 25th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Radulph Hans* alias *Hansby* of the Pariſh of St. *Egidius (Giles)* within the Village of *Beverly* in the County of *York*.

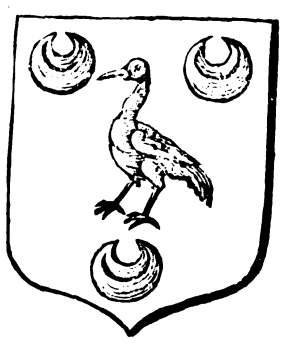
M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſh. Num. 844.



Argent, a Chevron between three Cormorants *Sable*, is born by *John Warburton* of *Whitbeck* in the County of *Cumberland*, Eſq; a Perſon very curious in collecting Matters of natural Hiſtory, Antiquities and Arms, eſpecially ſuch as relate to his own and its neighbouring Counties. He derives his Deſcent from an ancient Family of that Name, ſeated at *Arley* in the County-Palatine of *Cheſter*; and married *Dorothy*, eldeſt Daughter of *Andrew Huddleſton* of *Hutton-John* in the ſaid County of *Cumberland*, Eſq;



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Stork *Sable*, membred " *Gules*. This Coat per- " taineth to the Family of " *Starkey* in *Cheſhire*, where " now reſideth *Jo. Starkey* " of *Wrenbury*, Eſq; *Tho-* " *mas Starkey* of *Stretton*, " Eſq; *Ralph Starkey* of " *Morſanny*, Eſq; and *John* " *Starkey* of *Darley*, Eſquire. In this Fowl we " may obſerve the true and lively Image of a " Son; for whatſoever Duty a Son oweth to " his Parents, they all are found and obſerved " in the Stork. The Duties of a Son to the Fa- " ther are four: The Firſt is of Love, the Se- " cond of Honour, the Third of Obedience, the " Laſt is of Aid and Succour. Foraſmuch as he " receiveth Life by his Father (than which no- " thing is more deſirable) he is compelled by " the Laws of Nature to love his Father. And " whereas it is the Part and Duty of a Father to " bring up and inſtruct his Son in Vertue, and " that Vertue hath no other Reward than Ho- " nour; unleſs the Son do give Honour to the " Father, he doth violate or rather loſe the " Name of a Son. Becauſe alſo he receiveth " Nouriſhment from his Father, wherein con- " ſiſteth the Suſtentation of Life; there is no- " thing compriſed under this Name of Suſten- " tation, that the Son ſeemeth not to owe to " his Father. Finally, Foraſmuch as the Father " is God's Vicegerent, the Son, next unto God, " is bound to obey his Parents. Theſe are the " Things that Nature, or rather God in Nature " teacheth us by the Stork; *Natura enim nihil* " *agit, niſi æternis conſiliis*, Nature doth nothing " but by God's ſpecial Direction.



Gules, a Stork between three Creſcents *Argent*, beaked and membred *Or*, is born by the Name of *Gibſon*, and was confirmed to *William Gibſon* of *Staveley*, in the County of *York*, Gent. by *William Ryley*, Eſq; Norroy, the 16th of *January* 1655, but declared void after King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration.



' He beareth *Azure*, 3 ' Storks riſing *Proper*, by ' the Name of *Gibſon*. ' The Stork is a Bird moſt ' careful of her Young; ' and therefore *Nature* re- ' quiteth that her Care; ' for their Young do take ' the like Care for them in ' their old Age. Whence ' it is, that the Stork is the Emblem of a grate- ' ful Man. In which reſpect, *Ælian* writeth of ' a Stork,

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' a Stork, which bred on the Houſe of one who ' had a very beautiful Wife, which in her Huſ- ' band's abſence uſed to commit Adultery with ' one of her baſe Servants; which the Stork ob- ' ſerving, in gratitude to him who freely gave ' him houſe-room, flying in the Villain's Face, ' ſtruck out both his Eyes.

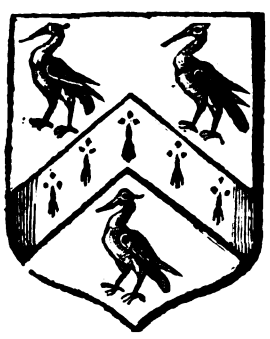
(M) He beareth *Azure*, a Crane *Argent*, by the Name of *Fythie*.

(M) *Gules*, a Crane without any Head *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Fin*.

(M) *Cranſton* Lord *Cranſton* beareth *Gules*, three Cranes *Argent*. The ſame Coat within a Bordure inveck'd of the *Second*, belongs to *Cranſton* of *Meckrie*.



" He beareth *Gules*, 3 " Herons *Argent*, by the " Name of *Heron*. This, " with the Arms of *Ulſter*, " is the Coat-Armour of " Sir *Cuthbert Heron* of " *Chipchaſe* in *Northumber-* " *land*, Baronet.



" He beareth *Gules*, a " Chevron *Ermine*, be- " tween three Herons *Ar-* " *gent*. This is the Coat- " Armour of *John Heron* " of *Godmancheſter* in *Hunt-* " *ingtonſhire*, Counſellor at " Law, who deriveth his " Deſcent from Sir *John* " *Heron*, or *Hairun*, Kt. " who came into *England* with *William* the Con- " queror, and married the Daughter and Heir " of Sir *William Chepechaſe*, or *Chipches*, of *Chip-* " *chaſe Caſtle* in *Northumberland*, Kt. of the *Saxon* " Race; and by her had Iſſue Sir *Roger Heron* " of *Chipchaſe Caſtle* aforeſaid, Kt. lineal Ance- " ceſtor of the ſaid *John*.

" *Sable*, a Chevron *Ermine*, between three " Herons *Argent*, is born by Sir *Nathaniel Herne* " of the City of *London*, Knight and Alder- " man.



" The Field is *Azure*, a " Chevron between three " Sterns cloſe *Argent*, " membred *Gules*. This " is the Paternal Coat- " Armour of the ancient " Family of *Duke* of " *Brampton* in the County " of *Suffolk*, of which Sir " *John Duke*, Baronet, " now reſident at *Benhall-lodge* in the ſaid Coun- " ty, is the lineal deſcended Heir. And is alſo " born by *Tollemach Duke* of *Lincolns-Inn* in *Mid-* " *dleſex*, Eſq; Exiginter of his Majeſty's Court " of *Common-Pleas* for *London*, &c. Son and " Heir of Dr. *Edward Duke* of *Honington* in *Suf-* " *folk* (by *Elizabeth* his Wife, only Daughter " of *Robert*, ſecond Son of Sir *Lionel Tollemach* " of *Bentley* and *Helmingham* in the ſaid County, " Baronet) and lineally deſcended of the whole " Blood from the ancient Family of the *Dukes* " of *Brampton* and *Shadingfield* in the ſaid Coun- " ty. The Colour *Azure*, repreſenteth the Sa- " phire ſtone, whoſe Vertue, as Philoſophers " write, operateth much in compoſing Diſ- " agreements. This Colour in Armoury by it " ſelf, ſignifieth the Bearer thereof to be of a " good Diſpoſition, and to merit perpetual Re- " nown. And being compounded with *Argent*, " it denoteth the Bearer's vigilancy in his Sove- " reign's Service.



He beareth *Or*, a King-fiſher with his Beak erect- ed Bend-ways *Proper*, a Mullet for a Difference *Gules*, by the Name of *Fiſher*. This Coat was aſ- ſigned by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, *Feb.* 4. 1607. to Sir *Edward Fiſher*, Son of *Edward Fiſher*, Eſq; Al- derman of *London*, third Son of *Richard Fiſher* deſcended out of *Staffordſhire*.



He beareth *Or*, three King-fiſhers *Proper*, by the Name of *Fiſher*. This Coat was confirmed or granted to *Chriſtopher Fiſher* of *London*, Gent. Father of *Henry Fiſher* of the *Middle Temple*.

' Under theſe Sorts will I briefly compre- ' hend all River-Fowls whatſoever, *viz.* all ' ſuch as are whole-footed under the Former; ' and all Cranes, Herns, Cormorants, *&c.* un- ' der this Latter: For although they be of the ' Kind of River-Fowls, yet have they their Feet ' divided.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XX.

'AFTER thoſe River-Fowls whole-footed 'and divided, by Order it now falleth 'to Hand that I ſhould proceed to ſuch Fowls 'as do frequent, partly the Air, and partly the 'Land; of which, ſome are Fowls of Prey, 'others are Predable, or fit to be made a Prey.

'Such as are Fowls of Prey have their Beaks 'and Tallons evermore hooked and ſharp: 'Hooked, for ſure ſeizing and detaining: And 'Sharp, for ſpeedy rending and dividing there-'of. Such are Eagles of all Sorts, Vultures, 'Falcons, Gerfalcons, Sakers, Lanerts, Ter-'cels, Sparhawks, Marlins, *&c.* as alſo Kites, 'Buzzards, Owls, *&c.* *Of Fowls* (ſays *Pliny*) '*thoſe that have hooked Claws and Tallons, are not 'fruitful Breeders, for the moſt Part; wherein Na-'ture hath well provided for all Kinds of Fowls, 'that the Mightier ſhould not be ſo copious as the 'Weaker, and ſuch as do fly from the Tyranny of 'others.* Some of theſe Fowls of Prey are (in 'their Kind) ennobled by Nature in as high a 'Degree of Nobility, as the chiefeſt of the ter-'reſtial Animals before handled. Such are thoſe 'that do much frequent the Air, as Eagles and 'Hawks of all Sorts, which are much exerci-'ſed in flying; and altho' they do build their 'Neſts, and have their feeding upon the Earth, 'yet is their Exerciſes above in the Air. There-'fore, in regard of the Worthineſs of the Ele-'ment wherein they are chiefly occupied, I will 'begin with Birds of Prey, and, after our for-'mer Order, firſt with their whole Bearing, 'and ſo deſcend to the Parts (promiſcuouſly) 'of ſundry Birds, according to the Dignity of 'their Place, or more noble Uſe; as in Ex-'ample.



'The Field is *Azure*, an 'Eagle diſplay'd *Argent*, 'armed *Gules*, on a Can-'ton of the *Second*, a ſi-'niſter Hand couped at 'the Wriſt, as the *Third*. 'Theſe Arms appertain-'ed to the right Worthy 'Sir *Robert Cotton* of *Con-'nington* in *Huntington-'ſhire*, Knight and Baronet, now deceaſed; a 'learned Antiquary, and a ſingular Favourer 'and Preſerver of all good Learning and an-'tique Monuments,' witneſs the *Cotton Library* which took that Denomination, as containing his Collections.

"*Cajus Julius Cæſar*, Son of *Lucius Cæſar* a "*Roman*, in the Year before *Chriſt* 52, having "conquered *France*, overcame alſo *Caſſibulan* "King of *Britain*, and made the Iſland become "Tributary to him and his Succeſſors 483 Years, "at which Time *Conſtantine* of *Armorica* obtained "the Kingdom; he bore *Sol*, an Eagle diſplay-"ed *Saturn*, armed *Mars*.

"*Topaz*, an Eagle diſplayed *Diamond*, was "the Coat of *Edwyn* a *Saxon*, who, at the Time "of the Conqueſt, was Earl of *Coventry*; and "he, with Earl *Swardus*, and *Marker* his Bro-"ther, kept the Iſle of *Ely* againſt the Conque-"ror; for which Cauſe he was baniſhed the "Kingdom, and afterwards was ſlain in *Scot-"land* without Iſſue.

"*Argent*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Sable*, is the Coat-"Armour of Sir *Theophilus Bidulph* of *Eaſt-"Greenwich* in *Kent*.

He beareth *Vert*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Argent*, by the Name of *Bidulph*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, *May* the 4th, 1584, in the 26th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Francis Bidulph* of *Bidulph* in the County of *Staffford*, Eſq;

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſhm. No. 844.

"*Gules*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Or*, is the Coat-"Armour of the *Goddards* of *Norfolk*.

'The Eagle having her Wings thus diſplayed, 'doth manifeſt her induſtrious Exerciſe, in that 'ſhe is not idle, but continually practiſeth that 'Courſe of Life whereunto Nature hath ordain-'ed her: And doth ſignify a Man of Action, 'evermore occupied in high and weighty Af-'fairs, and one of a lofty Spirit, ingenious, ſpee-'dy in Apprehenſion, and judicious in Mat-'ters of Ambiguity. For among other noble 'Qualities in the Eagle, her Sharpneſs and 'Strength of Sight is much commended; and it 'is a greater Honour to one of noble Off-ſpring 'to be wiſe and of ſharp and deep Underſtand-'ing, than to be rich or powerful, or great by 'Birth. The Eagle is the moſt honourable Bear-'ing of Birds; and for its Swiftneſs of Flight, 'was called the Meſſenger of the Gods.



"He beareth *Ermine*, "an Eagle diſplay'd *Gules*, "armed *Or*, by the Name "of *Beddingfield*. This is "an ancient Family, and "of good Note in the "Counties of *Suffolk* and "*Norfolk*; and now per-"taineth to Sir *Henry Bed-"dingfield* of *Oxborough*, "and dwelling at *Beck-hall* in *Norfolk*, Baronet; "to *Philip Beddingfield* of *Ditchingham*, and *Chri-"ſtopher Beddingfield* of *Witeton*, both of the ſaid "County, *Eſquires*. And in the County of "*Suffolk*, to Sir *Thomas Beddingfield* of *Darſham-*

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" *hall*, Kt. *John Beddingfield* of *Haleſworth*, Eſq; " *Henry Beddingfield* alſo of *Haleſworth*, Eſq; and " *Francis Beddingfield* of *Fleming-hall* in *Redling-* " *field*, Gent.

(𝔐) *Ramſay* Earl of *Dalhouſie* in *Scotland*, beareth *Argent*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Sable*.

(𝔐) *Carnegie* Earl of *Southesk*, beareth *Or*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Azure*, armed and member'd *Gules*.

(𝔐) He beareth *Argent*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Gules*, by the Name of *Bickerton*.

(𝔐) *Panther* of *Pitmedden*, beareth *Or*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Sable*.

Or, an Eagle regardant diſplay'd *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Weſton*, and was confirmed to *Richard Weſton* of *Rugeley* in the County of *Stafford*, by *William Segar*; alſo to Sir *John Weſton* .....

He beareth *Gules*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Or*, crown'd with a ducal Coronet *Argent*, by the Name of *Graves*.

" He beareth *Gules*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Or*, " crowned *Argent*, by the Name of *Greaves*; " and with the Arms of *Ulſter*, is the Coat- " Armour of Sir *Edward Greaves* of St. *Leonards* " *Foreſt* in *Suſſex*, and of *Harietſham* in *Kent*, " Baronet. This Coat, without the Arms of " *Ulſter*, and with its due Difference, is born " by his Brother *Thomas Greaves*, Doctor in " Divinity.

He beareth *Azure*, an Eagle diſplay'd and gorged with a ducal Coronet *Or*, a Chief *Ermine*, by the Name of *Harriſon*. This Coat was confirmed or granted by Sir *William Segar*, to ..... *Harriſon* of *London*, deſcended from the *Harriſons* of *Durham*.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. 593 b.

' The Eagle is ſaid to be *Altivolans avis*, an ' high-ſoaring Bird, that ſometime flieth ſo high ' a Pitch, as that ſhe tranſcendeth the View of ' Man. She hath a tender Care of her Young: ' When they be fligg or fluſh (as we ſay) and ' ready for Flight, then ſhe ſtirreth up her Neſt ' and fluttereth over them; yea, ſhe taketh ' them on her Wings, and ſo ſoareth with them ' through the Air, and carrieth them aloft, and ' ſo freeth them from all Danger. In that ſhe ' carrieth her young Ones rather upon her Wings ' than in her Tallons, ſhe ſheweth her tender ' Care and Love that ſhe beareth unto them. ' She is abundantly full of Feathers, by Means ' whereof ſhe glideth through the Air very ' lightly, and maketh Way through the Same, ' with great Expedition and Swiftneſs. *Our Per-* ' *ſecutors* (ſaith *Jeremiah*) *are ſwifter than the* ' *Eagles of Heaven.* And again, 2 *Sam.* 1. 23. ' *Saul and Jonathan were ſwifter than Eagles.* The ' Crown of her Head is enlarged with Baldneſs ' as her Years are encreaſed. As we may ſee ' *Michah* 1. 16. *Make thee bald and ſhave thee for* ' *thy delicate Children: Enlarge thy Baldneſs as* ' *the Eagle, for they are gone into Captivity from* ' *thee.* Wherein the Prophet alludeth to the ' Cuſtoms of the *Gentiles*, who, in the Time of ' their Mourning, uſed to ſhave their Heads, ' and cut their Fleſh, and to ſcorch the Same ' with ſtigmatical Marks, which Cuſtoms God ' did expreſsly forbid the *Iſraelites* to uſe, as ap- ' peareth *Deutronomy* 14. 1.



" He beareth *Argent*, " an Eagle diſplayed " with two heads *Sable*, " by the Name of *Glynn*; " and with the Arms " of *Ulſter*, is the Bear- " ing of Sir *William* " *Glynn* of *Biſſiſter*, alias " *Burceſter*, in *Oxford-* " *ſhire*, and of *Hawar-* " *den* in *Flintſhire*, Ba- " ronet.

(𝔐) *Dunlop* of that *Ilk*, beareth *Argent*, a double-headed Eagle diſplay'd *Gules*.

Argent, an Eagle diſplay'd with two heads *Gules*, member'd *Sable*. This Coat was born by *John Milton*, Author of *Paradice loſt and re-gain'd*, who married two Wives; and by his Firſt, had a Son *John*, that dy'd an Infant, and two Daughters, *Anne* and *Deborah*.

M. S. *of* Ant. à Wood, *F.* 3. p. 168.

This was us'd alſo by *Chriſtopher Milton* (Brother of the ſaid Poet) who married *Thomaſin Webber* of *London*, and had Iſſue ..... *Milton* of the Paper-buildings in the *Middle-Temple*, *London*.

Which *John* and *Chriſtopher* were Sons of *John Milton* of *Halton*, of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxon*, (as 'tis ſaid) Son of *John Milton* of *Halton* near to *Forſhill*, Ranger or Sub-Ranger of *Shotover*, his Anceſtors lived at *Milton* near to *Halton*, Rom. Cath.



He beareth *Or*, a Chief *Ermine*, over all an Eagle diſplay'd *Sable*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar*, by Patent, dated the 13th of *December* 1623, to *Arthur Meweſs* alias *Mowſe*, or *Mewſſe* alias *Mowſs*, ſecond Son of *Richard*, the Son of *Richard* of *Woodburne* in the County of *Bedford*.

Her. Off. Lond. fo. 315. b.

Or,

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Or, an Eagle diſplay'd *Sable*, armed and member'd *Azure*, with a Chief *Vaire*, is born by the Name of *Lindſey*, and was confirmed by *William Segar* Garter, and *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the 20th of *June* 1608, in the 6th Year of King *James* the Firſt, to *Edward Lindſey* of *London*, Gent. or of *Buckſted* in the County of *Suſſex*, Eſq; (as ſometimes written) who married *Mary*, Daughter of *John Nightingale* of *London*, and was the Son of *Miles Lindſey* of *Dent* in the County of *York*, Eſq; by *Katherine* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William Ingledew*; which *Miles* was Son of *Tho. Lindſey* of *Dent* aforeſaid, by *Mary*, Daughter of ..... *Hodgſon* of the ſame Place.

Int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.

The ſame Coat (no mention of the Beak, *&c.*) was confirmed by the ſaid *William Segar* to *William Lindſey*, Son of *Simon Lindſey*, Brown-Baker of *London*, Servant to the Earl of *Dorſet*.

Her. Off. inter M. S. Vincent, Num. 154. 3 b. and *Viſit. of* Suſſex, mark'd C. 27. fo. 38. b.



Or, on a Pale *Azure* an Eagle diſplay'd of the *Firſt*, is born by the Name of *Catherens*, and was confirmed the 15th of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1572. in the 15th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Catherens* of *Clyfton* in the County of *Warwick*, by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux.

Another Copy of *Cook's* Gifts ſaith, to *Humphry Catherens* of *New-Inne* in the County of *Middleſex*, as the ancient Arms of *Tho. Catherne* of *Clyfton* in the County of *Warwick*.

Her. Off. Cook's *Grants*, *f.* 10. b.



Ermine, a Croſs patonce *Sable*, in the firſt Quarter an Eagle diſplay'd *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Godard*, and was confirmed unto *Richard Godard*, Eſquire, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, by *William Dethick* Garter, and *William Camden* Clarencieux, *Auguſt* the 15th, 1598. in the 40th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.



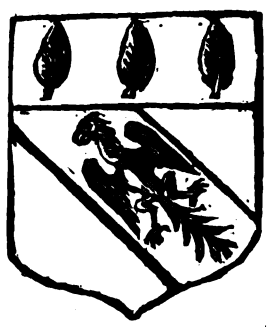
"He beareth *Sable*, an "Eagle diſplay'd with 2 "heads within a Bordure "engrailed *Argent*, by the "Name of *Hoare*; and is "the Coat-Armour of "*James Hoare* of *Edmin-*"*ton* in the County of "*Middleſex*, and of the "*Middle-Temple*, *Lon-*"*don*, Eſq;



"He beareth *Sable*, an "Eagle diſplay'd in Bend, "between two Cottiſes "*Argent*, a Canton ſiniſter "*Or*, by the Name of "*Jordan*; and is the Coat "of *Thomas Jordan* of "*Charlwood* in *Surrey*, Eſq;

Argent, in a Pale within a Bordure *Sable*, an Eagle diſplay'd between two Croſſes formy of the *Firſt*, is born by the Name of *Crux*; and was confirm'd by Sir *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the 10th of *July*, in the 7th Year of King *Charles* the Firſt, to *John Crux* of the *Greenhouſe* in *Middleton* alias *Milton*, in the County of *Kent*, Gent. whoſe Anceſtors were ſometimes Owners of *Crux-hill* in *Harplett* near *Raynham* in the ſaid County; and alſo by *John Crux* of *Sheldwich* in the ſaid County, as appears entred in *Byſhe's Viſitation*, *D.* 18. *fo.* 58.

(G) *Spittle* of *Spittle* in *Scotland*, beareth *Argent*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Sable*, in Chief two Creſcents *Gules*.



Sable, an Eagle diſplay'd between two Bendlets *Azure*, on a Chief *Or*, three Almond leaves *Proper*, was granted to *Edmond Jordan* of *Gatwick* in the County of *Surry*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *William Jordan*, Eſq; and of *Katherine* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Laurence Huſſey*, Doctor of the Civil Law; which *William* was Son and Heir of *John Jordan* and of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of ..... *Berwick* of *Horſham* in the County of *Suſſex*, Eſq; which *John Jordan* was Son and Heir of *John Jordan* of *Gatwick*, Son of *John*, the Son of *John Jordan* of *Gatwick* aforeſaid Gent. and *Roſe*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Roger Salmon* of *Burſtow* in the ſaid County, Kt. by *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the 2d of *June* 1631, in the 7th Year of King *Charles* the Firſt. Now they omit the Leaves on the Chief.

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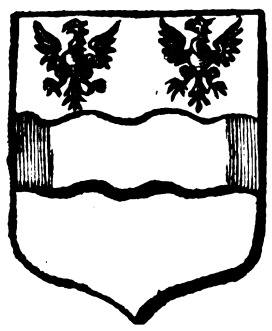


He beareth *Or*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Vert*, crown'd *Argent*, armed *Gules*, within a Bordure *Azure*, charged with nine *Fleurs de lis* of the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Booker* alias *Boocher*. This Coat was by Patent allowed to ..... *Booker* of *London*, deſcended from an ancient Family of that Surname in the County of *Nottingham*, by *William Segar*.

Vide Her. Off. Lond. *C.* 24. *f.* 268. a.



Sable, a Bend *Argent*, between two Eagles diſplay'd *Or*, was confirmed to *Charles Wedneſter* of *Bromyard* in the County of *Hereford*, Eſq; by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, *November* 30, *Anno Dom.* 1588. in the 31ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.



Or, a Feſs wavy, and in Chief two Eagles diſplay'd *Sable*, was confirmed by *William Dethick* Garter, by Patent, dated the 25th of *March* 1588, to *Hugh Morgan* of *London*, Eſq; Apothecary to Queen *Elizabeth*, and one of her Houſehold; who married the Daughter and Co-heir of ..... *Sibills* of *Kent*, but died without Iſſue *Anno* 1612, aged 103 Years. He was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John Morgan* of *Bardfeild* in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Copcott* of *Buckinghamſhire*, Gent. which *John* was eldeſt Son and Heir of ..... *Morgan* of *Bardfeild* aforeſaid.

It was alſo ſince confirmed by *William Camden* Clarencieux, *viz. Anno* 1613. to *Robert Morgan* of *Little Haſſingbury*, Eſq; living alſo *Anno* 1614; who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Richard Lyſſe* of *Salop*, and had Iſſue *Abel* Son and Heir; *Margery*, Wife of *Edmond Haye*, and *Elizabeth*.

Note, That the ſaid *Robert* of *Little Haſſingbury*, was Son and Heir of *John Morgan* of the ſaid Place, by his Wife *Alice*, Daughter of ..... *Sybthorp*; which *John* was ſecond Son of *John Morgan* of *Bardfeild* in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent.

Azure, on a Bend *Or*, three *Fleurs de lis* of the *Firſt*, on a Chief of the *Second*, two Eaglets diſplay'd of the *Field*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Camden* Clarencieux, *June*.. *Anno Dom.* 1604, in the 2d Year of King *James* the Firſt, to Sir *Chriſtopher Martyn* of *Barton*, in the County of *Cambridge*, Knight, and to his Brethren.

Fauſtina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.



Or, three Eagles diſplay'd *Gules*, was the Coat of *John Eglefelde* of *Sutton* upon *Darwyn*.

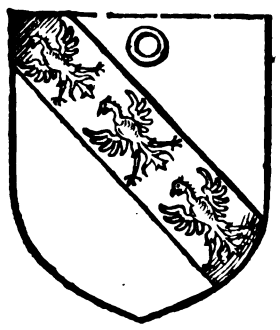
Glov. Alph. *of the* North *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.

Or, three Eagles diſplay'd *Azure*, was born by *Richard Pulley* of *Leigh* in *Eſſex*, living in the Year 1634.

Her. Off. C. 21. 111. b.



"He beareth *Vert*, 3 "Eagles diſplay'd in Feſs "*Or*, by the Name of "*Winn*; and is the Coat "of Sir *Richard Winn* of "*Gwedir* in *Caernarvon-*"*ſhire*, Baronet. This "Coat is alſo born by "Sir *John Williams* of *Min-*"*ſter* in the Iſle of *Thanet* "in *Kent*, Baronet.; and by *Lewis* and *Richard* "*Anwyll* of *Park* in *Merionethſhire*, Eſquires. "Nor is it ſtrange to ſee one Coat born by ſe-"veral Names, conſidering their Deſcent from "one Tribe; for the different Surname is but a "late Accident.



'He beareth *Argent*, on 'a Bend *Gules*, three Ea-'glets diſplay'd *Or*, an 'Annulet (for a Differ-'ence of a fifth Brother) 'of the *Second*. This 'Coat-Armour pertained 'to the Family of *Abing-'ton* of *Dowdeſwell* in the 'County of *Glouceſter*, of 'which was deſcended 'that generous Gentleman Mr. *Abington*, ſome-'time Gentleman-Uſher to Prince *Henry*, and 'afterward one of the Gentlemen Penſioners 'both to King *James*, and alſo to our late So-'vereign King *Charles* I.

'Theſe Eaglets, becauſe they be ſtill in exer-'ciſe, do lively repreſent their Sires to be no 'Baſtards, or degenerate Brood. It is related, 'That the old Eagles make a Proof of their 'Young, by expoſing them againſt the Sun-'beams, and ſuch as cannot ſteddily behold that 'Brightneſs, are caſt forth as unworthy to be 'acknowledged their Off-ſpring. In which re-'ſpect *William Rufus*, King of this Land, gave 'for his Device an Eagle looking againſt the 'Sun, with this Word *Perfero*, I can endure it: 'To ſignify, he was not in the leaſt degenerated 'from his puiſſant Father the Conqueror.

Argent,

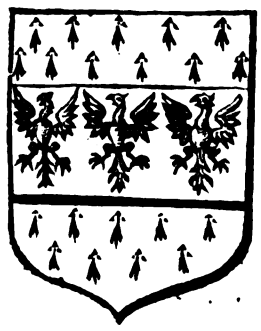
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Argent, on a Bend *Gules*, three Eagles *Or*, beak'd and leg'd *Azure*, was confirm'd by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 5th of *January* 1577, in the 20th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Abingdon* of *Hyndlippe* in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq; Clerk of the Green-cloth, *&c.*

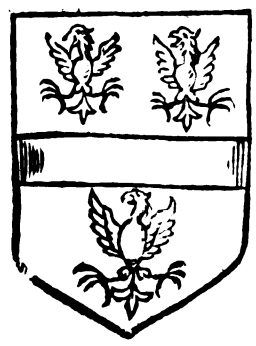
M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.

He beareth *Gules*, on a Bend *Argent*, three Eagles diſplay'd *Sable*, by the Name of *Southerne*. This Coat was exemplified by Sir *William Segar* Garter, in the 4th Year of King *Charles* the Firſt, to *George Southerne* of *Fitts* in the County of *Salop*, Gent. (eldeſt Son of *Gilbert Southerne*, Gent.) and to *John Southerne* of *London*, Gent. ſecond Son of the ſaid *Gilbert*; to *William Southerne* of *London*, Gent. third Son; and to *Reynold Southerne* of *Grey's Inn*, Eſq; fourth Son.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 22. b.



He beareth *Ermine*, on a Feſs *Vert*, three Eaglets diſplay'd *Or*, by the Name of *Winne*. This Coat was exemplified and confirmed to *George Winne*, Draper to Queen *Elizabeth*, by Sir *William Segar* Garter.



"He beareth *Argent*, a "Feſs *Gules*, between "three Eagles diſplayed "*Sable*, by the Name of "*Leeds*; and is the Coat-"Armour of Mr. *Edward* "*Leeds* of *Lincolns Inn* "in *Middleſex*, only Son "ſurviving of Mr. *An-*"*thony Leeds* of *Croxton* "in *Cambridgſhire*, who "is Son and Heir of *Ed-*"*ward Leeds* of the ſaid Place, *Eſq*; deſcended "from the Family of the *Leeds*, anciently of "*Leeds* Town, and alſo of *Leeds* Caſtle in "*Kent*, from which Place this Family took "their Name.

Argent, a Feſs *Vaire*, *Or* and *Gules*, between three Eaglets diſplay'd of the *Third*, was the Coat of *Thomas Kynardeſley* of *Lookeſley* in the County of *Stafford*, living in the Year 1566, who married *Dorothy*, Daughter of Sir *Philip Draycote*, and by her had Iſſue *Anthony*, eldeſt Son and Heir; *Edward*, ſecond Son; *Ralph*, third Son; and, *Nicholas*, fourth Son: Alſo three Daughters, *Anne*, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834. *Pedigr.* per Glover.

Note, That the ſaid *Thomas* was Son of *John Kynardeſley*, the Son of *Thomas*, who was Son of *John Kynardeſley*, which *John* was Son of ..... *Kynardeſley* all of *Lockeſley* in the County of *Stafford* aforeſaid.



"*Azure*, a Feſs indent-"ed *Or*, between three "Eagles diſplay'd *Argent*, "by the Name of *Walter*; "and, with the Arms of "*Ulſter*, is the Coat of "Sir *William Walter* of "*Sarſden* in *Oxfordſhire*, "Bart. deſcended from "the ancient Family of "the *Walters* of *Warwickſhire*.



He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs *Nebulé*, *Gules*, between three Eagles diſplay'd *Sable*, by the Name of *Cudmore*; and is the Coat-Armour of *Thomas Cudmore* of *Kelvedon* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *Thomas Cudmore*, Eſq; deceaſed, by *Dorothy*, eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *Thomas Cecil*, Kt. Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, by *Dorothy*, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Nevill*, Lord *Latimer*.



"The Field is *Gules*, "a Chevron *Vaire*, be-"tween three Eagles diſ-"played *Or*. This was "the Coat-Armour of "Sir *William Wilmer* of "*Sywell* in the County of "*Northampton*, Kt. The "true Magnanimity and "Fortitude of the Mind "is ſignified by the Eagle, which never ſeek-"eth to combat with any ſmall Birds, or thoſe "which for their Weakneſs be far unequal to "her ſelf.

This Coat was confirmed by *Robert Cook* Clnrencieux, the 16th of *February* 1582, to *Thomas Wulfmere* alias *Wylmer* of *Ruyton* in the County of *Warwick*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834.

Gules, a Chevron *Argent*, between three Eagles diſplay'd *Pean*, is born by the Name of *Wadeſon*, and was granted to *Robert Wadeſon* of *Tafforth* in the County of *York*, by *Richard St. George*, Eſq; Norroy, the 18th of *November* 1612, in the 10th Year of King *James* I.

Or, a Chevron between three Eagles diſplay'd *Vert*, pertain'd to *John Blewett* of *Greneham* in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; who married *Dorothy*, Daughter of ..... *Blount*, Baron *Montjoye*, and had Iſſue *Richard*, *John* and *Dorothy* ——

Note, That *John Blewett* of *Greneham* aforeſaid, was eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Roger Blewett* of *Holcombe* in the County of *Devon*, Kt. which *Roger*

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Roger was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Richard Blewett*, Eſq; eldeſt Son and Heir of *Nicholas*, Eſq; the Son and Heir of *Walter*, who was Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of Sir *Walter Blewett*, Son and Heir of Sir *Walter Blewett*, the Son and Heir of Sir *Radulph* or Sir *Ralph Blewett*, who was Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Blewett*, the Son and Heir of Sir *Roger Blewett*, who was eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Edmund Blewett*, the Son and Heir of *Roland*, who was Son and Heir of Sir *William Blewett*.

Grafton, *fol.* 62.

Argent, a Chevron between three Eaglets diſplay'd *Sable*, was born by *Thomas Jervois* of *Herriott* in *Hampſhire*, B. A. and Fellow of *All Souls* College in *Oxon*, who dy'd the 14th of *May* 1665, and was buried in that College Chappel aged 20, or thereabouts. His eldeſt Brother married ..... Daughter of *George Purefoy* of *Wadley* in the County of *Berks*, Eſq;

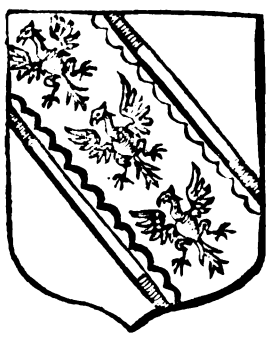
M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 107.

Or, a Feſs dancette between three Eagles cloſe *Vert*, was confirmed by *Robert Cook*, Eſq; Norroy, the 15th of *February* 1577, in the 20th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Quarles*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of *John Quarles*, Eſq; late Citizen and Draper of *London* deceaſed, and to all the Poſterity of the ſaid *John Quarles* the Father.

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 16.



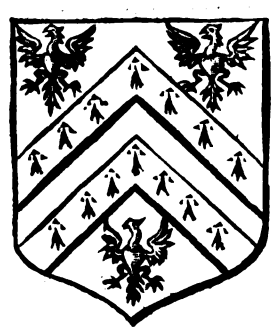
He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron engrailed *Ermine*, between three Eagles cloſe *Argent*, by the Name of *Child*. This, with the Arms of *Ulſter*, is the Coat-Armour of Sir *Joſias Child* of *Wanſtead* in the County of *Eſſex*, Bart.



Argent, on a Bend engrailed between two plain Cottiſes *Gules*, three Eaglets diſplay'd of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Earning*, and was granted to *Anthony Earning* of *London*, Merchant, by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Clarencieux, the 6th of *December* 1662, in the 14th Year of King *Charles* the Second.



Or, on a Bend *Sable*, between two Cottices dancette *Gules*, three Eagles diſplay'd of the *Firſt*, is born by the Name of *Popley*, and was confirmed or granted to Sir *Derrith Popley* of *Briſtol*, Kt. by Sir *Edward Walker*, in the 24th Year of King *Charles* II.

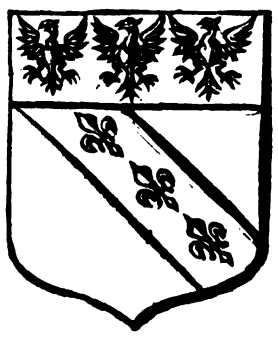


He beareth *Gules*, two Chevrons *Ermine* between three Eagles diſplay'd *Or*, by the Name of *Parſons*. This Coat did belong to *Thomas Parſons* of *Great Milton* in the County of *Oxon*, who married *Catherine*, Daughter of *Edward Radcliff* of *London*, Son to Alderman *Radcliff*, by whom he had Iſſue *Robert*, eldeſt Son, Aged 20, *Anno* 1634, *Thomas* ſecond Son, *Richard* third Son, and *Anthony* fourth Son; alſo ſix Daughters, *Chriſtian*, *Catherine*, *Anne*, *Frances*, *Elizabeth* and *Martha*.

The ſaid *Thomas Parſons* had an own Siſter *Amy*, (Wife to *Richard Allworth* near *Twiford* in the County of *Buckingham*) and was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Thomas Parſons* of the ſame Place, by his firſt Wife *Judith*, Daughter of ..... *Garbrand* of the City of *Oxford*; which *Thomas* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Thomas* of the ſame Place, and of *Catherine* his Wife, Daughter of *Heſter Sidenham*; who bare alſo to her Husband, *Hugh*, ſecond Son, and *Richard Parſons* third Son, who married the Daughter of ..... *Pierpoint*, who bare him *John Parſons* of *London*, who for his firſt Wife married ..... Daughter of *John Whiſtler*, and by her had Iſſue *Catherine*; his ſecond Wife was *Mary*, Daughter of ..... *Gwalter* of *London*.

Thomas Parſons of *Great Milton*, who for his firſt Wife married *Judith Garbrand*, took for his Second, *Sarah*, Daughter of *Edmund Waller* of *Cotſell*, living in the Year 1634, who bare him three Sons, *viz. John*, *Edmund* and *Francis*, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Anthony Radcliff* of *Chalfant* in the County of *Bucks*, and *Anne*, Wife of *Richard Baldwin* of *Beconsfield* in the County of *Bucks*.

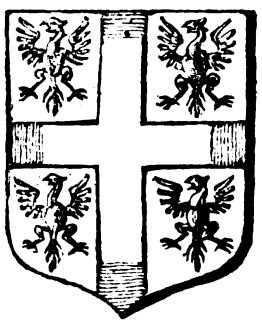
Vid. Lib. cum. Not. C. 29. Fol. 115. in Coll.-Arm.



Azure, on a Bend *Argent*, three *Fleurs de lis* of the Field, on a Chief *Or*, as many Eagles diſplay'd of the *Firſt*, is born by the Name of *Marten*, and was allowed by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1604. to Sir *Chriſtopher Marten* alias *Martaine* of *Bourton* in the County of *Cambridge*.

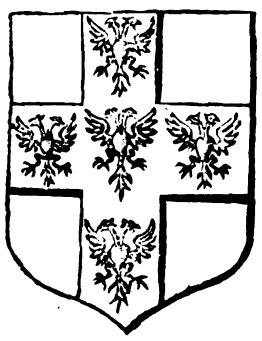
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" He beareth *Argent*, a " Croſs between four Ea- " glets diſplayed *Gules*, " by the Name of *Stra-* " *chey*; and is the Coat- " Armour of *John Stra-* " *chey* of *Sutton-Court* in " *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq; Stu- " dent at *Lincoln College* " at *Oxford*, and Barriſter " of *Gray's Inn*.

Gules, a Croſs Vaire between four Eaglets diſplay'd *Or*, is born by the Name of *Wormelayton*, and was aſſigned or allowed by Patent by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *March*, *Anno Dom.* 1611, to *Ralph Wormelayton* of the Town of *Leiceſter*.



Gules, on a Croſs *Argent*, five Eagles diſplay'd with two Heads *Sable*, was the Coat of *Dudley Digges* of *Chitham* in *Kent*, Kt. who married *Mary*, youngeſt Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *Tho. Kempe* of *Olauty*, Kt. and by her had Iſſue *Thomas* firſt Son, *John* ſecond, and *Dudley* third Son.

Note, That Sir *Dudley* abovenam'd, was Son of *Thomas Digges* of *Bertram* in the County of *Kent*, who died *Anno* 1595, being Son and Heir of *Leonard Digges*, ſecond Son of *James Digges* of *Digges-Court* in the Pariſh of *Bertram* in the County of *Kent*, by his ſecond Wife.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood, F. 3. fol. 62.



Or, ſix Eaglets diſplay'd three, two, one, *Proper*, was the Coat of *Robert Baxter* or *Baxſter* of *Bolton* in ——— who married *Mary*, one of the Daughters of *George Waſtnes*, and by her had Iſſue *Lewis* Son and Heir, and *William* ſecond Son; alſo *Iſabel* and *Anne*.

M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834.

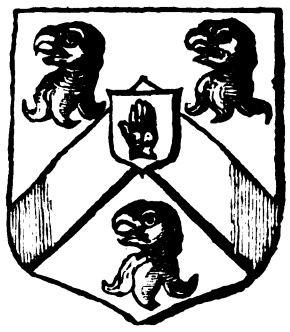
Note, That the abovenamed *Robert Baxter* was (the eldeſt Son *Chriſtopher* dying Iſſueleſs) ſecond Son and Heir of *Thomas*, who married *Joan*, one of the Daughters of *John Trigott* of *Kerkbye*; which *Thomas*, of Six, was the eldeſt Son and Heir of *John*, who married one of the Daughters of ..... *Reresbie* of *Thriber*; which *John* was, of Three, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *Thomas Baxter* of *Bolton*, and of *Katherine* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of ..... *Rysforth* of *Pomfret* in the County of *York*.

Pedigrees per Glover in p. 16, 17. Arms in the Alph.

(G) *Borthick* of *Crowkſton* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, an Eagle's Head coup'd, between three Cinquefoils *Sable*.



' He beareth *Argent*, 3 ' Eagles Heads eraſed *Sa-* ' *ble*, armed *Or*, by the ' Name of *Tellen*. The ' Eagle, though he mount- ' eth high, yet is his Eye ' ſtill roving on the ' Ground; ſo thoſe who ' are higheſt elevated in ' Honour, ſhould yet ſtill ' entertain the humbleſt Thoughts: But with ' this Difference from the Eagle, in that ſhe ' looketh downward to ſeek out ſome Prey; ' which is moſt unworthy of any noble Spirit, ' whom it ill befitteth to pry and ſearch into poor ' Mens States, to make a Prey of them, as thoſe ' great Ones of which *David* ſaith, That *they* ' *humbled themſelves, that the Congregation of the* ' *Poor may fall into the Hands of their Captains.* ' The Beak of an Eagle, in her old Age, wax- ' eth ſo hooked, that it hindereth her feeding, ' and ſo impaireth her Strength, then (accord- ' ing to ſome Authors) ſhe flieth to the Rock, ' and whetteth the Same ſo long, until ſhe make ' it proportionable to the Nethermoſt, where- ' by ſhe becometh no leſs capable of Food than ' before, and ſo reneweth her Strength as *Pſal.* ' 103. *Which ſatisfieth thy Mouth with good Things,* ' *making thee young and luſty as an Eagle.*



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Chevron between three " Hawks Heads eraſed " *Azure*, by the Name of " *Honywood*; and, with " the Arms of *Ulſter*, is " the Bearing of Sir *Wil-* " *liam Honywood* of *Elme-* " *ſted* in *Kent*, Baronet, " who is the eldeſt Houſe " of the ſaid Family, which hath ſpread it ſelf " into ſeveral Branches, among which are five " Knights.

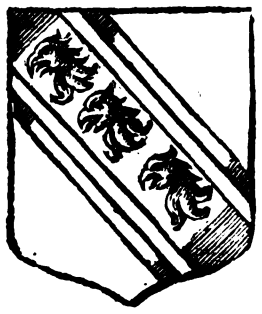


He beareth *Or*, on a Chevron engrailed *Sable*, three Eagles Heads eraſed *Argent*, by the Name of *Phillips*. This Coat was allow'd to *Edmund Phillips* of *London*, who deſcended out of *Dorſetſhire*; by *William Segar*, the 10th of *December* 1633.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 454.

He

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He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend cottiſed *Sable*, three Eagles Heads eraſed of the *Field*, beak'd *Or*, by the Name of *Clynkard*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent dated the 2d of *March* 1664, in the 16th Year of King *Charles* the Second, by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, to *Gabriel Clynkard*, Son of *Edmond Clynkard*, M. A. in the Univerſity of *Oxon*, whoſe Grandſon (the Son of *Gabriel* aforeſaid) married the Daughter of Sir *John Mayne*, Knight and Baronet, and was a Perſon of ſignal Courage and Loyalty, who being taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Worceſter*, was baniſh'd this Kingdom, and attended King *Charles* II. when beyond the Seas, and, according to his Power, was active towards his Reſtoration. He, at the Date hereof, was Lieutenant of a Troop of Voluntiers commanded by Capt. *Henry Thornhill*, under the Earl of *Wincheſter*, in the County of *Kent*. In conſideration of which, and the Sufferings of the aboveſaid *Gabriel*, and the Reſt of his Family, he for himſelf and his Deſcendents received this Grant.



Argent, on a Feſs *Gules*, between three Eagles heads eraſed *Sable*, beak'd of the *Second*, an Unicorn couchant, between two *Fleurs de lis Or*, was aſſign'd *Anno Dom.* 1628. by Sir *William Segar* Garter King of Arms, to *George Willmot* of *Wantage* in *Berkſhire*.



'The Field is *Ruby*, two 'Wings inverted and con-'joyned *Topaz*, by the 'Name of *Seymour*. The 'Wings are Hieroglyphicks of Celerity, and 'ſometime of Protection 'and Coverture; as the 'Pſalmiſt often ſpeaks of '*hiding under the Shadow* 'of the Wings of God's Favour: Becauſe the 'Hens do ſhelter their Young from the Rapin 'of the Mightier, with ſpreading their Wings 'over them. And therefore ſome have thought, 'that the Diſplaying of the *Roman* Eagle's 'Wings did ſignify the Protection of the Obedient, and the Extending of her griping Tallons to betoken the Rending and Ruin of all 'that reſiſted. Like as the Eagle in her Life, 'makes Prey of all other Fowl, ſo her Feathers 'being mingled with the Feathers of other 'Fowls, are ſaid to conſume them all to Duſt: 'And therefore, One compares them to Riches 'gotten by Oppreſſion or Fraud, which will 'eat out, in Time, all the Reſt, though well 'gotten.



"*Sable*, two Wings ſub-"volant addorſed *Argent*. "This is the Paternal "Coat of the Right Ho-"nourable *Robert Ridge-*"*way* Earl of *London-derry*, "and Baron of *Gallen* "*Ridgeway* in *Ireland*, &c. "The Place of his Lord-"ſhip's Reſidence is at *Torr* in *Devonſhire*.

This Coat was confirmed by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 4th of *May* 1602, in the 44th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to Sir *Thomas Ridgewaye* of *Torr* in the County of *Devon*, Kt. Son of *Thomas Ridgewaye* and of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Grace*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *John Barnehouſe* of *Marſh* in the ſaid County of *Devon*, Eſq; and Grand-child of *John Ridgewaye* of *Torr* aforeſaid, *Eſq*;

Fauſtina E. 1. *in* Biblioth. Cotton.

He beareth *Gules*, two Wings inverted and conjoined *Ermine*, by the Name of *Rayney*. This Coat was aſſigned by *William Camden* Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1620, to *William Rayney* of the City of *London*.

Note, This is the ſame Coat (in Form) with the Other which is deſcrib'd as in the Patent, but I hold this better blazon'd.



'He beareth *Gules*, five 'Marlions Wings in Sal-'tire *Argent*. This Coat 'pertain'd to Sir *Arthur* '*Porter* of *Newark* in the 'County of *Glouceſter*, Kt. 'As Wings of Fowls are 'born whole, ſo are their 'Feathers alſo; among 'which, the Oſtriches may 'juſtly bear Praiſe for Beauty, for Diſtinction 'from all others, and for frequent Uſe and Note 'in Armoury, as I could ſhew by diverſe Examples of their Bearing, both by themſelves 'and with and upon Ordinaries.



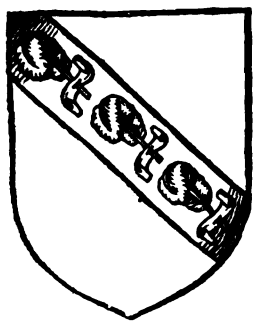
Argent, on a Pale *Azure*, three Pair of Wings conjoined and elevated of the *Firſt*, was the Coat of *Chriſtopher Potter*, D. D. Provoſt of *Queens College* in *Oxon*, and Dean of *Worceſter* (Nephew to *Barnaby Potter* Biſhop of *Carliſle*) who dy'd the 3d of *March* 1645, and was buried in *Queens College* Chappel. He was born at *Kendal* in *Weſtmoreland*, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Dr. *Charles Sunnybanke*,

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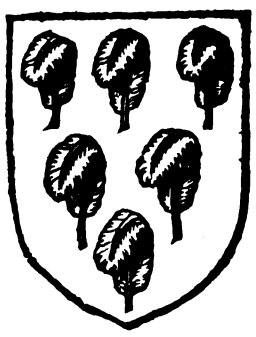
banke, D. D. Canon of *Windſor*, and ſometime Student of *Chriſt-Church*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 79.

This Coat was granted to Dr. *Chriſtopher Potter* of *Queen's College* in *Oxford*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter.

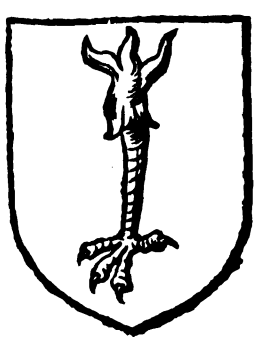


'He beareth *Or*, on a 'Bend *Sable*, 3 Oſtrich's 'Feathers *Argent*, paſſing 'through as many Scrolls 'of the *Firſt*, by the 'Name of *Roger Clarendon*, that was baſe Son 'to the puiſſant *Black 'Prince*. The proper Con- 'nuſance of the Princes 'of *Wales*, being the ſame three Feathers born 'altogether with one Eſcrol, having this Motto, 'ICH DIEN; whereby in Princely Mo- 'deſty they dutifully profeſs that which St. *Paul* 'avows, *That the Son, as long as he is under Tui- 'tion, is himſelf a Subject*. But the Oſtrich's 'Feathers in Plume were ſometimes alſo the 'Device of King *Stephen*, who gave them with 'this Word, VI NULLA INVERTI- 'TUR ORDO, *No Force alters their Fa- 'ſhion*; alluding to the Fold and Fall of the 'Feather; which, howſoever the Wind may 'ſhake it, it cannot diſorder it; as likewiſe is 'the Condition of Kings and Kingdoms well 'eſtabliſhed.



'He beareth *Argent*, ſix 'Oſtrich's Feathers, three, 'two, and one *Sable*, by 'the Name of *Jervis*. This 'Man was a principal 'Founder of *Exbridge* in 'the County of *Devon*.

'Of the Oſtrich, ſome 'have doubted whether 'he ſhould be reckoned a Beaſt or a Fowl, in 'reſpect of ſome participation of both Kinds; yet 'doth *P. Belon du Mans* make no ſcruple at all 'to ſort him among Birds: Therefore I have 'held it fit to place his Feathers here among the 'Parts of Birds.



'He beareth *Sable*, an 'Eagle's Leg in Pale, era- 'ſed *à la quiſe*, *Argent*, the 'Tallons *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Canhanſer*. This 'is termed *à la quiſe*; and '*quiſe* in *French* ſignifieth 'a Thigh. It is moſt un- 'doubted, that the De- 'vourer ſhall be devoured 'in his due Time, even as the rending and prey- 'ing Leg is here it ſelf rent off from the Body. 'A worthy Document for all great Men, whoſe 'Bearing is of the ravening and preying Kind, 'to ſtand in Fear how they ſeize on any Prey 'againſt Juſtice; becauſe if they eſcape the like 'Meaſure with Man, yet it is a juſt Thing with 'God, to ſhew no Mercy to them which are 'Mercileſs.



'He beareth *Or*, two 'Eagles Legs Barr-ways, 'eraſed *à la quiſe*, *Sable*, 'armed *Gules*. Though 'the Eagle's Strength be 'much in her Legs and 'Beak, yet ſometimes ſhe 'is forced to uſe her Wit 'to rend her Prey; as 'eſpecially ſhe doth in 'breaking open all Shell-fiſh, which ſhe uſeth '(as Fortune doth many great Men) to carry 'them up very high, that they may fall with 'greater Force, and ſo be broken up for her 'Food. Whereof there is recorded one me- 'morable, but pitiful Experiment on the Poet '*Æſchylus*, who ſitting in deep Meditation, an 'Eagle thinking his bald Head had been a Stone, 'let fall a Tortoiſe upon it, and ſo made a tra- 'gical End of that noble Tragedian.



He beareth *Or*, two Eagles Legs eraſed *à la quiſe*, in Saltire, the Dexter ſurmounted of the Siniſter *Sable*, by the Name of *Hixon*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Camden*, *Anno Dom.* 1617, to *Thomas Hixon* of *Greenwood*, Gent. Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, and deſcended out of *Cambridgeſhire*.



'The Field is *Argent*, 'a Chevron between three 'Eagles Legs eraſed *à la 'quiſe*, *Sable*, their Tal- 'lons armed *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Bray*. To theſe 'Legs of Eagles I hold it 'not unfit to adjoin (for 'Company) three Ra- 'vens Legs born after an- 'other Sort. The Raven was the Enſign of 'the *Danes*, when they invaded this King- 'dom; whoſe whole Bearing you ſhall find 'hereafter.

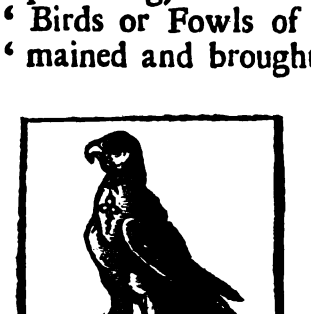


'He beareth *Argent*, 3 'Ravens Legs eraſed *Sa- 'ble*, meeting in the Feſs 'Point, their guly Tal- 'lons extended into the 'Three acute Corners of 'the Eſcutcheon, by the 'Name of *Owen* of *Wales*, 'the Son of *Madock*. The 'Raven hath his Name

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‘ for his Rapine, whence other like Birds are ‘ termed Ravenous; but his Stomach is moſt ‘ ſhewed on dead Carkaſſes, whereas among ‘ generous Spirits, it is accounted baſe, to be ‘ valiant among them that cannot reſiſt, or to ‘ hurt the Name and Reputation of the Dead.

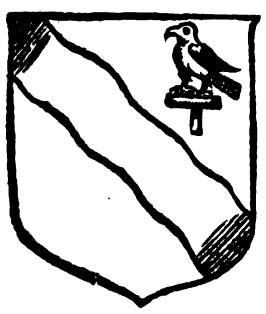
‘ As the terreſtrial Animals have their pecu- ‘ liar Actions and Geſtures, ſo doubtleſs have ‘ Birds and Fowls their Geſture according to ‘ their Kind: For ſometime we find them born ‘ pearching, which Action is more uſual with ‘ Birds or Fowls of Prey that are thoroughly ‘ mained and brought to the Fiſt.



He beareth *Sable*, a Falcon *Argent*, beak'd, membred, jeſſed and bell'd *Or*, charged on the Breaſt with a Trefoil ſlipp'd *Proper*, by the Name of *Bolton*. This Coat was confirmed or granted by *William Camden* Clarencieux, by Patent dated *Auguſt* the 26th, 1615, to *Thomas Bolton* of *Woodbridge* in *Suffolk*, Eſq; deſcended from the *Boltons* of *Bolton* in *Lancaſhire*.



‘ He beareth *Sable*, a ‘ Goſhawk *Argent*, pearch- ‘ ing upon a Stock fixed ‘ in the baſe Point of the ‘ Eſcutcheon of the *Se- ‘ cond*, armed, jeſſed, and ‘ belled *Or*, by the Name ‘ of *Weele*, and is quar- ‘ tered by *Copleſton* of *Eg- ‘ ford*. This Coat ſtand- ‘ eth in *Staverton* Church in the County of *De- ‘ von*: And it may repreſent ſome Bearer who ‘ was ready and ſerviceable for high Affairs, ‘ though he lived at reſt, and not imployed.



‘ He beareth *Gules*, a ‘ Bend wavy *Argent*, in ‘ the ſiniſter chief Point ‘ an Hawk ſtanding on a ‘ Pearch *Or*. This Coat ‘ pertained to the Fami- ‘ ly of *Hawkeridge* of *Hawk- ‘ worthy* in the County of ‘ *Devon*.

‘ Now ſince we are come to treat of Fowls ‘ of Prey; whereof (next to the Eagle, which ‘ is reckoned the Sovereign Queen of all Fowls, ‘ like as the Lyon is reputed the King of all ‘ Beaſts) the Goſhawk, the Falcon, the Gerfal- ‘ con, and all other long-wing'd Hawks; as al- ‘ ſo all Sparhawks, Marlions, Hobbeys, and ‘ other like ſmall Fowl of Prey are the Chief, ‘ it ſhall not be altogether impertinent (though ‘ therein I do ſomewhat digreſs from my prin- ‘ cipal Purpoſe) if I give ſome little Touch of ‘ the Propriety of Terms commonly uſed of ‘ Faulconers in managing their Hawks, and ‘ Things to them belonging, according to the ‘ Slenderneſs of my Skill, always ſubſcribing ‘ herein to the Cenſure and Reformation of pro- ‘ feſſed Faulconers. The Cauſe of this my di- ‘ greſſion is, the Deſire I have to give ſome ſu- ‘ perficial Taſte unto Gentlemen of the Terms ‘ of Faulconry, like as I have done *Chap.* 14. ‘ of the Terms of skilful Woodmen or Huntſ- ‘ men: That ſo, in their mutual converſing to- ‘ gether, they may be able to ſpeak properly ‘ (though but ſuperficially) and deliver their ‘ Minds in apt Terms, when in their Meetings ‘ they happen to fall into Diſcourſe of the no- ‘ ble Recreations and Delights, either of our ‘ generous armorial Profeſſion, or of Hunting ‘ and Hawking; that ſo the Standers-by may ‘ ſay of them (when they ſhall obſerve their ‘ skilful Diſcourſes) as old Father *Simo* ſaid to ‘ *Soſia* his late Bondman, touching the Delights ‘ of his Son *Pamphilus*, *Ter. And.*

‘ *Quod plerique omnes faciunt adoleſcentuli,*
‘ *Ut animum ad aliquod ſtudium adjungant, aut* ‘ *equos*
‘ *Alere, aut canes ad venandum, aut ad Philo-* ‘ *ſophos:*
‘ *Horum ille nihil egregiè præter cætera*
‘ *Studebat, & tamen omnia hæc mediocriter.*

‘ It is a uſual Thing, with the moſt Part of ‘ young Men to delight themſelves, either in ‘ pampering of Horſes, or to cheriſh Dogs for ‘ Hunting, or to addict themſelves to the Stu- ‘ dy of Philoſophy; he fixed not his Delight in ‘ any one of theſe more than another, yet was ‘ he moderately well ſeen in them all.

‘ The Terms of Faulconry, that I purpoſe ‘ to touch in this Place, are briefly theſe that ‘ follow.

‘ *Firſt*, A Hawk is ſaid to bate, when ſhe ſtri- ‘ veth to fly from the Fiſt.

‘ She is ſaid to rebate, when by the Motion of ‘ the Bearer's Hand ſhe recovereth the Fiſt.

‘ You muſt ſay, feed your Hawk, and not ‘ give her Meat.

‘ A Hawk is ſaid (after ſhe hath fed) ſhe ſmi- ‘ teth or ſweepeth her Beak, and not wipeth her ‘ Beak or Bill.

‘ By the Beak of an Hawk is underſtood the ‘ upper Part which is hooked.

‘ The neather Part of the Beak is called the ‘ Hawk's Clap.

‘ The Holes in the Hawk's Beak are called ‘ her Nares.

‘ The Yellow between the Beak and the Eyes ‘ is called the Sere.

‘ Hawks of long ſmall Beak-feathers like ‘ Hairs about the Sere, are properly called ‘ Crinites.

‘ You muſt ſay your Hawk jouketh, and not ‘ fleepeth.

‘ Alſo

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'Alſo your Hawk pruneth, and not picketh 'her ſelf.

'But your Hawk cannot be ſaid properly to 'prune her ſelf, but when ſhe beginneth at her 'Legs, and fetcheth moiſture at her Tayl, 'wherewith ſhe embalmeth her Feet, and ſtri-'keth the Feathers of her Wings through her 'Beak.

'Her fetching of the Oyl is called the Note.

'Your Hawk is ſaid to rouſe, and not ſhake 'her ſelf.

'Sometime your Hawk countenances, when 'ſhe picketh her ſelf.

'Then ſhall you not ſay ſhe pruneth her ſelf, 'but that ſhe reformeth her Feathers.

'Your Hawk collieth, and not breaketh; 'your Hawk ſtraineth, not clitcheth or ſnatch-'eth.

'She mantleth and not ſtretcheth, when ſhe 'extendeth one of her Wings along after her 'Legs, and ſo the other.

'After ſhe hath thus mantled her ſelf, ſhe 'croſſeth her Wings together over her Back, 'which Action you ſhall term the Warbling 'of her Wings, and ſay, ſhe warbleth her 'Wings.

'You ſhall ſay your Hawk muteſheth or mu-'teth, and not skliſeth.

'You ſhall ſay, caſt your Hawk to the Pearch, 'and not ſet your Hawk upon the Pearch.

'Furthermore you ſhall ſay, ſhe is a fair, 'long, ſhort, thick Hawk, and not a great 'Hawk.

'Alſo you ſhall ſay, this Hawk hath a large 'or a ſhort Beak, but call it not a Bill.

'Alſo that your Hawk is full gorged, and 'not cropped.

'And that ſhe hath a fine Head, or a ſmall 'Head well ſeaſoned.

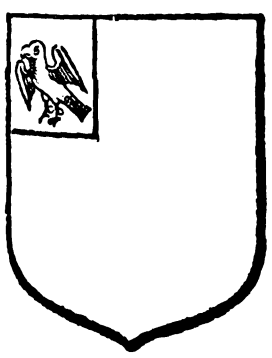
'You ſhall ſay, your Hawk putteth over, and 'endueth, but both of them in a diverſe Kind.

'She putteth over, when ſhe removeth her 'Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by 'traverſeing with her Body, but chiefly with 'her Neck, as a Crane or ſome other Bird 'doth.

'She never endueth ſo long as her Bowels be 'full at her feeding; but as ſoon as ſhe hath fed, 'and reſteth, ſhe endueth by little and little.

'If her Gorge be void, and her Bowels any thing ſtiff, then ſhall you ſay ſhe is embowelled, 'and hath not fully endued.

'So long as you find any Thing in her Bowels, 'it is dangerous to give her Meat.



'He beareth *Or*, on a 'Canton *Azure*, a Faulcon 'volant, with jeſſes and 'bells of the *Firſt*, by the 'Name of *Thurſtone*.

'This Fowl hath her 'Tallons or Pounces in-'wardly crooked, like a 'Hook, and is called in 'Latin, *Falco* (ſaith *Calepine*) *non quod falcatis 'unguibus, ſed quod roſtro & talis tota falcata ſit 'ad rapinam*; becauſe it hath both Tallons, 'Beak, and all made hooked for to Prey. *Up-'ton* calleth her *Alietus*, ſaying, *Alietus (ut dicit 'Gloſſa ſuper Duteron.* 14.) *idem eſt quod Falco.* 'This Bird (according to the ſame Author) is 'very bold and hardy, and of great Stomach; 'for ſhe encountereth and grappleth with Fowls 'much greater than her ſelf, invading and aſ-'ſailing them with her Breaſt and Feet. *Others* '(ſaith he) *affirm that* Alietus *is a little Fowl 'that preyeth upon ſmall Birds:* Of whom it is 'ſaid,

'Obtinet exiguas Alietus corpore vires;
'Sunt & aves minimæ præda cibuſque ſuus.

'The Aliet is a Bird of little Power;
'And little Birds are all he eats and doth devour.

'This Bird (according to *Upton*) doth ſhew, 'That he that firſt took upon him the Bearing 'thereof, was ſuch an one as did eagerly purſue, 'vex, and moleſt poor and ſilly Creatures.



'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Faulcon volant *Argent*, 'armed, jeſſed, and bel-'led *Or*, within a Bor-'dure *Ermine*, by the 'Name of *Fairborne*, and 'is the Paternal Coat-Ar-'mour of Sir *Palmes Fair-'borne* of *Newark* in *Not-'tinghamſhire*, Kt. Lieu-'tenant-Governour of *Tangier*, Lieutenant 'Colonel to the Regiment there reſiding, and 'Commiſſary-General of his Majeſty's Army in '*Flanders*; a Perſon of an approved Valour and 'Conduct, as is evidenced by thoſe worthy Ex-'ploits performed by him, not only in the Ser-'vice of the *Venetians* in their Wars by Sea and 'Land againſt the Ottoman Empire, but alſo 'ſince his Majeſty's moſt happy Reſtoration in 'the ſeveral Truſts committed to his Manage-'ment, and Commands at *Tangier*; where, on 'the 19th of *September* 1695, he was command-'ed by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Inche-'quin* Governor thereof, to ſally out into the 'Fields of *Tangier*, in order to the Securing ſe-'veral Proviſions lodged near that Place, as his 'Lordſhip was informed by one *Hamett* a Moor, 'who made himſelf a Chriſtian for the Carry-'ing on the Deſign with the better Succeſs; but 'by the Valour and good Conduct of the ſaid 'Sir *Palmes*, he made his Retreat from a great 'Body of Moors, and having got the outmoſt 'Lines of *Tangier*, miſs'd his Reſerve, by which 'he did conclude that the ſaid Reſerve had 'come up to his Succour; whereupon he ad-'vanced the ſecond Time near two Miles di-'ſtant from the ſaid Lines, where he was at-'tacked Front, Flank, and Rear, with about 'Three thouſand Foot and Horſe, he having

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' not above Three hundred in his Party, which ' he brought off with the Loſs only of Twelve ' killed, and Six and thirty wounded, but the ' Moors had a very great Loſs, to his immortal ' Fame. He alſo by his great Prudence and Va- ' lour quelled two Mutinies at *Tangier*.



" He beareth *Sable*, a " Faulcon preying *Or*, " ſtanding with his Wings " expanded on a Duck *Ar-* " *gent*, on a Chief of the " *Second*, a Croſs botone " *Gules*, by the Name of " *Madden*; and was born " by *Thomas Madden* of the " *Inner Temple*, *London*, " Eſq; deſcended of the " Family of the *Maddens* of *Maddenton* in *Wilt-* " *ſhire*, who are now ſeated at *Rousby-Caſtle* in " the County of *Fermanagh* in the Province of " *Ulſter* in *Ireland*.



Sable, three Hawks *Argent*, was the Coat of *William Hawkeſworth* of *Hawkeſworth*, who married *Roſamond* Daughter of *Thomas Lyſter* of *Weſtbye*, and by her had Iſſue *Walter*, *William* ſecond Son and Heir, *Francis* third Son, and *Stephen* 4th Son.

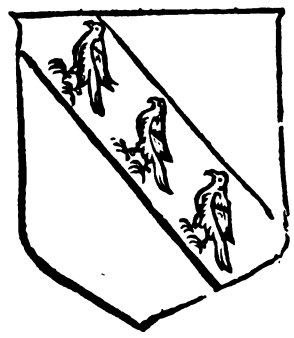
Note, That *William* firſt mentioned, was of two, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *Walter* and of *Jane* his Wife, Daughter of *Alexander Perſlere* of *Ryddleſden* ——— which *Walter* was Son and Heir of *Thomas* and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John Acclam* of *Moreby*, Eſq; which *Thomas* was younger Brother of *Walter*, and ſecond Son and Heir of *Walter Hawkeſworth*, who was Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *Walter*, who was Son and Heir of *Walter*, which *Walter* was the Son and Heir of *Walter*, the Son and Heir of *John Hawkeſworth* of *Hawkeſworth*.

Pedig. p. 18. Arms in the Alph. M. S. *in* Aſh. *Num.* 834. *in* Pedig. per Glov.

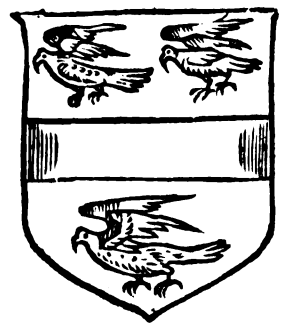
(G) *Gowrla* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Faulcons *Gules*.



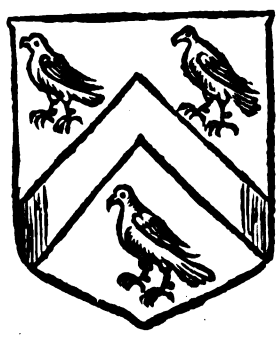
" He beareth *Gules*, " three Sparrow-hawks, " *Argent*, jeſſed and bel- " led *Or*, by the Name of " *Atterton*.



" He beareth *Or*, on a " Bend *Azure*, three Faul- " cons *Argent*, jeſſes and " Bells of the *Firſt*, by the " Name of *Degge*; and " with a Creſcent, is thus " born by *Symon Degg* of " *Callow-hill* in *Stafford-* " *ſhire*, and of *Derby* in " the County of *Derby*, " Eſquire, ſecond Son of Sir *Symon Degge*, Kt.



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Feſs *Gules*, between " three Faulcons volant " *Azure*, beaked, jeſſed, " and belled *Or*, by the " Name of *Georges*; and " is the Coat-Armour of " *John Georges* of *Ciceſter* " alias *Cirenceſter* in *Glou-* " *ceſterſhire*, Eſq; where he " reſided, till forced thence " in the late unhappy Troubles unto his Man- " nor-houſe of *Bawton*, alias *Bawdington*, within " a Mile of the ſaid *Ciceſter*, where he hath re- " ſided ever ſince: Of which ſaid Mannor him- " ſelf and Anceſtors have been Lords by lineal " Deſcent, ever ſince the Third of King *Ed-* " *ward* the Second, by Marriage then had be- " tween *William Georges*, and *Katharine* Daugh- " ter and Co-heir of *Robert de Penington*, and " have been a Family of good Repute in the " ſaid County. This worthy Gentleman hath " always been loyal to his Sovereign, ſerving " as a Burgeſs of *Ciceſter* (his Birth-place) in " all lawful Parliaments ſince the Beginning of " the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, unto the " Year 1675. He was one of the ancienteſt " Juſtices of the Peace and Quorum of the ſaid " County, and one of the moſt ancient Benchers " of the honourable Society of the *Middle-Tem-* " *ple*, *London*.

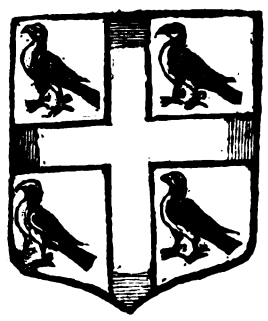


" He beareth *Azure*, a " Chevron between three " Falcons *Argent*, by the " Name of *Phillips*, and " is the Coat-Armour of " *Ambroſe Phillips* of the " *Inner-Temple*, *London*, " Eſquire.

He beareth *Sable*, a Chevron *Ermine* between three Hawks *Argent*, by the Name of *Gervis*. This Coat was aſſign'd in *May* 1614, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, to *William Gervis* of *Great Pettley* in the County of *Leiceſter*.

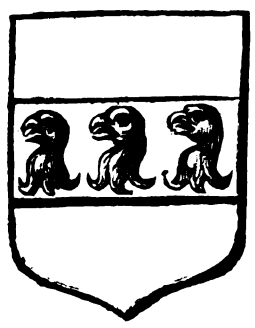
Gules,

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Gules, a Croſs between four Faulcons *Or*, was confirmed by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, *June* 17, 1577, in the 19th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Will. Webbe* of *Motcombe* in the County of *Dorſet*, Eſq; ſecond Son of *William Webbe* of the City of *New Sarum* in the County of *Wilts*, and of *Katharine* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Abaroughe*, Eſq;

M. S. *of* Cook's *Grants*, *in* the Her. Office. fo. 46. b.



" He beareth *Argent*, on " a Feſs *Gules*, three Faul- " cons heads eraſed of the " *Firſt*, by the Name of " *Baker* ; and is the Coat- " Armour of Sir *John Ba-* " *ker* of *Wells* in *Somerſet-* " *ſhire*, and of St. *Paul*'s " *Covent-Garden* in *Mid-* " *dleſex*, Kt. Phyſician in " Ordinary to his Majeſty King *Charles* the Se- " cond.

Argent, a Chevron between three Faulcons heads eraſed *Azure*, beak'd *Or*, was an Alteration from a more confus'd Bearing, by Patent from *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 10th of *November* 1576, in the 18th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Honywood* of *Send Newington* near *Hythe* in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; and to *Robert Honywood* of *Pette* in the ſaid County, and to all the Deſcendants of *John Honywood* of *Caſebourne* in the aforeſaid County, and Grandfather of the abovenam'd *Thomas*.

M.S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.



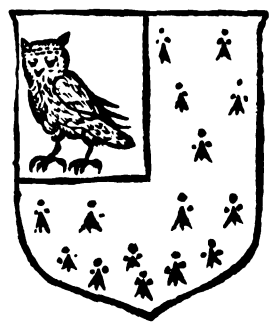
Sable, an Owl and Chief indented *Argent*, was born by *Thomas Clayton*, Doctor of Phyſick, King's Profeſſor of Phyſick, and Head or Maſter of *Pembroke College*, who dy'd in his Houſe in St. *Aldate*'s Pariſh, about 12 at Night, on the 10th of *July* 1647, and was buried in the Chancel of St. *Aldate*'s Church ——

He married —— Daughter of *Bartholomew Warner*, Doctor of Phyſick, and the King's Profeſſor of Phyſick in the Univerſity, by whom he had Iſſue *Thomas*, (who ſucceeded his Father in the Profeſſorſhip, and was Warden of *Merton College*, and a Knight) and *James*, ſecond Son; alſo a Daughter nam'd *Elizabeth*, who was married to *John Milbourne* of *Alleſton* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Gent. He had alſo a 3d Son nam'd *William*, born in St. *Mary*'s Pariſh in *Oxon*, *Auguſt* 1619.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 81.

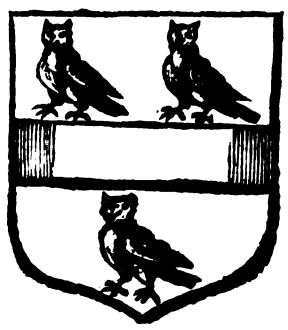
This ſame Coat, with a Label of three Points on the Chief *Gules*, was born by *James Clayton*, Eſq; only Son of Sir *Thomas Clayton*, Kt. Warden of *Merton College* ; which *James* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Richard How* of *Wiſhford* in the County of *Wilts*, (ſometime called Sir *Richard Grubham How)* who dy'd in Childbed in *Merton College*, the 9th of *April* 1681, without Iſſue, and was buried in the North Part of *Merton College* Church ; or, as they call it, the Pariſh Part.——

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 143.



" *Ermine*, on a Canton " *Gules*, an Owl *Or*, by " the Name of *Fowler* ; " and is born by *Walter* " *Fowler* of St. *Thomas* in " *Staffordſhire*, Eſq;

In Coll. Arm. Viſit. of that County, C. 36. fo. 1. a.



Gules, a Feſs between three Owls *Or*, born by *Thomas Webb* of *Gillingham* in *Kent*, Son of *John*, Son of *John*, Son of *Bernard* of the ſame Place. Theſe Arms were granted to the ſaid *Thomas Webb*, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux.

Vid. Cook's Grants in Her. Off. Lond. fo. 4.



" *Sable*, a Feſs embat- " teled between 3 Owls " *Argent*, is the Coat-Ar- " mour of Sir *Francis Thec-* " *bald* of *Barking-hall* in " the Pariſh of *Barking* in " *Suffolk*, Kt. a great Lo- " ver of Learning and Fa- " vourer of learned Men, " inſomuch that Dr. *Caſtle* " in his *Polyglot Lexicon*, makes this mention of " him, That he is *Harum Linguarum Callentiſſi-* " *mus*.



" The Field is *Sable*, a " Chevron between three " Owls *Argent*. This was " the Coat-Armour of " Sir *John Preſcot*, Knight. " The Owl in Armoury " ſignifieth Prudence, Vi- " gilancy, and Watchful- " neſs by Night : It is *Mi-* " *nerva*'s Bird, and was " born by the ancient *Athenians* for their armou- " rial Enſign, as I have before ſhewed.

Gules,

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Gules, on a Chevron between three Owls *Argent*, one *Ermine* Spot *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Fleming*, and was confirmed or granted to *Thomas Fleming* of *Southampton*, Eſq; by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, *June* 3, 1584.

Azure, on a Chevron between three Owls *Argent*, a Mullet *Gules*, was the Coat of *Thomas Appleyard*, who married *Margery*, one of the Daughters of *George Jackſon* of *Bedall*, and by her had Iſſue —— which *Thomas* (of three Sons) was the Eldeſt, and Heir to *Thomas Appleyard*, Mayor of *York*, *Anno* 1563. by his Wife *Iſabel*, Daughter of *John Suddebe* of *Pocklington*; which *Thomas* was ſecond Son of *John Appleyard* of *Byrſtwicke* in *Holderneſs*; which *John* (of two) was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Nicholas*, and of his Wife, Daughter of *William Mennell* of *Heſlington*; which *Nicholas* (of three) was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John Appleyard* of *Heſlington* in the County of *York*, and of his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of ..... *Fortham* of *Grimsby* in the County of *Lincoln*.

Pedig. and Arms in p. 5. M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834. Pedig. per Glov.

Azure, a Chevron *Or*, between three Owls *Argent*, in Chief a *Fleur de lis Ermine*, was confirm'd to *Robert Aplegarth* of *Copley* in the County of *Surry*, by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter, and ——— the Laſt of *May* 1569.

M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. *Num.* 844.



" He beareth *Gules*, a " Chevron engrailed be- " tween three Owls *Ar-* " *gent*, by the Name of " *Hewitt*; and is born by " Sir *George Hewitt* of *Pi-* " *ſhobury* in *Hertfordſhire*, " Baronet.



Argent, on a Pile *Gules*, three Owls of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Cropley*, and was confirmed to *Thomas Cropley*, of *Rookellſhall*, in *Shelland* in the County of *Suffolk*, Son of *William*, late of St. *Edmondsbury*, by Sir *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the 12th of *May* 1635, in the 11th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I.



Azure, a Croſs-croſlet Saltirewiſe between four Owls *Argent*, beak'd and leg'd *Or*, pertain'd to *John Batteſhull* of *Weſtwicke* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Johanna*, Daughter and Heir of *Walter* alias *William Wood* of *Bradſton* alias *Breſtow* in the ſaid County, and had Iſſue *William*, *Thomas*, *Henry*; alſo *Mary*, who was married to *Gregory Cock* of *Plymouth*, and *Juliana* married to —— *Wyll de* ———

This *John Batteſhull* of *Weſtwicke*, was Son of *John*, who was Son of *John* of the ſame Place, Gent.

Grafton, *fol.* 52.

But *Leigh*, as I obſerv'd to you before, calls it a Saltire croſſed.



" He beareth *Or*, a Ra- " ven *Proper*, by the " Name of *Corbet*. This " with the Arms of *Ul-* " *ſter*, is the Paternal " Coat-Armour of Sir *John* " *Corbet* of *Stoke upon Tean* " and *Adderley* in *Shrop-* " *ſhire*, Baronet; as alſo " of Sir *Vincent Corbet* of " *Moarton-Corbet* in the ſaid County, Bart. This is " good and ancient Armory, as we ſhewed before " in the Eſcutcheon of the Ravens three Legs. It " hath been an ancient receiv'd Opinion, and " the ſame alſo grounded upon the Warrant of " the ſacred Scriptures (if I miſtake not) that " ſuch is the Property of the Raven, That from " the Time his young Ones are hatched or diſ- " cloſed, until he ſeeth what Colour they will " be of, he never taketh Care of them, nor " miniſtreth any Food unto them; therefore it " is thought that they are in the mean Space " nouriſhed with the heavenly Dew. And ſo " much alſo doth the kingly Prophet *David* " affirm, *Which giveth Fodder unto the Cattle,* " *and feedeth the young Ravens that call upon him,* " *Pſal.* 147, 9. The Raven is of Colour " Black, and is called in *Latin*, *Corvus*, or *Co-* " *rax*, and (according to *Alexander*) hath but " one Kind of Cry or Sound, which is *Cras*, " *Cras*. When he perceiveth his young Ones " to be Pen-feather'd and black like himſelf, " then doth he labour by all Means to foſter and " cheriſh them from thenceforward.

Or, a Raven *Sable*, was born by *John Corbet*, M. A. and Chaplain of *Chriſt-Church*, Son of *Richard Corbet* of *Willey* in the County of *Salop*, Gent. which *John* died *Friday* the 15th of *June*, 1688, aged 31, or thereabouts, and was buried in the Weſt Iſle of the North Tran-

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Tranſcent, near to the Grave of *John Trevor*.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 177.

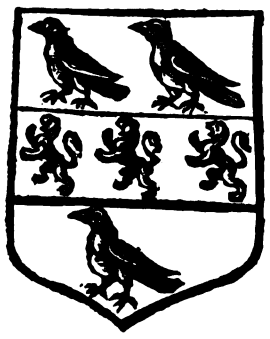


Or, a Raven riſing *Proper*, is born by the Name of Raven, and was confirmed by *William Segar* to *John Raven*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians in *London*, and ſworn Phyſician to Queen *Anne*, and to King *Charles* the Firſt, Son of *John Raven*, Eſq; *Richmond* Herald.

Her. Off. Lond. Grants of Arms, No. 1. p. 389.



Argent, three Ravens *Proper*, in Chief a Cinquefoil *Vert*, was the Paternal Coat of *Nicholas Rolfe* of *Chiſtleburſt* in the County of *Kent*; and alſo of *William Rolfe*, of the City of *London*, as appears by the Viſitation of *London*, made *Anno* 1634, *fo.* 32. *b.* by *Richard St. George*, Eſq; *Richmond* Herald.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Feſs *Sable*, between three Ravens *Proper*, as many Lyons rampant of the Field, by the Name of *Nicholas*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar*, by Patent dated *Anno* 1612, to *John Nicholas* of *Winterborne Earles* in the County of *Wilts*.

Her. Off. Wilts, Dorſet, & Somerſet, C. 22. fo. 27. a.

The ſame Coat was alſo confirmed by the ſaid Sir *William Segar* to ..... *Nicholas* of *Glouceſter*, *Anno Dom.* 1620.



Argent, a Feſs *humetté Gules*, between three Ravens riſing *Sable*, born by *Richard Peirce* of the City of *London*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Chevron *Sable*, between three Crows *Proper*, a Creſcent of the Field, within a Bordure engrailed *Gules bezanté*, was granted to *Thomas ap John Fitz Vrian* of *Langadock* in the County of *Caermarthan* in *Wales*, Eſq; and Gentleman Mace-bearer or Serjeant at Arms to King *Henry* the Eighth, by Sir *Thomas Wriotheſly* Garter, the 20th of *February* 1526. in the 18th Year of King *Henry* VIII.

Argent, on a Feſs *Sinople*, between three Ravens heads eraſed *Sable*, as many Croſſes *Sarcellé* of the *Field*, was confirmed by ..... *Richemont*, Clarencieux, the 27th of *September* 1503, in the 19th Year of King *Henry* the Seventh, to *Robert* and *John Wattys*, Gent. whoſe Anceſtors did chiefly inhabit in the County of *Berks*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 10.



(99) *Fenwick* of that *Ilk*; *Gules*, a Phenix *Argent*, in Flames *Proper*.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Pelican in her Neſt, with 'Wings diſplay'd, feeding 'of her young Ones *Or*, 'vulned *Proper*, by the 'Name of *Carne*; and is 'born by *Thomas Carne* of '*Naſh*, and *John Carne* of '*Wenny*, both in *Glamor*-'*ganſhire*, Eſq;

'The *Egyptian* Prieſts (as *Farneſius* noteth) uſed 'the Pelican for a Hieroglyphick, to expreſs 'the four Duties of a Father towards his Chil-'dren: Whereof the Firſt is Generation; the 'Second is his Office of Education; the Third 'of Training-up, or Inſtruction of Learning; 'the Fourth and Laſt, this Duty of informing 'the Eyes of his Children with the Example of 'his vertuous and honeſt Life: For, in the In-'ſtitution of civil Behaviour, the Eyes are more 'eaſily informed for the Apprehenſion of In-'ſtruction, than the Ear. This Bird was alſo 'born *Topaz*, in a Field *Saphire*, by that wiſe 'and great Peer of his Time, *Richard Fox* Bi-'ſhop of *Wincheſter*, Lord Privy Seal, and 'Counſellor to two great Kings, *Henry* the Se-'venth, and *Henry* the Eighth; which noble 'Prelate's Memory ſhall be eternally bleſſed, for 'being the Cauſe of the moſt happy marrying 'of the Lady *Margaret* (Daughter of *Henry* the 'Seventh) to *James* the Fourth King of *Scot-'land*; by whoſe glorious Iſſue *Great Britain* 'now enjoyeth the Height of Glory and Hap-'pineſs. The ſaid Biſhop was the magnificent 'Founder of *Corpus Chriſti* College in *Oxford*, 'which alſo beareth the ſame Coat-Armour.

Azure, a Pelican crown'd and feeding her young Ones in her Neſt *Or*, with Blood *Proper*. This was the Coat of *John Peirs*, Regiſter of the Court of the Archbiſhop of *York*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Richard*, and Siſter of Sir *John Bennet*, Kt. Judge of the Prerogative Court, and had Iſſue *John Peirs* Son and Heir,

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Heir, aged 11, *Anno* 1612, *Richard* ſecond, and *Timothy* third Son: And alſo four Daughters *Mary*, *Margaret*, *Elizabeth* and *Frances*.

Note, That *John Peirs* firſt mentioned, was Son of *Thomas Peirs* of *Hinxſey*, the Son of ..... *Peirs* of *South Hinxſey* in *Berkſhire*, within a Mile of *Oxford*.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood, F. 3.



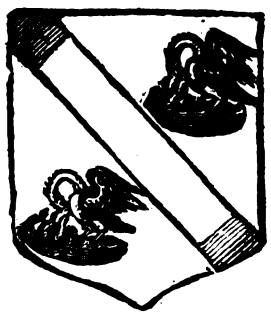
Azure, a Pelican with Wings elevated and vulning her Breaſt between three *Fleurs de lis Or*, did belong to *Robert Kempton* of *Morden* in the County of *Cambridge*, living in 1619, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Francis Grey* of *Gerton* in the ſame County, and had Iſſue *Robert* .. Years Old, *Anno* 1619, *Samuel* ſecond Son, *William* third Son, *Francis* fourth Son.

The ſaid *Robert Kempton* of *Morden* was Son and Heir of *William Kempton* of the ſame Place, by his Wife *Alice*, Daughter of ..... *Dutton*, of ..... in the County of *Cheſter*, which *William* was Son and Heir of *John Kempton* of *Morden* aforeſaid, by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter of ..... *Humberſton* of ..... in the County of *Hertford*.

Vide Viſit. de Com. Cantabr. in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 11. 48.



He beareth *Azure*, a Pelican with Wings expanded *Argent*, vulned *Proper*, within an Orle of *Fleurs de lis* of the *Second*. This Coat was aſſign'd to the Reverend *Benjamin Carver*, D. D. Prebendary of *Canterbury* Chappel, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 20th of *June*, in the 10th Year of King *James* the Firſt.



(M) *Crawmond* of *Auldbar*; *Azure*, a Bend betwéen two Pelicans in their Neſts, feeding their Young *Argent*. In ſome old Books *Azure*, on a Bend *Or*, three Pelicans vulned *Proper*.

Gules, a Feſs, and in Chief two Pelicans with their Wings expanded *Or*, vulned *Proper*. This is the Coat-Armour of the ancient Family of *Lechmere* of *Lechmere*'s *Place*, in the Pariſh of *Stanley-Caſtle* in the County of *Worceſter*, and alſo of *Stanhope*'s *Court* in the County of *Hereford*, and is born by the Right Honourable *Nicholas Lechmere*, Eſq; Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, Attorney-General, and One of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.



"He beareth *Azure*, "three Pelicans *Argent*, "vulning themſelves *Proper*, by the Name of "*Pelham*; and is the Coat-"Armour of Sir *William* "*Pelham* of *Brakelsby* in "*Lincolnſhire*, Kt. Son of "Sir *William Pelham* of the "ſaid Place, Kt. whoſe "Father, Sir *William Pelham* of the Place aforeſaid, Knight, who was deſcended from the "ancient Family of the *Pelhams* of *Laughton* in "*Suſſex*, was a Perſon in great Eminence in the "Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, being by her Majeſty entruſted in theſe great Employs, *viz.* "he was Lord Chief Juſtice of *Ireland*; he was "in *Anno* 1586, ſent Lord Marſhal of the *Engliſh* Forces that went into the *Low Countries*; "he was alſo Maſter of her Ordnance, and One "of her Honourable Privy Council; and was an "active Commiſſioner in 1588, and in the following Year in *Scotland*. This Sir *William* "married the Daughter of *Nevill* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*; his Son, the Daughter of the Lord "*Willoughby* of *Parham*; and the Grand-child "the Daughter of the Lord Viſcount *Conway*.

This Coat, with a Creſcent for a Difference, was born alſo by *Herbert Pelham*, L. L. D. one of the Senior Fellows of *Magdalen College*, and ſometime Proctor of the Univerſity, who dy'd the 19th of *January*, *Anno* 1670-1, aged about Seventy four, and was buried in *Magdalen* College Outer-chappel near to the Weſt Door. He was the 5th Son of *William Pelham* of *Brakelsby* in *Lincolnſhire* aforeſaid.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 120.

(M) *Ormiſton* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Pelicans vulned *Gules*.

(G) *Hormiſton* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Pelicans pecking their Breaſts *Gules*.

(M) *Argent*, three Pelicans feeding their Young *Or*, in Neſts *Vert*, by the Name of *Paterſon*.



"He beareth *Azure*, a "Chevron *Ermine* be-"tween three Pelicans "*Argent*, vulning them-"ſelves *Proper*, by the "Name of *Cullum*; and "is the Coat of Sir *Tho-*"*mas Cullum* of *Haw-*"*ſtead-Place* in *Suffolk*, Ba-"ronet.

This Coat pertain'd alſo to *Hugh Culme* of *Wynckley* in the County of *Devon*, Gent, who mar-

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married *Agnes*, Daughter of *William Frye* of *Membury* in the ſaid County, and had Iſſue *Hugh*, *Nicholas*, *John*, *Robert*, and *William*; alſo *Julian* who was married to *Anthony Beratt*, *Agnes* and *Katherine*.

Note, That the above-nam'd *Hugh* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John*, the Eldeſt Son and Heir of *Hugh*, the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *John*, all of *Wynckley* aforeſaid, Gentlemen.



He beareth *Gules*, a Feſs *Vairé* between three Pelicans Heads eraſed *Or*, by the Name of *Machen*. This Coat was aſſigned by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, by Patent dated *June* the 1ſt, 1615, in the 13th Year of King *James* the Firſt, to *Richard Machen* of *Glouceſterſhire*, Son of *Thomas Machen*, the Son of *Henry Machen* of the ſaid County, Gent.



Sable, a Chevron between 3 Pelicans heads eraſed *Or*, is born by the Name of *Godfrey*, and was confirmed to *Thomas Godfrey* of *Lid* in the County of *Kent*, as appears by an ancient Vellum Eſcutcheon remaining in the Family; on the Back-ſide of which is a Preamble under the Hand of the aforeſaid *Thomas Godfrey* of *Lid*, ſetting forth the ſame; as alſo the Occaſion of his Creſt, which he ſays he deviſed *Anno* 1607, (with the Conſent of his Lord and Maſter the Earl of *Northampton*, then One of the Commiſſioners for the Office of Marſhal of *England*, in whoſe Houſe and Service the ſaid *Thomas* liv'd) in Honour of his ſaid ſingular good Lord, being part of his Bearing.

The ſaid *Thomas*, to prove the Antiquity of his Name and Coat, quotes the Records in the *Heralds Office*; their Matches with *John Clark* of *Weſthawke* who married *Robodey*, and *William Blechenden* of *Merſham*, who married *Agnes*, the Daughters and Heirs of *Thomas Godfrey* of *Aldington*, by which they both Quarter this Coat. And, by their ſaid Wives, *Blechenden* had *Raſtinſhill*, and *Clark* had *Cophurſt*, both Eſtates in *Aldington*; which Mannor was given by King *Henry* the Second, to the Anceſtors of the ſaid *Thomas Godfrey*, as appears by the Charter of *Romney-Marſh*, now extant in Print.

Their funeral Monuments (ſays the aforeſaid *Thomas*) do alſo prove their Property in this Coat; there being in *Lid* Church, in the middle Iſle, yet extant a fair Marble Stone inlaid with Bordures, Piramids, Imagery and Inſcriptions of Braſs, and at each Corner an Eſcutcheon with theſe Arms, the Plates or Inſcriptions being worn out but of late Time. The Monument is of one *Thomas Godfrey* bearing Date 1430, which was about the 9th Year of King *Henry* the Sixth.

Sable, on a Mount *Proper*, a Stag lodg'd *Or*, on a Chief of the *Third* a Moor-cock of the *Second*, was confirmed unto *Valentine Mortoft*, Son of *William*, the Son of *John Mortoft* of *Itringham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. by *William Camden* Clarencieux, *October*, *Anno* 1606.



Argent, a Moor-cock *Sable*, was confirmed by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, and *William Flower* Norroy, the 28th of *April* 1569, to *Nicholas Moore* of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, Son and Heir of *John*, Son and Heir of *Edward*, Son and Heir of *Gawyn*, who was the Son and Heir of *Richard Moore*, Eſq; of *Burfeild* in the County of *Berks*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of ..... *Brocas*.

M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 27.



Azure, three Pheaſant-Cocks *Or*, is born by the Name of *Read*. This was the Coat of *John Read*, Son of *George*, the Son of *Leonard Read*, Eſq; and of his Wife ..... Daughter of ..... *Heron*; which *Leonard* was Son and Heir of Sir *William Read* of *Boreſhall*, Kt. and of *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Nicholas Warham* Brother of *William*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, which Sir *William* was Son of *William*, the Son of *Edmund Read* and of *Katharine* his Wife; which Sir *Edmund* was Son and Heir of *Edmund Read*, Eſq; and of his Wife *Chriſtian*, Daughter of *Robert James*, Eſq;

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. Numb. 844.

Argent, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Cootes *Proper*, did appertain to *Richard Coote* of *Blew Norton*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Felton* of *Wilton* in *Norfolk*, and had Iſſue Sir *Nicholas Coote*, Kt. of *Valence* in the County of *Eſſex*, (who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *George Harvy* of *Markes*, Kt.) eldeſt Son, and *Chriſtopher Coote* ſecond Son; alſo four Daughters, *Amy*, *Anne*, *Elizabeth*, and *Dorothy*.

The ſaid *Richard Coote*, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Chriſtopher*, by his firſt Wife, which *Chriſtopher* was Son and Heir of *Richard Coote* of *Blew Norton* in the County of *Norfolk*.

Vid. Vincent's *Viſit.* de Com. Eſſex, p. 147.

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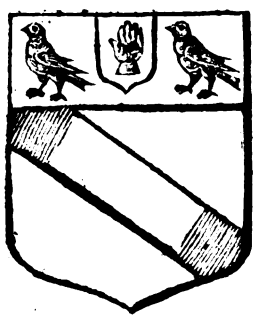
'Hitherto of Fowls of Prey, leaving other 'Particulars to each Man's Obſervation: Now 'of thoſe which are predable, whereof ſome 'are ſavage, ſome domeſtical. The Savage I 'call thoſe that are not ſubject to Man's Go-'vernment, but do naturally ſhun their Socie-'ty, and uſually do haunt in Woods, Fo-'reſts, Heaths, *&c.* and are ſubject to prey 'and tyrannical Oppreſſion, as theſe which 'enſue.



"He beareth *Azure*, 3 "Buſtards riſing *Or*, by "the Name of *Nevill*. "Theſe cannot be pro-"perly ſaid to be volant, "altho' they may ſeem to "to be flying, but are "more aptly ſaid, accord-"ing to the Opinion of "ſome Blazoners, to be "*volentes volare*; as much as to ſay, as prepa-"ring themſelves to make their Flight. It is "an Obſervation of *Pliny*, that all Fowls ha-"ving long Legs, do (in their flight) ſtretch "forth their Legs at length to their Tails; but "ſuch as are ſhort-leg'd do truſs their Feet to "the Midſt of their Bodies.

Gules, on a Bend *Argent*, a *Corniſh* Chough in the chief Part thereof *Proper*, was aſſign'd by Patent to ..... *Marden* of the City of *London*, by Sir *William Segar*.

Vid. Viſit. Lond. C. 24. in Coll. Arm. p. 89.



"He beareth *Azure*, a "Bend *Or*, on a Chief *Ar-"gent*, two Choughs *Pro-"per*, by the Name of "*Vyner*. This, with the "Arms of *Ulſter*, is the "Coat-Armour of Sir *Ro-"bert Vyner* of the City of "*London*, Knight, Baro-"net, and Lord Mayor "thereof *Anno* 1675, a great Encourager of in-"genious and commendable Undertakings.



Argent, three *Corniſh* Choughs *Proper*, was uſed by *Henry Thomas*, M. A. and Fellow of the Univerſity College *Oxon*, who died the 5th of *May* 1673, aged Forty five, or thereabouts, and was the firſt that was buried in the Inner Chappel of that College. He was the Son of..... *Thomas*, Town-Clerk of *Chippen Norton* in the County of *Oxon*.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood's *Rem.* de Com. Oxon.

(ℑ) He beareth *Sable*, on a Bend *Argent*, cottiſed *Or*, three *Corniſh* Choughs *Proper*. Some call theſe Birds, Martlets, and give them *Azure*.

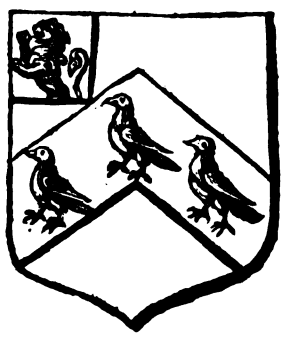
(ℑ) *Cornwall* of *Bonhard*; *Gules*, on a Feſs *Argent*, between three Mullets *Or*, as many *Corniſh* Choughs *Proper*.



He beareth *Or*, a Feſs indented *Sable*, between three *Corniſh* Choughs *Proper*, by the Name of *Thomas*. This Coat was allow'd or aſſign'd to *Richard Thomas* of *Clifford's Inn*, one of the Philazers of the Court of *Common Pleas*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *July*, *Anno* 1609.

He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs *dancetté Sable*, between three *Corniſh* Choughs riſing *Proper*, by the Name of *Thomas*. This Coat was confirmed by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 17th of *June* 1622, to *William Thomas* of *Selling* in *Kent*, Gent. (who married *Bridget*, Daughter of *Stephen Worley* of *Scuttenton* in the Pariſh of *Thong* in the ſaid County) Son of *Robert Thomas* of *Wrotham*, the Son of *John Thomas* of the ſaid Place.

N. B. This Coat was, within a very few Years paſt, if not ſtill, to be ſeen in a Window at *Feverſham* in *Kent*, in the Houſe of Mr. *Southouſe*, which was once the Poſſeſſion of one of this Family of *Thomas*.



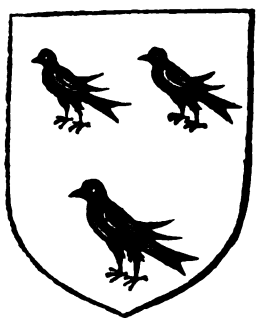
Sable, on a Chevron *Argent*, 3 *Corniſh* Choughs *Proper*, on a Canton of the *Second*, a Demi-Lyon rampant of the *Firſt*, is born by the Name of *Parvis*, and was firſt confirm'd or granted to *Henry Parvis* in *Surry*, Gent. by a Patent from *William Dethick* Garter, bearing Date the 12th of *January*, in the 24th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and afterwards by another Patent bearing Date *December* the 3d, *Anno* 1597, and 40th of the ſaid Queen's Reign, was again confirmed to the aforeſaid *Henry Parvis*, and alſo (at the Requeſt of *William Smith*, *Rouge Dragon*) to *Edward Parvis* of *Surry*, Gent. and Brother of the ſaid *Henry*, by Sir *William Dethick* Garter, *William Camden* Clarencieux, and *William Segar* Norroy.



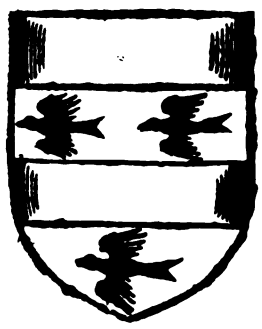
"He beareth *Argent*, a "Feſs *Gules*, between ſix "*Corniſh* Choughs *Proper*," (rather Falcons *Sable*, with Bells *Or*, "by the Name of "*Onſlow*; and is the Coat-"Armour of *Arthur On-"ſlow* of *Clandon* in *Surry*, "Eſq; deſcended of the "ancient Family of the *Onſlows*

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'*Onſlows* of *Onſlow-hall* in *Shropſhire*:" The Chief of which Family now, is the Right Honourable the Lord *Onſlow* of *Onſlow-hall* aforeſaid.



'He beareth *Or*, three 'Swallows cloſe *Proper*, 'by the Name of *Watton*. 'This Bird is the moſt 'welcome Harbinger, 'ſhewing the Approach 'of the pleaſing Spring; 'being therein like feign-'ed and temporizing 'Friends, who, in the 'Spring of Honours, and Summer of Abun-'dance, will gladly converſe with thoſe, whom 'in the Winter of Adverſity they will forſake, 'and ſcarce acknowledge they ever ſaw them 'before. Such an one was that proud Cardi-'nal, who, upon his new Dignity, not vouch-'ſafing to look on his familiar Friends, one of 'them came to him (while all others did con-'gratulate his Felicity) to deplore his Miſery; 'who wondering thereat, and asking the Cauſe 'of ſuch his Sorrow, *Becauſe* (quoth he) *ſince* '*that red Hat came on your Head, you have quite* '*loſt your Eye ſight, and cannot diſcern your Friends* '*as you were wont.*



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Barr between 3 Swal-'lows volant *Proper*, a 'Chief *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Swallow*. *The* '*Swallow* (ſaith *Upton*) *hath* '*a ſmall Bill and comely* '*Shape, of a ſeemly Black,* '*White on the Belly, and* '*Red about the Throat, ha-*'*ving little Fleſh, but well ſtored with Feathers and* '*large Wings, and therefore is Swift of Flight.* 'Man's Induſtry will hardly ſuffice to perform 'that, which this little Bird doth faſhion out 'in Clay, in making her Neſt. The Bearing of 'the Swallow fitteth well a Man that is Indu-'ſtrious, Prompt, and Ready in the Diſpatch of 'his Buſineſs.

Gules, three cloſe Falcons *Or*, was the Coat of *John Aderton* of *Aderton*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Alexander Radclyffe*.

Colleſt. of the North *per* Glov. *or per* Cheſt. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. *p.* 10.

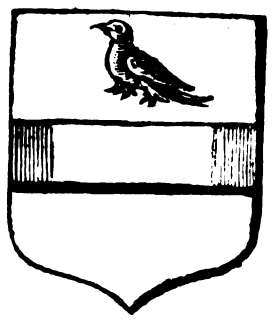
Azure, a Feſs indented between three Pigeons *Or*, is born by the Name of *Pargiter*. This Coat did belong to *Thomas Pargiter* of *Barking* in the County of *Eſſex*, who married *Eleanor*, Daughter of ..... *Huller* of the ſame Place, and had Iſſue *Thomas Pargiter* living in the Year 1614.

Vide Viſit. de Com. Eſſex, by Vincent, p. 244.

It pertain'd alſo, with a Creſcent for a Difference, to *Clement Pargiter* of *London*, living in the Year 1614, who married *Anne*, Daughter of *John Gyle* of *London*, and had Iſſue *Richard Pargiter*.

The ſaid *Clement* was younger Brother to the aforeſaid *Thomas Pargiter* of *Barking*, and ſecond Son of *James Pargiter* of *Barking* already mentioned, and of *London*, buried at *Barking*; which *James* was ſecond Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Pargiter* of *Chipping Norton* in the County of *Oxon*, and Lord Mayor of *London*.

(99) *Kinneir* of that *Ilk*; *Sable*, on a Bend *Or*, three Canary-Birds *Vert*.



Gules, a Feſs *Argent*, in Chief a Martlet *Or*, by the Name of *Condon*; being a Grant from Sir *John Borough*, Norroy King of Arms, to *Thomas Condon* of *Wellerby* in the County of *York*, Eſq; Heir to the Lord *Mordeill*, dated the 22d of *June* 1627.

Or, a Bend *ragulé* ..... in Baſe a Martlet *Gules*, beak'd *Sable*, was the Coat of *Joſeph Eldred*, L. L. B. (ſometimes written *Eldrige*, ſaith *Wood*) and Fellow of *New College* in *Oxon*, who died the 5th of *November* 1645, and was buried in the College Chappel: He was born at *Blackw* ... in the County of *Middleſex*.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 77.



"He beareth *Argent*, "on a Feſs *Azure*, be-"tween two Martlets *Sa-*"*ble*, three *Fleurs de lis* "*Or*, by the Name of "*Huſtler*; and is the Coat-"Armour of Sir *William* "*Huſtler* of *Acklam* in "*Cleaveland* in the Coun-"ty of *York*, Kt.



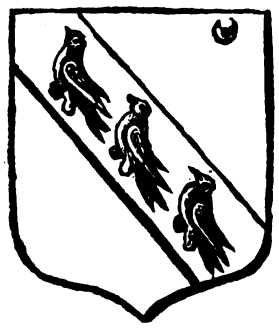
(99) *Macgil* of *Rankillor*; *Gules*, three Martlets *Argent*.



"*Azure*, on a Chief *Or*, "three Martlets *Gules*, "by the Name of *Wray*. "This is the Coat-Ar-"mour of Sir *Theophilus* "*Wray* of *Glentworth* in "*Lincolnſhire*, Bart. As "alſo of Sir *Chriſtopher* "*Wray* of *Aſhby* in the ſaid "County, Baronet.

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'*Argent*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Martlets 'of the Field, is the Coat of Sir *John Frede-* '*rick* of the City of *London*, Knight and Al- 'derman.



"He beareth *Gules*, on "a Bend *Or*, three Mart- "lets *Sable*, by the Name "of *Brabazon*, and is the "Paternal Coat-Armour "of *Edward Brabazon* of "*Ballyarthur* in the Coun- "ty of *Wickloe* in the "Kingdom of *Ireland*, Eſq; "ſecond Son of the Right "Honourable *Edward* Earl of *Meath*, de- "ceaſed.



He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron between three Martlets *Argent*. This Coat is born by Sir *Francis Page*, Kt. one of his Majeſty's Serjeants at Law.

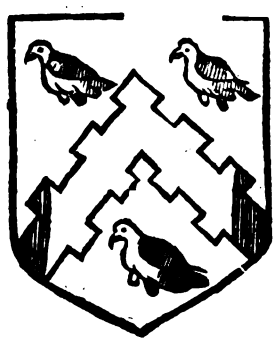
"He beareth *Argent*, a "Chevron between three "Martlets *Sable*, by the "Name of *Wymondeſold*, "and is born by *William Wymondeſold* of *South-* "*well* in the County of *Nottingham*, Eſq; one "of the Society of *Lincolns Inn*.

Argent, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Martlets *Sable*, was the Coat of *Richard Bagot* of *Bagots Bramley* in the County of *Stafford*, living *Anno* 1566, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *William Saunders* of *Welford*, and had Iſſue *Walter* Son and Heir, *Anthony* 2d Son; *Margaret*, *Anne*, Wife of *Richard Broughton*, and *Dorothy*.

Note, That the abovenam'd *Richard Bagot* was Son of *Thomas Bagot*, Eſq; which *Thomas* was Son of Sir *Lewis Bagot* (who was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Marriage of Prince *Arthur*) by his ſecond Wife; which Sir *Lewis* was Son of *John*, the Son of *Richard*, who was Son of Sir *John Bagot*, Kt. which Sir *John* was Son of Sir *Ralph Bagot*, Kt. and Lord of the aforeſaid *Bagot Bramley* in *Staffordſhire*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. Pedig. *of the* North per Glov.

(♉) *Baron* of *Kinnaird* in *Scotland*; *Or*, a Chevron between three Martlets *Sable*.



"He beareth *Gules*, a "Chevron counter-em- "batteled *Ermine*, be- "tween three Martlets "*Or*, by the Name of *Wy-* "*thens*; and is the Coat- "Armour of *Francis Wy-* "*thens* of *Eltham* in *Kent*, "Eſq; one of the Society "of the *Middle Temple*, "*London*, deſcended of the "ancient Family of the "*Wythens*, whoſe Anceſtors have been there "ſeated for ſeveral Generations.

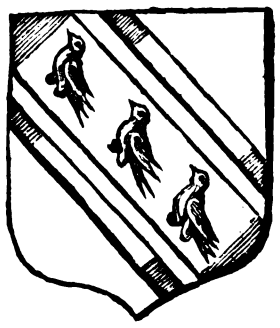
This Coat was granted, *Anno* 1594, to *Robert Wythens* of *London*, Vintner, by *William Dethick* Garter.



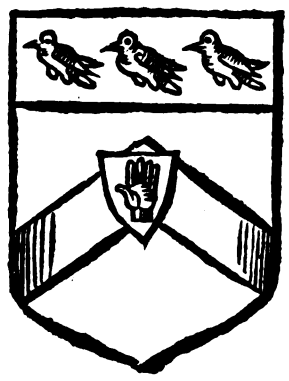
(♊) *Carnes* of that *Ilk*; *Gules*, three Martlets within a Bordure *Or*.

(♋) *Argent*, 3 Martlets *Gules*, within a Bordure *Or*, by the Name of *Cairns*.

(♌) *Argent*, an Orle *Gules*, in Chief three Martlets *Sable*, by the Name of *Rutherford*.



Azure, on a Bend cottiſed *Argent*, three Martlets *Gules*. Theſe Arms were granted to ..... *Edwards* of *London*, and of *South-Houſe*, by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux.



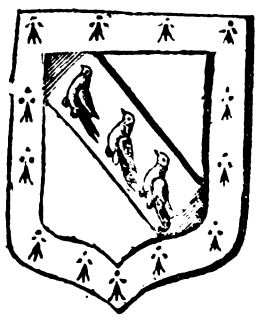
"He beareth *Argent*, a "Chevron *Sable*, on a "Chief of the *Second*, 3 "Martlets of the *Firſt*, "by the Name of *Wild*; "and is the Coat of Sir "*William Wild*, Knight "and Baronet, one of his "Majeſty's Juſtices of the "*Common Pleas*.

Argent, on a Bend engrail'd between two plain Cottiſes *Sable*, three Martlets *Or*, in chief Siniſter, a Creſcent for a Difference, was the Bearing of *Timothy Wilkins*, Eſq; Bedel of Divinity, formerly a Captain in the Parliament Army; afterwards one of the ſtout Defendants of *Pontefract* Caſtle againſt *Cromwel*'s Army. He died at his Houſe in *Haly-well* the 4th of *October* 1671, aged 54, and was buried according to his Will in the remoteſt Part of *Haly-well* Church-yard, *i. e.* near

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i. e. near the South Door that leadeth thereunto. He was Son of *Walter Wilkins* of *Oxon*, Goldſmith, and younger Brother of Dr. *John Wilkins* Biſhop of *Cheſter*.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 122.

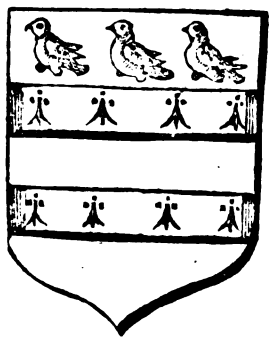


He beareth *Gules*, on a Bend *Or*, 3 Martlets *Azure*, within a Bordure *Ermine*, by the Name of *Collins*. This Coat was teſtified under the Hand and Seal of Sir *William Segar*, Garter, to *Thomas Collins* of *Brightling* in the County of *Suſſex*, Gent. and Lord of the Mannor of *Sockwith*, Son of *Thomas* of the ſame Place, who was Son of *Alexander*, the Son of *Alexander*, Son and Heir of *John Collins* of *Suſſex*.

Vid. Viſit. de Com. Suſſex, in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 27. fo. 130.



Ermine, on two Barrs *Gules*, three Martlets *Or*, is born by the Name of *Ward*, and was granted to *William Ward* of *Houghton Parva* in the County of *Northampton*, and to his Siſters *Mary* and *Dorothy*, by Sir *Thomas St. George* Garter, and Sir *Henry St. George* Clarencieux, the 31ſt of *May* 1695, in the 7th Year of *Will.* III.



He beareth *Gules*, two Barrs *Ermine*, in Chief three Martlets *Or*, by the Name of *Sare*. Which Coat was confirmed to *Adie Sare* of *Norton* in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Peace for the ſaid County, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 7th of *February*, in the 10th Year of King *James* I.

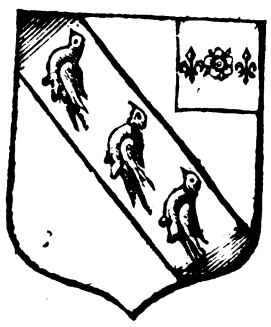


Argent, a Feſs *Azure*, between three Martlets in Chief *Gules*, and a Chevron in Baſe of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Tey*, and was granted by *William Dethick* Garter, to *John Tey* of *London*, Hoſier, *Anno* 1595.

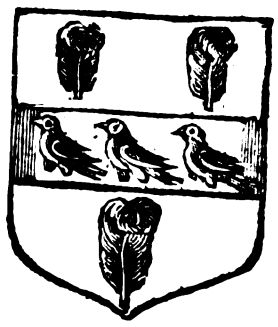
(G) *Argent*, three Martlets between two Gemels in Bend (or as ſome call them, double cottiſed) belongs to *Normanvell* of *Gargunock* in *Scotland*.



"He beareth *Pearl*, on "a Chevron *Saphire*, be- "tween three Martlets "*Diamond*, as many Creſ- "cents *Topaz*. This is "the Paternal Coat-Ar- "mour of the Right Ho- "nourable *Edward Wat- "ſon*, Baron *Rockingham* "of *Rockingham Caſtle* in "*Northamptonſhire*; a great Sufferer for his Ma- "jeſty (as was his Lordſhip's Father) in the "late unhappy Wars; Son of *Lewis* Lord *Rock- "ingham*, by the Lady *Eleanor*, Siſter to *John* "Earl of *Rutland*." Now they have the additional Title of Earl of *Rockingham*.



He beareth *Or*, on a Bend *Azure*, three Martlets *Argent*, on a ſiniſter Canton of the *Second*, a Roſe of the *Field*, between two *Fleurs de lis* of the *Third*, by the Name of *Harding*. This Coat was granted to *Robert Harding*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, and at the Date hereof, Sheriff Elect of the ſaid City, (Son of *John Harding*, who was Son of *John Harding* of *Newport Pagnel* in the County of *Bucks*) by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, and *William Flower* Norroy.



Azure, on a Feſs *Argent*, between three Oſtrich Feathers erected *Proper*, as many Martlets *Sable*: Theſe are the Arms of *Samuel Tufnel* of *Langleys*, in the Pariſh of *Waltham Magna*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; now one of the Burgeſſes of Parliament for *Maldon* in the ſame County, Son and Heir of *John Tufnel*, late of the City of *London*, and of *Monken-Hadley* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; deceas'd, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, one of the Siſters to Sir *William Jolliff*, Kt. deſcended from the ancient Family of *Jolliff* of *Staffordſhire*) which *John* was the ſecond Son and Heir of *Richard Tufnel* of St. *Olave*'s *Southwark* in the County of *Surry*, and of *Monken-Hadley* aforeſaid, Eſquire, Member of Parliament for the ſaid Borough of *Southwark*, at the Time of his Death in *Auguſt* 1640, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *William Humphreys* of *Surry*, Gent. which *Richard* was Son and Heir of another *Richard Tufnel* of *Monken-Hadley* in the County of *Middleſex* aforeſaid, Gent. in which County, as alſo in *Bedfordſhire* and *Hertfordſhire*, this Name and Family have been of conſiderable Antiquity. This Account was drawn up by *Robert Dale*, Eſq; *Suffolk Herald*.

Argent,

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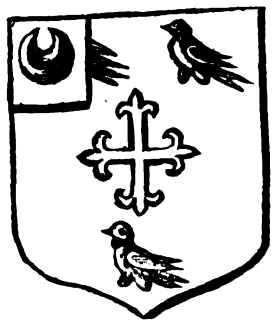
Argent, on a Chevron between three Martlets *Vert*, as many Croſſes *Patée fichée* of the *Firſt*, was the Coat of *Roger Aſhow* of the *Hill*, who married *Jane*, Daughter to Sir *James Hurrington* of *Weſtley* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Knight, and (ſaith *Glover*) hath Iſſue *Thomas*, *Leonard*, *Anthony*, *Margaret*, and *Alice*.

Collect. per Glover, *or per* Cheſt. *in* M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 5.

This Coat was confirm'd to *Leonard Aſhaw* of ..... in the County of *Lancaſter*, Son of *Leonard*, Son of *Roger Aſhaw* of the *Hill* in the ſaid County, *Eſq*; by Sir *William Segar*, Garter.

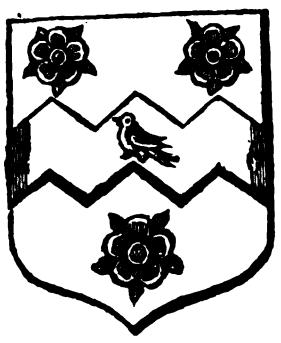
Int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.

He beareth *Argent*, on a Chevron between three Martlets *Sable*, as many Mullets *Or*, by the Name of *Madiſſon*.



Argent, a Croſs Patonce between three Martlets *Gules*, on a Canton *Azure*, a Creſcent *Or*, was granted to *Robert le Brid* alias *Bird* of *Briexon* in the County of *Cheſter*, *Feb.* 20. 1575, by *William Flower*, Norroy.

Vide Grants of Arms.



Argent, on a Feſs *dancetté* between three Roſes *Gules*, ſeeded *Or*, and bearded *Vert*, a Martlet for a Difference of the 3d, was born by *Tho. Smyth*, Alderman of *Oxford*, who dy'd at his Houſe in St. *Aldate*'s Pariſh, the 20th of *April* 1646, and was buried by his Anceſtors in St. *Aldate*'s Church. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Wilmot* of St. *Aldate*'s Pariſh, Baker, by whom he had Iſſue *Oliver Smyth*, who married ..... Daughter of ..... *Bohun* or *Boon*, Deputy-Recorder of *Oxon*, and by her had Iſſue ..... who was married to ..... *Evans* of *New-Inn*, then Miniſter of *Twyford* in *Bucks*. The ſaid *Thomas Smyth* had a Daughter named *Anne*, who was married to *George Wake*, L. L. D. ſometime Fellow of *Magdalen* College and Proctor of the Univerſity, afterwards Maſter of the Hoſpital of *Northampton*; and *Elizabeth*, married to *Gabriel Seymour* of *Oxon*.

The ſaid *Oliver Smyth*, Son of *Thomas*, dy'd at his Houſe in *Grand-poole*, the 14th of *March* 1666-7, and was buried by his Father; he was commonly called *Oliver Smyth*, Junior.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. p. 80.



Azure, on a Chevron between three Hawks Heads *Or*, a Martlet *Gules*, was allow'd and confirmed to *William Awbrey* of the County of *Brecknock*, Gent. Doctor of Laws, and a Deſcendant from the ancient Family of *Anbrey* of *Wales*, by *Robert Cook*, the 10th of *June*, 1652.

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſh. Num. 844. Vinc. No. 157. 429.



Gules, on a Feſs *dancetté Argent*, between ſix Lyons rampant *Or*, three Martlets *Sable*, was the Coat of *Walter Griffith* of *Wichnor* in the County of *Stafford*, Eſq; living in the Year 1569. who married *Katherine*, Daughter of *Edward Blunt*, of *Kiderminſter* in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq; and by her had Iſſue *Henry Griffith* Son and Heir, aged 12, in the Year 1569.

Note, That the above-nam'd *Walter* was Son and Heir of Sir *George Griffith*, the Eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Walter*, who was Son and Heir of Sir *Walter*, the Son and Heir of Sir *John*, who was Son and Heir of *Thomas Griffith*, Eſq; which *Thomas* was the Son and Heir of Sir *Rees ap Griffith*, Kt. Son and Heir of Sir *Rees ap Griffith*, Kt.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. Pedig. per Glover.



Or, on a Chevron *Gules*, between three Falcons Heads eraſed *Sable*, as many Acorns ſlipped with Leaves *Argent*, on a Canton of the *Third* 3 Martlets, of the *Fourth*, is born by the Name of *Anderſon*, and was granted to *Henry Anderſon* of the Town of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*, Gent. by *Gilbert Dethick* Norroy, *November* the 3d, in the firſt Year of *Edward* the Sixth.



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Croſs *Patonce* between " four Martlets *Sable*, a " Canton *Erminois*, by the " Name of *Stringer*; and " is the Coat-Armour of " *Thomas Stringer* of *Bex-* " *wells* in the County of " *Eſſex*, Eſq;

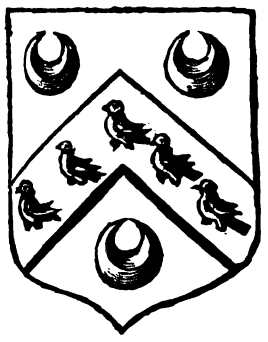
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Argent, on three Barrs *Gules*, five Martlets in Saltire *Or*, is born by the Name of *Ward*, and was confirmed to *William* and *Richard Ward*, Brethren, Sons of *William Ward* of *Pilton* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. by *William Segar* Garter, the 21ſt of *July* 1614, in the 12th Year of King *James* the Firſt.

Her. Off. London, C. 24. 104. a.



Argent, on a Chevron *Sable*, between three Creſcents *Gules*, five Martlets of the *Firſt*, was confirmed to *Peter Temple* of *Burton Daſſet* in the County of *Warwick*, the 18th of *February* 1569, in the 12th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. *Num.* 844.



Argent, on a Bend between ſix Martlets *Sable*, an Annulet for a Difference, was the Coat of *Henry Tempeſt* of *Broughton*, who married *Iſabel*, a baſe Daughter of Sir *Ingram Percy*, and by her had Iſſue *Stepham* Son and Heir, *Henry* ſecond Son, and *George* third Son; alſo three Daughters, *Anne*, *Dorothy*, and *Mary*. Which *Henry* firſt mentioned, was, by the firſt Wife, eldeſt Son and Heir of *Stepham*, which *Stepham* was ſecond Son and Heir of *Roger*, which *Roger* was (of five) the eldeſt Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *William*, which *William* was Son and Heir of *Roger Tempeſt* of *Broughton*, deſcended of a 5th Brother out of the Houſe of *Braſwell*.

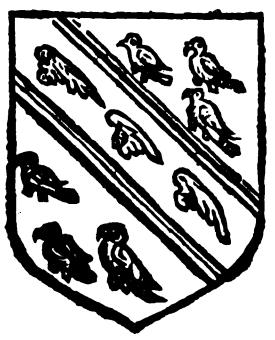
M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. *Numb.* 834. Pedig. per Glov. Ped. *in* p. 22. Arms *in* Alph.



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Bend engrailed between " ſix Martlets *Sable*, by " the Name of *Tempeſt*. " This with the Arms of " *Ulſter*, is the Bearing of " Sir *Tho. Tempeſt* of *Stella* " in the Biſhoprick of " *Durham*, Baronet; a de- " lightful Seat, pleaſantly " ſituated on the South- " ſide of the River *Tyne*.



'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Bend *Argent*, cotiſed *Or*, 'between ſix Martlets of 'the *Same*. This Coat- 'Armour pertaineth to 'the ancient Family of *de* '*Labere*, whereof *Richard* '*de Labere* of *Southam*, in 'the County of *Glouce-* '*ſter*, Eſq; is lineally de- 'ſcended. *The Martlet, or Martinet*, (ſaith *Be-* '*kenhawb*) *hath Legs ſo exceeding ſhort, that they can* '*by no Means go: And thereupon, it ſeemeth, the* 'Grecians *do call them* Apodes, quaſi ſine pedi- 'bus; *not becauſe they do want Feet, but becauſe* '*they have not ſuch Uſe of their Feet as other Birds* '*have. And if perchance they fall upon the Ground,* '*they cannot raiſe themſelves upon their Feet, as* '*others do, and ſo prepare themſelves to flight. For* '*this Cauſe they are accuſtomed to make their Neſts* '*upon Rocks and other high Places, from whence they* '*may eaſily take their flight, by Means of the Support* '*of the Air. Hereupon it came, that this Bird is* '*painted in Arms without Feet: And for this Cauſe* '*it is alſo given for a Difference of younger Brethren,* '*to put them in mind to truſt to their Wings of* '*Vertue and Merit, to raiſe themſelves, and not to* '*their Legs, having little Land to put their Foot* '*on.*



" He beareth *Or*, on " a Bend *Gules*, cotti- " ſed *Azure*, between " ſix Martlets of the *Se-* " *cond*, three Wings *Ar-* " *gent*, by the Name of " *Walden*; and is the " Paternal Coat-Ar- " mour of Sir *Lionel* " *Walden* of *Huntington* " in *Huntingtonſhire*, Kt. " lineally deſcended " from *Robert Walden*, ſecond Brother of Sir *Ri-* " *chard Walden*, Kt. Lord of *Erith* in *Kent*, in " the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, which ſaid " Sir *Richard*'s Daughter and Co-heir *Elizabeth*, " was married to *George Talbot*, fourth Earl of " *Shrewsbury* of that Family; by whom he had " Iſſue *Anne* (ſole Heir of her Mother) who " married *Peter Compton*, Eſq; by whom he had " Iſſue *Henry* Lord *Compton*, Anceſtor to the " preſent Earl of *Northampton*. The aforeſaid " Sir *Lionel*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Co- " heir of Mr. *Charles Balam* in *Cambridgeſhire*, " hath Iſſue *Lionel*, *Mary*, and *Catharina*.



Argent, on a Feſs between ſix Martlets *Gules*, three Cinquefoils of the *Field*, was the Bearing of *Richard Waſhbourne*, Batchelor of *Divinity*, Petty Cannon and Chantor of *Chriſt-Church Oxon*, as alſo Prebend of *Chicheſter*, who died

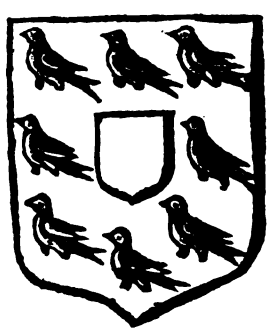
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died unmarried the 28th of *May* 1672, aged 75, and was buried under the North Wall of the North Iſle or Tranſcript joining to the Church Cathedral. He was born in *Surry*, of a gentile Family; but at his firſt coming to the Univerſity, was enter'd a poor Scholar of *Exeter* College.

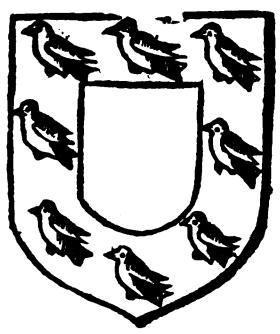
M.S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p.125.

'Twas born alſo by *William Waſhbourne*, Batchelor of Divinity, Fellow of *Oriel* College, and one of the Prebends of *Glouceſter*. He died the 28th of *Novemb.* 1675, aged 66, or thereabouts, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Glouceſter*, where he hath a Monument.

He was born in the Dioceſe of *Worceſter*, and was of Kin to the aforeſaid *Richard Waſhbourne*, and the ſeventh Son of *John Waſhbourne* of *Wychenford* in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq;



Gules, an Ineſcutcheon within eight Martlets in Orle *Argent*, is the Coat of Sir *Andrew Chadwick* of *Chadwick* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Kt.



" He beareth *Or*, an In-
" eſcutcheon within an
" Orle of Martlets *Sable*,
" by the Name of *Brown-*
" *low*; and is born by
" Sir *John Brownlow* of
" *Belton* near *Grantham*
" in *Lincolnſhire*, Baro-
" net.

Gules, an Ineſcutcheon *Argent*, within an Orle of Martlets *Or*, is born by the Name of *Chamberlaine*, and was confirmed to Sir *Thomas Chamberlaine* of *Coleman-ſtreet*, *London*, with the Grant of a new Creſt, by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, *Anno* 1661.

CHAP. XXI.

'FROM predable Fowls that are ſavage, 'we come to Fowls domeſtical and 'homebred, that are delighted with Man's So-'ciety: Such are theſe that follow, with their 'like.



'He beareth *Saphire*, 'three Cocks *Pearl*, arm-'ed, creſted, and jellop-'ed *Proper*. This is the 'Bearing of the Right Ho-'nourable *O-Brian Co-'kaine*, Viſcount *Cullen* in '*Ireland*, whoſe Seat is at '*Ruſton* in *Northampton-'ſhire*. As ſome account 'the Eagle the Queen, and the Swallow or Wag-'tail the Lady, ſo may I term this the Knight 'among Birds, being both of noble Courage, 'and alſo prepared evermore to the Battel, ha-'ving his Comb for an Helmet, his ſharp and 'hooked Bill for a Faulchion or Court-lax to 'ſlaſh and wound his Enemy; and as a com-'pleat Soldier armed Cap a-pe, he hath his Legs 'armed with Spurs, giving Example to the va-'liant Soldier to expel Danger by fight, and 'not by flight. The Cock croweth when he 'is Victor, and giveth a Teſtimony of his Con-'queſt. If he be vanquiſhed, he ſhunneth the 'Light and Society of Men. Of all Birds, this 'may be beſt ſaid in blazon to be armed, that is 'thus furniſhed and prepared to the Encounter. 'He is the Herald of the Day, and the Sentinal 'of the Night for his Vigilancy.

(𝔑) *Cockburn* of *Langtoun* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, three Cocks *Gules*.

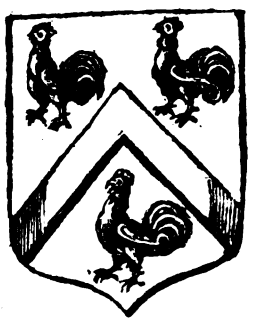


'He beareth *Argent*, 3 'Capons *Sable*, armed, 'creſted, and jawlopped '*Or*, by the Name of *Ca-'penhurſt*. I do term theſe 'Capons armed, becauſe '*Naturâ ſunt bellicoſi, tam-'etſi caſtratione facti ſunt 'omninò imbelles*, by Na-'ture they were valorous, 'though by reaſon of their kerving, their Cou-'rage is not only abated, but utterly taken 'away. This Bird, becauſe he waxeth the Fat-'ter for being kerved, is brought for one of the 'Arguments to prove the ſingle Life the hap-'pieſt, and that *Cælibes* are *Cælites*, the ſingle 'Life, the Saint-like Life. But *Lipſius* muſt 'bring better Witneſſes than Capons to approve 'the Truth hereof, before it will be received for 'Truth.

(𝔑) *Ar-*

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(99) *Argent*, on a Feſs *Gules*, three Cocks *Or*, by the Name of *Ogill.*



He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron *Or*, between three Cocks *Argent*, creſted and watled of the *Second*, membred *Sable*, by the Name of *Crow*. This Coat was allow'd to *Gyles Crow* of *Braſted* in the County of *Kent*, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1586.

Gules, a Chevron *Ermine*, between three Cocks *Or*, is born by the Name of *Gokeyn*, and was the Coat of *John Gokeyn*, Son of *Arnold Gokeyn*, *Anno* 1609, atteſted by *John Philpot*, *Somerſet* Herald.

Ermine, a Chevron between three Cocks *Azure*, did belong to *John Glaſcock* of *High-Eſter* in the County of *Eſſex*, who married *Joan*, Daughter and Co-heir of —— *Howe*, and had Iſſue *John Glaſcock*, Son and Heir, (who married *Anne*, Daughter of —— *Grantham*) *Thomas* ſecond Son, *Edward* third Son, and *William* fourth Son.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 21. 110.

It pertain'd alſo, with a Creſcent for a Difference, to *Richard Glaſcok*, younger Brother of the aforeſaid *John*; which *Richard*, being ſecond Son, took to Wife *Grace*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Muſgrave*, by whom he had Iſſue *John* and *Robert*: *John*, his eldeſt Son, married two Wives, but died without Iſſuemale, leaving only two Daughters, *Mary* by his firſt Wife, and *Anne* by his Second.

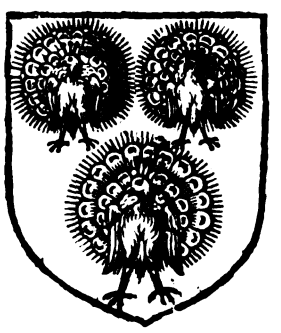
Robert, the ſecond Son of the ſaid *Richard*, married *Frances*, Daughter and Heir of *John Timpley*——

Note, That *John Glaſcock* of *Eſſex*, and *Richard* his Brother, both aforementioned, were Sons of *William Glaſcock*, which *William* was Son and Heir of *Richard*, the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *Richard*, who was Son and Heir of *William*, the Son and Heir of *Thomas*, who was Son and Heir of *Edward*, the Son and Heir of *John Glaſcock* who liv'd in the 38th of *Edward* III.

This Coat was confirmed, with a Mullet on the Chevron *Or*, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, *Temp. Eliz. Reg. Anno Dom.* 1571, to *William Glaſcock* of *Much Dunmore* in the County of *Eſſex*, and to *John Glaſcock* of *Rokeſwell*, both Brethren.



He beareth *Gules*, a Feſs between three Cocks heads eraſed *Argent*, barbed and creſted *Or*, by the Name of *Alcock*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, and *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, by Patent dated the 8th of *June* 1616, to *Thomas Alcock* of *Sibertoft* in the County of *Leiceſter*.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Peacocks in their 'Pride *Proper*, by the 'Name of *Pawne*. The 'Peacock is ſo proud, that 'when he erecteth his Fan 'of Plumes, he admireth 'himſelf. And ſome write, 'that he ſwalloweth up 'his Excrements, becauſe 'he envieth Man the Uſe thereof. Indeed thoſe 'which are moſt proud, are generally of ſuch 'ſluttiſh and dirty Qualities. He diſplayeth his 'Plumes againſt the Rays of the Sun, that 'they may gliſter the more glorioufly: and he 'loſeth this beautiful Train yearly, with the 'Fall of the Leaf; at which Time he becometh 'baſhful, and ſeeketh Corners, where he may 'be ſecret from the Sight of Men, until the 'Spring of the Year, when his Train beginneth 'to be renewed. And ſuch is the Quality of 'many Dames, who being painted and richly 'attired, cannot keep within Doors; but being 'undreſſed and in their own Colours, they are 'loth any Man ſhould ſee them.

Sable, three Peacocks in their Pride *Argent*, a Chief embatteled *Or*, is born by the Name of *Peacock*, and was granted to *Simon Peacock* of *Burnhall* in the County Palatine of *Durham*, and the ſeveral Deſcendants of his Body lawfully begotten, by Sir *Thomas St. George* Garter, and Sir *John Dugdale* Norroy, the 10th of *November* 1688, in the fourth of King *James* the Second.

Sable, three Lapwings (or Peacocks) heads eraſed *Argent*, was the Coat of *Edmund Waring* of *Lea* in the County of *Stafford*, and of *Owlbury* in the County of *Salop*, Eſq; living in the Year 1623. He married *Mary*, Siſter and Heir to *Robert Broughton* of *Owlbury* aforeſaid, by whom he had *Walter*, *Radulph*, *Robert* and *Dorothy*.

Note, That the ſaid *Edmund* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *Michael*, the Son and Heir of *Nicholas*, all of *Lea* near *Wolverhampton* in *Staffordſhire*.

The ſaid *Edmund* had three Brothers, *viz. Robert Waring* of *Wilford* in the County of *Not-*

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tingham, ſecond Son, *Michael Waring* of *London*, Merchant, third Son, and *Richard* of *London*, Grocer, fourth Son.

M. S. à Wood, F. 3. fol. 65.

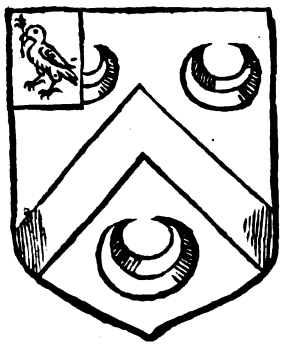


'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron *Sable*, between 'three Turkycocks in 'their Pride *Proper*, by 'the Name of *Yeo*; and 'is the Coat of *Paul Yeo* 'of *North-Petherwin* in *De-* 'vonſhire, Eſq;



Argent, on a Pile *Azure*, between two Croſs-croſslets *Gules*, a Dove volant upright *Argent*, beak'd and member'd of the *Third*, is born by the Name of *Kytchyn*, and was granted by *William Flower* Norroy, the 12th of *February* 1578, in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Kytchyn*, ſometime of *Belper* in the County of *Derby*, and at the Date hereof of *Iſlington* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq;

M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834. *p.* 13.



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Chevron between three " Creſcents *Sable*, on a " Canton of the *Second*, " a Dove with an Olive- " branch in her Bill, all " *Proper*, by the Name " of *Walker*, and is " born by *Thomas Wal-* " *ker* of the *Inner-Temple*, " *London*, Eſq; (ſometime Comptroller of the " ſaid Society) Son of *Thomas Walker* of *War-* " *wickſhire*, Eſq; who was deſcended from an " ancient Family in the County of *Leiceſter*, and " alſo by his Mother, from Sir *Thomas Chamber-* " *lain* of *Preſtbury* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Kt. who " was Ambaſſador to King *Henry* the VIIth and " VIIIth, *Edward* the VIth and Queen *Mary*; " and he was the Firſt that brought Coaches " into *England*; which Family is deſcended " from Count *Tankerville* in *Normandy*. The " ſaid *Thomas Walker*, the Bearer hereof, is now " married to *Elizabeth Games*, Daughter and " Co-heir of *Hoo Games* of *Newton* in *Brecknock-* " *ſhire*, Eſq; who is deſcended from Sir *David* " *Gam*, who was imploy'd by King *Henry* the " Fifth, to view the *French* Army before the " Battle of *Agincourt*, who brought Word to " the King, That there were enough to kill, " enough to run away, and enough to be ta- " ken Priſoners; which ſucceeded accordingly. " Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in his Hiſtory of the " World, makes mention of this Story, and " compares him to *Mago*, *Hannibal*'s Brother. " In the ſaid Expedition, the ſaid Sir *David* " took the Duke of *Nevers* Priſoner; for which " good Service he had his Arms given him, and " was made a Knight Banneret in the Field. " This Story *Dryden*, in his Hiſtory of the Bat- " tel of *Agincourt*, treats of at large. From " *Gladdice de Gam*, Daughter of Sir *David Gam*, " are deſcended the preſent Marqueſs of *Wor-* " *ceſter* and the Earl of *Pembroke*, with ſeveral " other of the Nobility. The Family of the " *Gams* is deſcended from *Tewdor*, the great " King of *South Wales*, where the ſaid Family " is of that repute, that thoſe that marry into " the ſame, do frequently aſſume for their Chri- " ſtian Name their Surname, *viz. Gam* or " *Games*.



Azure, three Doves riſing *Argent*, their Legs *Gules*, and crown'd with ducal Coronets *Or*, was the Bearing of *Richard Baylie*, D. D. Preſident of St. *John*'s College, and Dean of *Saliſbury*, who dy'd at *Saliſbury* the 27th of *July* 1667, between three and four in the Morning, aged about 80. His Body was brought thence and laid in a little Repoſitory on the Left-hand of Dr. *Juxon* at the high Altar in St. *John*'s College Chappel. He was born at *Coventry* in *Warwickſhire*, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Dr. *John Robinſon*, Arch-deacon of *Nottingham*, and Niece to Dr. *Laud*, Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, by whom he had Iſſue *Richard*, eldeſt Son, a Merchant of *London*, *John*, ſecond Son, L. L. B. Chancellor of *Welles*, and four Daughters, *viz.* —— Wife of —— *Michell*, a Merchant of *London*, *Sarah*, ſecond Daughter, Wife of —— *Dighton*, by *Stratford* upon *Avon* in the County of *Warwick*, Gent. *Mary*, third Daughter, Wife of *Peter Mews*, L. L. D. Arch-deacon of *Berks*, now (ſaith *à Wood*) Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, (ſhe dy'd in Child-bed without Iſſue;) and *Elizabeth*, fourth Daughter, unmarried.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. *p.* 141.

(M) *Winton* of *Strickmartine*; *Argent*, a Chevron between three Turtle-Doves *Azure*.

Argent, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Wood-Doves *Proper*, was confirm'd and exemplified by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 16th of *June* in the Year 1602, and 44th of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Anthony Scarell* of *Thanks*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Gent. Heir of his Family, *viz.* the Son of *Wymond*, Son of *John*, Son of *Richard Scarell*, Gent. who lived in the Time of *Edward* the IVth, and was of *Thanks* aforeſaid, and then bare the ſaid Arms.

Fauſtina E. 1. *in* Biblioth. Cotton.

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Or, a Feſs *dancetté Ermine*, between three Popinjays or Parrots *Vert*, pertain'd to *Francis Quarles* who married *Dorcas*, Daughter of *John Dayly* of *Chriſtmonton* in the County of *Oxford*, Eſq; which *Francis* was Son and Heir of *George*, eldeſt Son and Heir of *Francis Quarles* of *Ufford*, Eſq; by his firſt Wife; which *Francis* was Son and Heir of *George Quarles* of *Ufford*, in the County of *Northhampton*, Auditor to King *Henry* the VIIth, and King *Henry* the VIIIth, who was Son and Heir of —— *Quarles* of ——

It pertain'd alſo to *Francis Quarles*, Son of *Francis Quarles* of *London*, Merchant, the third Son of *Francis Quarles* of *Ufford* aforeſaid, Eſq; by his firſt Wife.

It pertain'd alſo to Sir *Robert Quarles* of *Stewards* in *Rumford*, in the County of *Eſſex*, eldeſt Son and Heir of *James Quarles*, Clerk of the Green-cloth, who dy'd the 25th of *September* in the Year 1599, being 5th Son of *Francis Quarles* of *Ufford* aforeſaid, by his ſecond Wife.

Vid. Viſit. of Eſſex, mark'd C. 21. 48. in Her. Off.

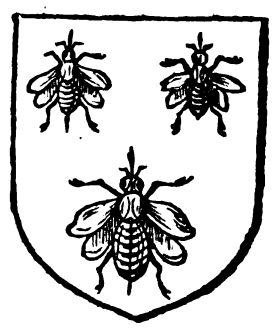
It pertain'd alſo to *Jonas* and *John Quarles*, Sons of *John*, the 9th Son of the ſaid *Francis Quarles*.

(99) *Wincheſter*; *Argent*, a Vine-Tree growing out of the Baſe, leav'd and fructed, between two Popinjays addorſed, ſtanding at the Foot, and feeding upon the Cluſters, all *Proper*.



Gules, on a Bend *Argent*, between two Lyons rampant *Or*, three Popinjays or Parrots *Vert*, was the Arms of *Aſhabell Partrige* of *London*, Eſq; one of the principal Goldſmiths to Queen *Elizabeth*, as appears by a Grant thereof to him, under the Hand and Seal of *William Harvey*, Eſq; Clarencieux King of Arms, in the Year 1559, and firſt of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

'Like as there are Inſect-Animals that live 'upon the Earth, as hath been before ſhewed, 'in ſhutting up the Tract of Terreſtrial Ani-'mals: So are there in like Sort, Inſects that 'live above the Earth, whereof I purpoſe to 'produce ſome few Examples, and ſo to put an 'End to this Treatiſe of ſuch Animals as do live 'above the Earth in the Air.



'He beareth *Azure*, 3 'Bees volant, *En arriere*, 'by the Name of *By*. 'The Bee I may well rec-'kon a domeſtick Inſect, 'being ſo pliable to the Be-'nefit of the Keeper. The 'admirable Policy and 'Regulation of whoſe 'Commonwealth, both in 'Peace and in War, with the ſeveral Duties 'both of the ſovereign Bee, and of the Subjects, 'is beyond belief, and will ask as large a Vo-'lume as the Commonwealth, either of *Plato* or '*Lycurgus*, to ſet it forth as it deſerveth.

'Theſe ſmall and ſlender Bodies are indowed 'with a perfect Soul (if I may ſo ſay) as by the 'Effects appeareth: For they do not only live 'and engender, but alſo have the Uſe of the 'Senſes, as Sight, Hearing, Smelling, Taſting 'and Feeling, no leſs than other Volatiles or 'flying Animals; and in ſome of them we may 'obſerve a ſingular Sharpneſs of Wit, and (to 'ſpeak with *Solomon*) Fulneſs of Wiſdom; as 'in theſe Bees and ſuch others. *Great is the Lord 'therefore that made them, and right marvellous alſo 'is he in all his Works, who hath given this Ful-'neſs of Wiſdom to theſe contemptible Crea-'tures.*

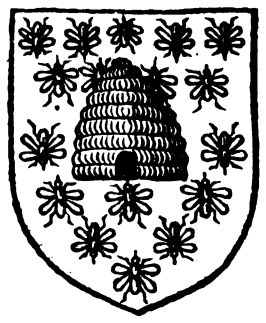
'The Bee is reputed to be of a doubtful Kind, 'in regard that it is uncertain, whether he may 'be fitly number'd among the Savage or dome-'ſtical Kind of Animals; therefore they are rec-'koned his that hath obtained the Poſſeſſion of 'them according to our vulgar Speech, *Catch 'that catch may.* They are ſaid to be *feræ na-'turæ*: Therefore the Bees that do ſwarm on 'your Trees, until you have gathered them in-'to an Hive, they are no more reckoned yours, 'than the Birds that do build their Neſts in 'your Tree: But being once hived, they ceaſe 'to be publick, and ſhall be adjudg'd the Poſ-'ſeſſor's, though he be not intereſted in the 'Ground: And 'till then, it is lawful for any 'Man to take the Honycombs, if they have any 'at all. Alſo a Swarm eſcaped out of your 'Hives, is no longer reckoned yours than you 'have them in Sight, and it is lawful for you ſo 'long to proſecute them; but if they fly out of 'your ſight, *fiunt occupantis.*

'The *Egyptians* reckoned the Bee, a Figure of 'regal Power, becauſe in him (beſides the Na-'ture of brute Animals) he is conſtituted a King, 'that adminiſtreth his Function (as it were) by 'deep Counſel, foraſmuch as he is void of Sting, 'and governeth his Hive, as his Common-'wealth, altogether by Lenity.

'If a Bee ſting a dead Carcaſe, ſhe loſeth not 'her Sting; but if ſhe ſting a living Man, ſhe 'loſeth her Sting. So Death ſtinging us, who 'were as dead Fleſh, did not loſe his Sting: But 'ſtinging Chriſt, hath loſt his Sting. There-'fore we may ſay, *O Death, where is thy Sting,* '&c. 1 *Cor.* 15. Death hath only the Name of

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'Death, but not the Sting of Death; as the 'brazen Serpent in the Wilderneſs had the 'Form and Shape of a Serpent, but not the 'Life nor Sting of a Serpent, *Num.* 29, 9.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Bee-hive beſet with Bees 'diverſely volant *Sable*, by 'the Name of *Rooe* of '*Cheſhire*.

This Coat was confirmed to *Samuel Rowe* of *Macclesfield* in the County of *Cheſter*, Gent. (one of the Fellows of the Honourable Society of *Grey's Inn*) and to *William Rowe* his younger Brother, (both being Deſcendants of the ancient Family of *Rowe* of the ſaid County and Place, who bare the ſame) by *William Ryley*, Eſq; Norroy, the 20th of *March* 1653, which Grant was declared void by Authority, ſoon after King *Charles* the Second's happy Reſtoration.

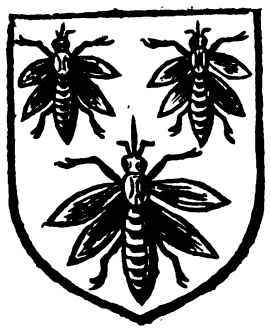
'*The Bee* (ſaith the wiſe Man) *is the Leaſt of* '*Birds, but ſhe is of much Vertue; and ſhe pro-* '*videth both Honey for Pleaſure, and Wax for* '*Thrift.* And not only do they carefully pre- 'ſerve their own petty State, but by their La- 'bours do much ſway in all human States and 'Policies alſo; as is ſaid in that Verſe,

'*The Calf, the Gooſe, the Bee;*
'*The World is ruled by theſe Three.*

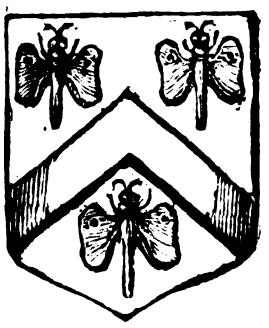
'Meaning, that Wax, Pens, and Parchment, 'ſway all Mens Eſtates. Bees have three Pro- 'perties of the beſt Kind of Subjects; they ſtick 'cloſe to their King; they are very induſtrious 'for their livelihood, expelling all idle Drones: 'They will not ſting any but ſuch as firſt pro- 'voke them, and then they are moſt fierce.



'He beareth *Sable*, an 'Harveſt-fly in Pale, vo- 'lant, *en arriere*, *Argent*, 'by the Name of *Bolowre*. 'As touching Inſects that 'live above the Earth in 'the Air, *Pliny* giveth this 'general Note, *That all* '*ſuch as are armed with a* '*Sting in their Body or* '*Tail, have four Wings a piece; and none again* '*above two, that carry their Weapon in their Mouth.* '*To the Former* (ſaith he) *Nature hath given it* '*for their Revenge; to the Other, only to feed them-* '*ſelves withal, and to content Nature. All Inſects* '(ſaith the ſame Author) *having hard Eyes, have* '*their Fore-feet longer than the Reſt, to the End,* '*that with them they may upon Occaſion ſcour their* '*Eyes.*



'He beareth *Sable*, three 'Gad-bees volant, *en ar-* '*riere*, *Argent*, by the 'Name of *Barninghill*. 'This Fly maketh a great 'humming Noiſe when 'he flieth, and of ſome is 'called the Gad-bee, and 'of others the Dun-fly, 'Brimeſey, or Horſe-fly, 'which, in the Summer-time, do grievouſly vex 'Cattle, having (as *Ælianus* ſaith) *a Sting both* '*great and ſtiff*, Theſe are of the Nature of 'common Barretors, Pettifoggers, and Promo- 'ters, which are ever diſturbing the quiet State 'of their civil and honeſt Neighbours.



"He beareth *Azure*, a "Chevron between three "Butterflies volant *Ar-* "*gent*, by the Name of "*Papillon*; and is the Pa- "ternal Coat of *Thomas* "*Papillon* of the City of "*London*, and of *Aw-* "*cridge*, alias *Acryſſe* in "*Kent*, Eſq;

CHAP. XXII.

'HAVING finiſhed our intended Survey 'of Animals, both Terreſtrial and Ae- 'rial, and of their Uſe in Armory; I will now '(according to Order) proceed to the Handling 'of watery Animals, being ſuch as have their 'principal Abode and Relief in the Waters; as 'Fiſhes of all Sorts. As Fiſhes are of a leſs 'compleat Nature than earthly or aerial Ani- 'mals, ſo muſt they, in Reaſon, be of leſs eſteem 'in Coat-Armour, *Data paritate geſtantium*, un- 'leſs the Quality of the Bearer add an Honour 'thereto: Becauſe thoſe others do approach 'much

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'much nearer to the Nature of Man, than the 'watery Sort doth; *Et illud eſt melius, quod optimo 'eſt propinquius*; That is the Better, which comes 'neareſt to the Beſt. And the Picture which 'is the Adumbration of the Thing pictured, 'cannot invert or alter the Order or Worth of 'the Things whereof it beareth the Similitude, '*Quia fictio non plus operatur quam veritas*; Re-'preſentations may not alter the Truth of the 'Principal.

'But here I ſpeak of Arms compoſed of Fiſhes, 'as they are conſidered in their own Nature; 'which, notwithſtanding as they are born of 'many Perſons deſcended of noble and royal 'Families, are ſo much ennobled in their Eſti-'mation, as that they are to be preferred be-'fore many that are formed of Beaſts or Fowls. 'This therefore muſt be here alſo recommended 'for a general Rule, That the Worthineſs of the 'Bearer is not the leaſt reſpect we ſhould uſe 'in conſidering the Dignity of Things born in 'Coat-Armour.

'Like as Birds have their Plumes, Wings, and 'Trains, by Means whereof they do cut their 'Way, and make ſmooth Paſſage through the 'Air; in like Sort, Fiſhes are furniſhed with 'Fins, wherewith they guide themſelves in their 'ſwiming, and cut the Current of the Streams 'and Waves, for their more eaſy Paſſage, where-'in their Courſe is directed by their Tail, as 'Ships are conducted by their Helm or Ruther. 'And for their Kinds of Motion, Fiſhes are, in 'Scripture, termed *Reptilia: In ipſo magno mari '& ſpatioſo, illic reptilia ſunt*, &c. In the great 'and wide Sea there are Things creeping innu-'merable, both ſmall and great: Which are 'therefore ſaid to be *Reptilia*, as *Chaſſenus* noteth, '*Quia omnia quæ natant reptandi habent vel ſpe-'ciem, vel naturam*: Becauſe Things when they 'ſwim, ſeem to creep along in the Water.

'Fiſhes, altho' they have not Breath (as we 'may ſay in a comparative Sort) ſo ſtrong and 'ſenſible as four-footed Animals have, becauſe 'they want Lungs or Lights, as *Ariſtotle* hath 'taught, yet its neceſſary they ſhould have both 'Attraction and Reſpiration of Breath in ſome 'Faſhion, which we call in *Latin*, *Inſpiratio*, 'which is a drawing in of Breath, and *Reſpi-'ratio*, which is a ſending out of the Breath at-'tracted, as both *Plato* and *Galen* doth teach, 'who do affirm, that Fiſhes do receive and de-'liver their Breath by their Gills; for no lon-'ger is any Animal ſaid to have Life, than he 'hath Attraction and Remiſſion of Breath.

'Whereas *Moſes* maketh mention *Gen.* 2. 19, '20. *That God cauſed all the Beaſts of the Field, 'and the Fowls of Heaven to come unto Adam, that 'he might ſee how he would name them*: There is no 'mention of the Coming of Fiſhes unto him, 'neither that he gave Names to them. The 'Reaſon is, for that ſuch is the Nature of Fiſhes, 'as that they cannot live long out of their pro-'per Element, which is the Water. Beſides, 'do ſerve Men for no other Uſe, but for Food, 'and ſome Sorts of them for Medicine; where-'of it cometh, that we have not ſo many 'Names of Fiſhes mentioned in the Scriptures, 'as of other Animals. For theſe Reaſons Fiſhes 'were not brought before *Adam*, that he might 'give them Names anſwerable to their Natures; 'Nevertheleſs God gave him Dominion over 'them, as well as over the reſt, when he ſaid, '*Dominamini piſcibus maris*, &c.

'Hereof it cometh, that Man hath leſs fami-'liarity and acquaintance with Fiſhes than with 'many other Animals; as Horſes, Dogs, ſmall 'Birds of many Kinds, which we daily uſe, 'either to ſerve our Neceſſities, or for our De-'light.

'Fiſhes are born after a diverſe Manner, *viz.* 'directly upright, imbowed, extended, endor-'ſed, reſpecting each other, ſurmounting one 'another, fretted, and trianguled, *&c. All Fiſhes* '(ſaith *Leigh*) *that are born feeding, ſhall be term-'ed in blazon*, devouring, *becauſe they do ſwallow 'all whole, without maſtication or chewing: And you 'muſt tell whereon they feed.* All Fiſhes raiſed 'directly upright, and having Fins, ſhall be 'termed in blazon, *Hauriant*, *ab hauriendo*, ſig-'nifying to draw or ſuck; becauſe Fiſhes do of-'tentimes put their Heads in ſuch Sort above 'the Waters, to refreſh themſelves with the 'cool and temperate Air; but eſpecially when 'the Waters do ſo rage and boil in the Depth of 'the Seas, againſt ſome tempeſtous Storm, that 'they cannot endure the unwonted Heat there-'of. All Fiſhes that are born tranſverſe, the 'Eſcutcheon muſt in blazon be termed Naiant, 'of the Word *Nato*, to ſwim; for in ſuch Man-'ner do they bear themſelves in the Waters 'when they ſwim.

'Concerning both the Variety and the innu-'merable Multitude of Fiſhes, *Pliny* is of a pret-'ty fantaſtical Conceit, affirming, That the 'Seeds and univerſal Elements of the World 'are ſo many Ways commixed one with an-'other, partly by the Blowing of the Winds, 'and partly by the rouling and agitation of 'the Sea, that it may be truly ſaid, according to 'the vulgar Opinion, *That whatſoever is ingen-'dred or bred in any Part of the World beſides, the 'ſame is to be found in the Sea; beſides many Things 'more in it, which no where elſe are to be ſeen.* A 'Fiſh (if you will believe *Farneſius*) is called '*piſcis à paſcendo, Quia ad rem nullam niſi ad pa-'ſtum natus eſt*; he is bred only to eat, and to 'be eaten. Of Fiſhes, ſome have hard and 'cruſty Coverings; others have a ſofter Out-'ſide: And thoſe latter are alſo of two Sorts, 'ſome having only Skin, and others Scales. Sca-'led Fiſhes, by their Fins, are both adorned and 'greatly aſſiſted alſo in their ſwimming: But 'Congers, Eels, Lampreys, and ſuch like, may 'ſeem (in reſpect of the Smalneſs of their Fins) 'to have received them of Nature, rather for 'Ornament than for Uſe in ſwiming, eſpecially 'becauſe they lie moſt in the Bottom of the Wa-'ters, and therefore leſs need their Fins.

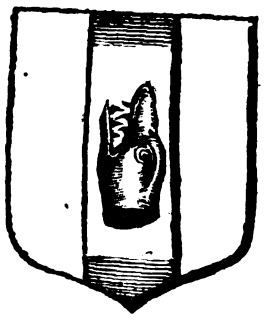
'Of

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'Of theſe ſeveral Kinds I will briefly give 'ſome few Examples, wherein I rather purpoſe 'to lay open their diverſe Forms of Bearing in 'Coat-Armour, than meddle with their unlimi-'table particular Kinds: As in Example.



'He beareth *Argent*, 3 'Eels naiant in Pale Barr-'ways *Sable*, by the Name 'of *Ellis*. Of this Sort 'are all Lampreys, Con-'gers, and others of like 'Kind, whereof ſome are 'born naiant after this 'Manner, and other Hau-'riant. This Sort, of all 'others, doth moſt nearly reſemble, in their 'Motions, ſuch Reptiles, as have no Feet, and 'do, with a Kind of Volubleneſs, make their 'Way in the Waters with many intricate Dou-'blings. To theſe may be added Plaices, Soles, 'Flounders, and all other Fiſh whatever, whoſe 'covering conſiſteth meerly of Skin, and have 'not the defenſible Furniture of Scales.



Argent, on a Pale *Sable*, a Conger's head coup'd *Or*; this, with a proper Difference, was the Coat of *William Gaſcoigne*, who married *Jane*, Daughter of *Thomas Gryce* of *Wakefield*, and had Iſſue *John*, firſt Son; *William*, ſecond Son; *Arthur*, third Son, and *Robert*, fourth Son: Alſo *Anne*, *Margery*, and *Suſannah*. Which *William* firſt mentioned, of Three was eldeſt, Son and Heir of *William*, by his firſt Wife *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Thomas Styllington* of *Ackeſter*; which *William* was Son and Heir of *William* by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and one of the Co-heirs of ..... *Styllington*; which *William*, of two, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John Gaſcoigne* of *Thorpe* on the *Hill*, a third Brother, deſcended out of the Houſe of *Gawthorpe*.

Collection per Glov. in M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834. *Pedigrees* in p. 9. Arms in the Alph.

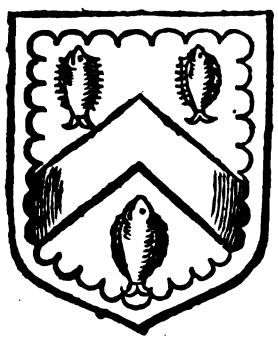
It was the Coat alſo, with a Creſcent for a Difference, of *Thomas Gaſcoign* of *Laſingecroſs* —— who married *Jane*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *William Ilſonne* of *Gimby* —— and had Iſſue ——— which *Thomas*, of ſix, was the eldeſt Son, and Heir of *John*, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *John Vavaſor*, third Son of Sir *Henry Vavaſor* of *Heſlewood*, which *John Gaſcoign* was Son and Heir of *William*, and of his Wife —— one of the Daughters of —— *Kyghley* of *Newell*; which *William* was younger Brother to *Thomas*, and ſecond Son and Heir of *William* and of his Wife, one of the Daughters of —— *Beckwith* of *Clynte*; which *William* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John*, and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and ſole Heir of —— *Heyton*; which *John* was Son and Heir of *Nicholas Gaſcoigne* of *Laſingecroſs*, a ſecond Brother out of the Houſe of *Gawthorpe*, and Brother to Juſtice *Gaſcoign*; which *Nicholas* married one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir *John Grace* of ——— Knight.

Collection per Glover in M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. Pedigrees in p. 11.

This ſame Coat, with a Creſcent upon a Creſcent, pertain'd alſo to *Richard Gaſcoign* of *Sothwell*, a ſecond Son of *John Gaſcoigne* of *Laſingcroſs*; which *Richard* married to his firſt Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *Thomas Weſt* of *Myllington*, but by her had no Iſſue, but ſhe gave him her ſaid Inheritance for Life; (and after his deceaſe to *George Gaſcoigne* a younger Brother, and to his Heirs for ever) which *Richard*, to his ſecond Wife, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *Tho. Sothell* of *Sowthell*, who was Widow to Sir *Henry Savile* of *Thornell*, Knight.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834. *Pedigr.* per Glover. p. 11.

The ſame Arms, with a Mullet on a Creſcent for a Difference, was the Coat of *John Gaſcoigne* of —— (a third Son of *John Gaſcoigne* of *Laſingecroſs*) which *John* married *Maud*, Daughter of *William Ardingeton* of *Caſtley*, and by her had Iſſue *John* Son and Heir, *Thomas* ſecond Son, and *Every* third Son; alſo *Mary* a Daughter.



"He beareth *Argent*, a "Chevron *Gules*, between "3 Sole-fiſhes hauriant "*Proper*, within a Bordure "engrailed *Sable*. This "Coat pertained to the "Family of *Soles* of *Brabanne* in the County of "*Cambridge*. Theſe Arms "are agreeable to the "Bearer's Name, which happens very often in "Armoury; for diverſe Men taking their Names "from Beaſts, Birds, Fowls, or Fiſhes, do bear "Coat-Armours in reſemblance thereof. This "Fiſh is known unto the *Latiniſts* by three "Names, *Solea*, *à ſimilitudine Soleæ*, i. e. *a Shoes "Sole*: *Sandalium*, which cometh from the *Greek* "σανδάλιον, or σάνδαλον, a Kind of Shoe open "with Latchets on the Inſtep; *Lingulaca*, *quod "formam linguæ referat*: The *French* call this "Fiſh, *Une Sole*. The Delicateneſs of it in "Taſte, hath gained it the Name of, *The Partridge of the Sea*.

He

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'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Dolphin naiant imbow-'ed *Argent*, by the Name 'of *Fitz-James*. The Dol-'phin is a Fiſh of ſo great 'Strength and Swiftneſs, 'that when the Fiſhes, 'which he followeth for 'his Prey, fly to the Rocks 'or Shoar for Shelter, in 'the Fierceneſs of his Purſuit, he ſometimes daſh-'eth himſelf dead againſt the Rock, and ſome-'times runs himſelf on Shoar. Such, many times, 'is the Succeſs of over-heady and outragious Men, 'who ſeeking furiouſly the Hurt of others, 'feel the Smart themſelves in their own Over-'throw.



'*Sable*, a Dolphin nai-'ant, devouring a Fiſh, '*Proper*.



'The Field is *Jupiter*, 'a Dolphin hauriant *Sol*. 'This Coat is evermore 'born quarterly with the 'three *Fleurs de lis*, *Sol*, 'in a Field *Jupiter*, by 'the King's eldeſt Son, 'who beareth the Title 'of the *Dauphin of France*; 'and is thereby known to 'be Heir Apparent to the Crown of that King-'dom. The Naturaliſts write, *That the She-'Dolphin hath Dugs abounding with Milk, where-'with ſhe giveth her young One's ſuck; and that ſhe 'is (as in that reſpect) like to Women, ſo alſo in her 'Affection of Love; inſomuch, that Dolphins have 'fallen ſo exceedingly in love with fair Youths, as 'that they became moſt familiar with them; and 'afterward wanting their Company, have died of 'Grief.* They are reported alſo to be great Lo-'vers of Muſick.



Azure, a Dolphin naiant embow'd *Or*, on a Chief of the *Second*, a Stork or Ring-dove *Proper*, collar'd *Or*, between two Saltires *Gules*, was confirmed to *Will. Frankland* of *Rye* in the County of *Hertford*, the 3d of *March*, 1568, by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, and ——

M. S. of Grant's *in* Aſhm. No. 844.

Argent, on a Chief *Gules*, a Dolphin naiant embow'd of the *Field*, with a Creſcent for a Difference, was the Bearing of *Alexander Fiſher*, M. A. and ſometime Senior Fellow of *Merton* College. He dy'd at his Houſe in *Holywell*, at Nine in the Morning, the 23d of *October* 1671, aged 76, and was buried at the high Altar in *Merton* College Church. *See his Epitaph in Hiſt. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib.* 2. *p* 89. —— He was born at *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, where his Father *Walter Fiſher* was a Trader, and ſold Drapery and Mercery Wares; to which Place of *Maidſtone* the ſaid *Alexander* bequeath'd 38 *l. per Annum* in Land, towards the Maintenance of the Poor there, and above 1000 *l.* to *Merton* College for the Paving the Choir with Marble, and new lining it with Wainſcot, *&c.*

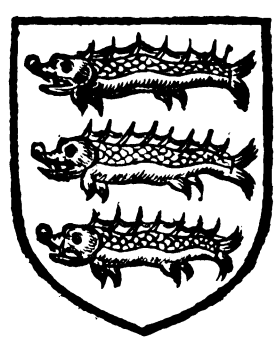
M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 123.



"*Azure*, a Bend be-"tween two Dolphins "*Or*, by the Name of "*Frankland*. This, with "Arms of *Ulſter*, is the "the Coat-Armour of "Sir *William Frankland* of "*Thirkleby*, in *Yorkſhire*, "Baronet.

Azure, a Bend *Ermine*, between two Dolphins hauriant embow'd Bendways *Or*. Theſe Arms were granted to *John Lenton* of *Aldwynkle* in the County of *Northampton*, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, dated the 21ſt of *May*, and 26th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Azure, on a Bend wavy *Or*, between two Dolphins embow'd *Argent*, three Eſcallops *Gules*. Theſe Arms were granted to Sir *John Fleet*, Knight and Alderman of *London*, by Patent dated the 13th of *May*, in the 3d Year of the Reign of *William* and *Mary*, *Anno Dom.* 1691, by Sir *Thomas St. George* Garter, and Sir *Henry St. George* Clarencieux.



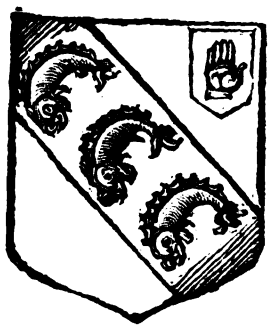
'He beareth *Azure*, 3 'Dolphins naiant, extend-'ed in Pale, Barr-ways '*Or*. This is a *Venetian* 'Coat-Armour, and is 'born by the Name of '*Dolphin*. Theſe Dolphins 'here, are in their natu-'ral Form of Swiming, 'wherein they uſe to mar-'ſhal their great Troops in admirable Order: 'For in the Van-guard ſwim all their young 'Ones, in the Middle all the Females, in the 'Rear all the Males; like good Husbands, 'looking both to the orderly Demeanour of 'their Wives and Children, and alſo having 'them ſtill in their Eye, to defend them from 'Danger.

'He

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" He beareth *Or*, three " Dolphins hauriant, *A-* " *zure*. This is the Pa- " ternal Coat-Armour of " Mr. *Peter Vandeput* of " *London*, Merchant, whoſe " Grandfather Mr. *Giles* " *Vandeput*, came out of " the Province of *Brabant*, " and here ſeated himſelf; " where the Family hath ever ſince continued " eminent Merchants.



" He beareth *Argent*, " on a Bend *Azure*, three " Dolphins of the *Field*. " This with the Arms of " *Ulſter*, is the Coat of " Sir *Richard Franklyn* of " the *Moore* in *Hertford-* " *ſhire*, Knight and Baro- " net.



Azure, a Feſs between three Dolphins naiant embowed *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Leman*, and was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 25th of *January* 1615, in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, to *John Leman*, Eſq; Alderman of *London*.



" The Field is *Gules*, a " Chevron *Ermine*, be- " tween three Dolphins " naiant, imbowed *Ar-* " *gent*. This was the Pa- " ternal Coat-Armour of " *Samuel Bleverhaſſet* of " *Lowdham* in the Coun- " ty of *Suffolk*, Eſq; The " Dolphin is ſaid to be a " Fiſh of ſuch exceeding great Swiftneſs, as " that oftentimes he out-ſtrippeth a Ship under " Sail, in her greateſt ruff and merrieſt Wind, " in Swiftneſs of Courſe. In this Fiſh is propo- " ſed unto us an Example of Charity, and kind " Affection towards our Children, as *Pliny* in " his Deſcription of the Nature of this Fiſh " ſheweth, *lib.* 9. *c.* 8. and *Ælianus*, *lib.* 5. *c.* 18. " as alſo of his ſingular Love towards Man, " whereof *Ælianus* produceth ſtrange Examples. " To this Head muſt be referred all other Fiſhes " of hard Scale, as the Sturgeon, *&c.* Other " Scale-fiſhes there are, but of a more ſoft and " tender Sort.

Azure, a Feſs counter-embatteled between three Dolphins naiant embow'd *Or*, is born by the Name of *Fiſher*, and was aſſign'd by Patent dated the 10th of *November* 1660, in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to *William Fiſher* of *London*, Merchant, Son of *William Fiſher* of *Little-Over* in the County of *Derby*, by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, he being moved thereto by the full Satisfaction he had, not only of the Reputation of his Family, but of the particular Zeal of the ſaid *William Fiſher* Merchant, for the Intereſt of the Crown and the happy Reſtoration of his ſaid Majeſty King *Charles* II.

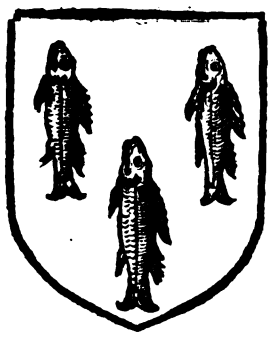
Enter'd in Sir Edward Walker's Grants.

Argent, a Chevron between three Dolphins naiant embowed *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Sergeant*, and was exemplified by *William Segar* to *Thomas Sergeant* of *Cotes* in *Staffordſhire*, who married *Agnes*, Daughter of *James Colcire* of *Darleſton* in the County aforeſaid.

Her. Off. Lib. *Grants*, 2. *f.* 602.

Sable, a Chevron between three Dolphins naiant embow'd *Argent*, a Canton *Ermine*, is born by the Name of *Fryer*, and was granted to *Francis Fryer* of the City of *London*, Gent. by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, and *William Flower* Norroy, the 10th of *April* 1572.

M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. *Num.* 844.



" He beareth *Sable*, 3 ' Salmons hauriant *Argent*, ' by the Name of *Sal-* ' *mon*. If *Apicius* (whoſe ' Tongue was a Touch- ' ſtone to try the Excellen- ' cy of all Diſhes) were to ' give his Sentence in the ' Senate-houſe of Glut- ' tons, it is thought he ' would prefer the Sal- ' mon before all other Fiſhes, though the old ' *Romans* made chief reckoning of *Acipenſer*, a ' Fiſh of an unnatural Make and Quality; for ' his Scales all turn towards the Head, and he ' ever ſwimeth againſt the Stream. Theſe three ' Salmons here were very fair Bearing in a great ' Charger, *Argent*.

He beareth *Sable*, three Salmons hauriant *Or*, by the Name of *Salmon*. This Coat was confirmed to *Thomas Salmon* of *Hackney*; in the County of *Middleſex*, Citizen and Merchant of *London* (Son of *William Salmon* of *Wild-heath* in the County of *Cheſter*, Gent.) by Sir *Richard St. George* Norroy, the 23d of *February* 1621.

(℔) *Gules*, three Salmons (ſome ſay Trouts) hauriant, in Feſs, with a Ring through each of their Noſes *Argent*, is born by ——— a *Stotch* Family.

(℔) *Azure*, three Salmons naiant in Pale *Argent*, by the Name of *Fiſher*.

(℔) *Ha-*

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(99) *Hamilton* of *Hays*; *Gules*, a Salmon's Head coup'd Feſs-ways *Argent*, with an Annulet through the Noſe *Proper*, between three Cinquefoils of the *Second*.



'He beareth *Azure*, two 'Barbels hauriant, reſpe-'cting each other *Argent*. 'A like Coat to this (but 'different in Colours) is 'born by the Family of '*Colſton* of *Eſſex*. This 'Fiſh even in his Name 'bewrayeth his Shape, 'which gave Occaſion 'thereof, by reaſon of the 'ſmall Films that grow about his Mouth, re-'ſembling, after a Sort, the Form of a Beard, 'whereupon he receiveth the Name of a Bar-'bel.



'He beareth *Gules*, two 'Pikes hauriant endorſed '*Or*. This Coat is quar-'tered by the high and 'mighty Prince, the Duke 'of *Wirtemberg*, for his 'fourth Coat, and are the 'Arms of the Dominion 'of *Phiert*, within the 'Territories of the ſaid 'Duke. Sometimes you ſhall find Fiſhes born 'Fret-ways; that is to ſay, fretted or interla-'ced one over another, as in a following Ex-'ample.

(99) *Ged* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, three Geds or Pikes hauriant *Argent*.

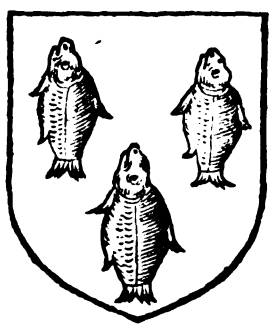


'He beareth *Azure*, 3 'Trouts fretted in Tri-'angle, *Teſte à la queue*, '*Argent*, by the Name of '*Trowtebeck*. We uſe theſe 'Words, *Teſte à la queue*, 'in blazon, to ſignify the 'Manner of their fret-'ting. The Heireſs of 'this Family was, in the 'Time of *Henry* the Eighth, married to *John* '*Talbot* of *Albrighton*, from whom the *Talbots* of '*Grafton* now living, are lineally deſcended, and 'do quarter this Coat.

(99) *Azure*, three Trouts fretted in Triangle, one looking to the Baſe and the other two to the dexter and ſiniſter Chief, quarter'd with another Coat, *viz. Argent*, an Horſe-head coup'd *Sable*, furniſh'd *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Foreman*.

(99) *Argent*, three Turbets fretted *Proper*, one Feſs-ways looking to the ſiniſter, and two to the dexter Chief and Flank, by the Name of *Tarbet*.

The Laird of *Loquinway* in *Scotland*; *Gules*, three Fiſhes braid in Triangle *Proper*, i. e. blueiſh Backs and white Bellies.



'He beareth *Or*, three 'Chalbots hauriant *Gules*. 'This did belong to that 'worthy Earl *Philip Chal-'bot*, Earl of *Newblanch*, 'and great Admiral of '*France*, whom King *Hen-'ry* the Eighth vouchſafed 'to make Knight, and 'Companion of the moſt 'Noble Order of the Garter. A Chalbot Fiſh 'ſeemeth to have the Shape of a Gournard, for 'ſo doth *Bara* deſcribe him.

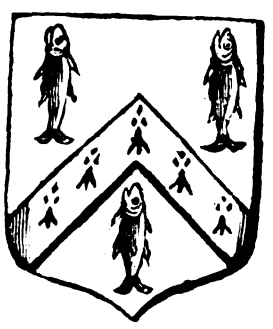
Gules, three Mullets (or Fiſhes) hauriant *Argent*, was the Bearing of *Richard Weye* alias *Waye*, Commoner of *Exeter* College of the Family of the *Wayes* of *Bickliford* or *Biddiford* in the County of *Devon*, who died the 9th of *November* 1676, aged 20, or thereabouts, and was buried in *Exeter* College Chappel, altho' there was a Grave dug in St. *Michael*'s Church for him.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 135.

Sable, three Lucies hauriant *Argent*, a Chief *Or*, was confirm'd by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, and ——— the 13th of *February* 1568, to *Thomas Kitſon* of *Hengrave* in the County of *Suffolk*, being an Alteration from the Coat born by his Anceſtors, which (ſaith the Patent) was confuſed, and greatly needed correction.

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.

(99) He beareth *Azure*, three Garvine Fiſhes naiant in Pale *Argent*, the Middlemoſt aſpecting the Siniſter, the Others the dexter Side, by the Name of *Garvie*.



He beareth *Sable*, a Chevron *Ermine*, between 3 Salmons hauriant *Argent*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, by Patent dated 1584, to *Cornelius Cater* of *London*, Son of *John Cater* of the ſame Place.

(99) *Foreman* of that *Ilk*; *Sable*, a Chevron *Or*, between three Trouts hauriant, *Argent*.

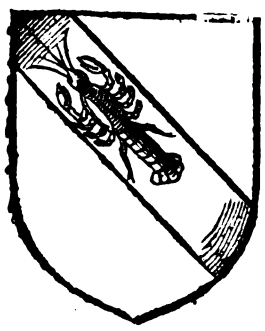
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CHAP. XXIII.

'THE Hardineſs of ſcaly Fiſh (whereof 'we have before ſpoken) is not continuate, but plated fitting for Motion: But 'there is another Sort of hard Covering, which 'is continuate; of which Sort ſome are cruſted, others are ſhelled, as Examples ſhall 'ſhew.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron *Sable*, between 'three Crevices upright '*Gules*. I term theſe up'right, becauſe they want'ing Fins, cannot, with'out Breach of the Rule 'formerly given, be pro'perly ſaid to be hau'riant.



'He beareth *Gules*, on 'a Bend *Or*, a Lobſter *Sa'ble*. *Gongulo Argote de 'Molina*, in his Book, en'tituled, *Nobleza de An'dalviza*, noteth this for 'the Coat-Armour of '*Grilla*. It is noted by 'certain Naturaliſts, that 'the Lobſter is ſubtle in 'acquiring his Food, for he watcheth the Eſcal'lop, Oyſter, and other like Fiſhes that are ſen'ced by Nature with a ſtronger and more de'fenſible Coat than himſelf, to become a Prey 'unto him, by obſerving when they do open 'their Shell, either to receive Food or Air, and 'in the mean Time with his Claws he taketh a 'Stone, and caſteth it between the Shells of 'the Oyſter, ſo as ſhe can neither ſave her 'ſelf, nor annoy her Foe; uſing his Wit for 'a Supply of his Strength's Defect, according 'to the old Proverb, *Where the Lyon's Skin is 'too ſcant, it muſt be pieced out with a Fox 'Caſe.*



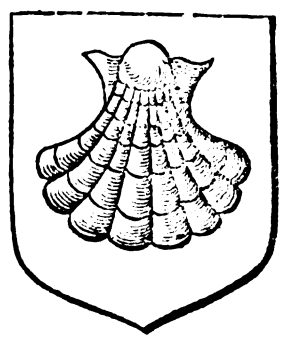
'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Lobſter's Claw in Bend 'ſiniſter, Saltire-like, ſur'mounted of another dex'ter-ways *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Tregarthick*. 'Thoſe other Fiſhes, 'which are ſaid to be 'ſhelled, and are natural'ly incloſed in ſtrong and 'thick Walls, do dilate and open their Shells 'at certain Seaſons, either to receive the Bene'fit of the Air, or of Food; and again, con'tract them (at their Pleaſure) and ſo defend 'themſelves from all Harm and Violence. Of 'theſe, the Shells are of moſt frequent Uſe in 'Arms, and are diverſely born, as well with 'Ordinaries between them, as charged upon 'Ordinaries.



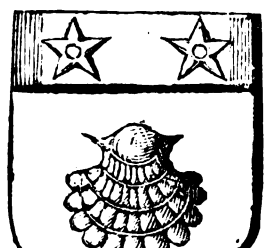
"He beareth *Argent*, a "Chevron engrailed *Sable*, "between 3 Sea-Crabs "*Gules*, by the Name of "*Bridger*. It is an Ob"ſervation among Fiſher"men, that when the "Moon is in her Decre"ment or Wane (as we "commonly call it) theſe "Sort of Fiſhes have little or no Subſtance at all "in them, which moveth them to forbear to "fiſh for them in that Seaſon, in regard that "the Moon is the natural and ſecondary Cauſe, "that the Crabs of the Sea are either full "and plump, or elſe ſhear, and (after a Sort) "empty.

"The Claws of the Forefeet of this Sort of "Fiſh, are called *forcipata brachia Cancrorum*, "of *forceps*, which ſignifieth a Pair of Tongs "or Pincers, or ſuch like, alluding to their Qua"lity, which is to pinch and hold faſt whatſo"ever they do ſeize upon.

(M) *Crab* of *Robſlaw*; *Azure* a Chevron *Argent*, between two *Fleurs de lis* in Chief, and a Crab in Baſe *Or*.



'He beareth *Argent*, an 'Eſcallop-ſhell *Gules*, by 'the Name of *Prelate*. This 'Coat ſtandeth in the Ab'bey-Church of *Cirence'ſter*, within the County 'of *Glouceſter*, and ſeem'eth to have been of long 'continuance there. The 'Eſcallop (according to '*Dioſcorides*) is ingendred of the Dew and Air, 'and hath no Blood at all in itſelf; notwith'ſtanding, in Man's Body (of any other Food) 'it turneth ſooneſt into Blood. The Eating of 'this Fiſh raw, is ſaid to cure a Surfeit.



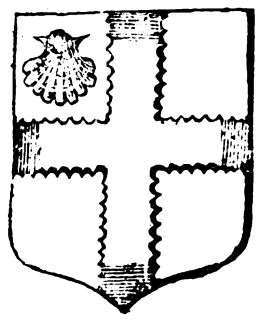
Argent, an Eſcallop *Gules*, on a Chief *Sable*, two Mullets pierced of the *Firſt*, is born by the Name of *Sabin*, and was confirmed or granted to *John Sabin* of *Beaksbourne* in the County of *Kent*, Doctor in Phyſick, by Sir *Edward Byſshe* Clarencieux, the 29th of *May* 1663.

Sable,

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Sable, a Croſs *patté Argent*, in chief Siniſter an Eſcallop-ſhell..... was the Coat of *Edward Beckenſaw* of *Beckenſaw*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Henry Banyſter* of the *Banke*, and hath Iſſue *Henry*, *Adam*, *Robert*, *Anne*, *Elin*, and *Jane*.

Collect. of the North. *per* Glover *or per* Cheſt. M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 3.

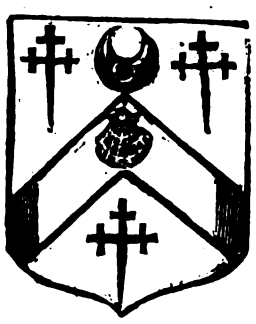


Sable, a Croſs ingrail'd, in the firſt Quarter an Eſcallop *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Pagitt*, and was confirmed to *Thomas Pagitt* of the *Middle Temple*, *London*, Gent. Son and Heir of *Richard Pagitt* of *Crayneford* in the County of *Northampton*, Gent. Son and Heir of *Thomas Pagitt* of *Barton Segrave* and *Hanned* near *Kethering* in the ſaid County, Gent. by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 24th of *February* 1575, in the 18th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.



'*Azure*, a Dung-hill 'Cock pearch'd upon an 'Eſcallop-ſhell *Or*, by the 'Name of *Otterbury*.

(G) *Seras* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a Chevron engrail'd between two Mullets in Chief, and an Eſcallop in Baſe *Gules*.



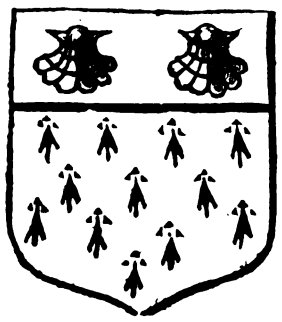
Argent, on a Chevron between three Croſs-croſslets *fitché Sable*, an Eſcallop-ſhell *Or*, was the Coat of Sir *William Ruſſell*, Knighted the 20th of *October* 1679, and, with a Creſcent on a Creſcent, it is born by the Reverend Mr. *William Ruſſell* of *Southwark*, in the County of *Surry*, a young Branch of the ſame Family, whoſe Motto is, *Honorantes me Honoro*.

Argent, on a Bend engrail'd *Azure*, between two Bucks Heads caboſed *Sable*, an Eſcallop *Or*, was confirmed by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 18th of *February* 1586, and 29th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Nedham* of *Wymondeſley* in the County of *Hertford*, Eſq; Son of *James Nedham*, the Son of *Chriſtopher Nedham*, Son of *Black John Nedham* (ſo called) of *Nedham-Grange* in the County of *Derby*.

Among the Grants *in* M. S. Aſhm. Numb. 834. *p.* 65, 66.

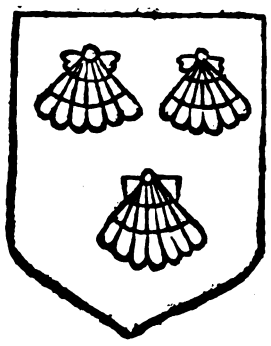
The aforeſaid *John Nedham* of *Wymondeſley*, married two Wives; the Firſt was *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of *William Coppyn*, Citizen and Alderman of *Canterbury*, who bare him three Children, *viz. George Nedham* (who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Edmund Stile* of *Bokerham* in *Kent*, Eſq;) and two Daughters, *Anne* and *Mary*.

He afterwards married to his ſecond Wife *Jane*, Daughter of *William Wildiſhe* of *Lynton* in the County of *Kent*, by whom he had Iſſue *James*, eldeſt Son; *John*, ſecond Son; and ſix Daughters, *viz. Julian*, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret*, *Bridget*, *Anne*, and *Jane*.



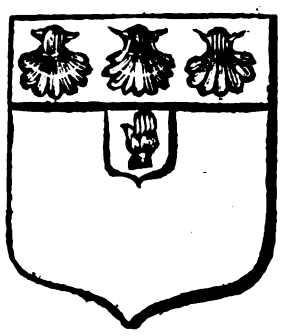
Ermine, on a Chief *Gules*, two Eſcallop ſhells *Or*, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 20th of *January* 1563, in the 16th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *George Raw* of *Shipton* in the County of *Warwick*, Gent. ſometime Merchant-Adventurer and Haberdaſher of *London*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.



"He beareth *Azure*, "three Eſcallop ſhells *Or*. "This is the Coat-Ar"mour of Sir *John Mal*"*let* of *Audres* in *Weſt*"*Quantox-head* in *Somer*"*ſetſhire*, Kt. And this ', Coat was born by *Hen*"*ry* Lord *Mallet*, who "came into *England* with "*William* the Conque"ror.

(99) *Pringle* of *Stitchel*; *Azure*, three Eſcallops *Or*. This Name (*Mackenzie* ſays) is corrupted from *Pilgrim*, their ancient Name, which they had from their Pilgrimages: He adds alſo, That this Coat they took to denote their devoted Undertakings.

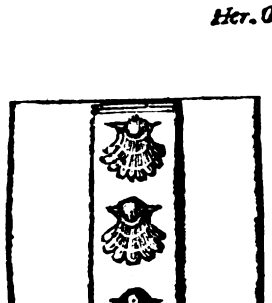


"He beareth *Or*, on a "Chief *Sable*, three Eſ"callop ſhells of the *Firſt*, "by the Name of *Gra*"*ham*; and is the Coat "of Sir *Richard Graham* "of *Netherby* in *Cumber*"*land*, Baronet, deſcend"ed from the ſecond Son "of the Earl of *Monteith* "in *Scotland*; who, about the Time of King "*Henry* the Fourth, married the Lady *Anne Vere*, "Daughter to the Earl of *Oxford*; which ſaid "Sir *Richard* is now married to the Lady *Anne*, "ſecond Daughter to the Right Honourable "*Charles* Earl of *Carliſle*.

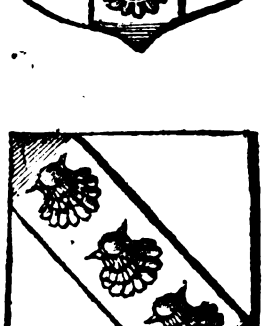
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He beareth *Ermine*, on a Chief indented *Sable*, three Eſcallops *Or*, by the Name of *Taylor*. This Coat was confirmed to *Roger Taylor*, Son of *Thomas Taylor*, Son of *Roger Taylor* of *London*, Eſq; by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 24th of *December* 1674. in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

Her. Off. inter M. S. Vincent, Num. 154.



Or, on a Pale *Azure*, three Eſcallop-ſhells of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Stone*, and was confirmed or granted by *William Camden* Clarencieux, to Sir *William Stone* of the City of *London*.



Argent, on a Bend *Azure*, three Eſcallop-ſhells *Or*, was born by *William Browne*, B. D. and one of the ſenior Fellows of *Magdalen* College, who died ſuddenly the 25th of *March* 1678, aged about fifty Years, and was buried in the College Chappel. He was Son of *John Browne* a Draper (or Mercer) in St. *Mary*'s Pariſh in *Oxon*, ſometime one of the Bayliffs of the ſaid City.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 137.

Argent, on a Bend *Sable*, three Eſcallop-ſhells of the *Firſt*, was the Coat of *William Levins* of *Botley* in *Berkſhire* near *Oxon*, Son of ..... *Levins* of *Oxon*, which *William* was buried at the Weſt End of *All Saints* Church, the 14th of *November* 1643.

He married *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters of *Anchor Brent* of *Little Wolford*, in the County of *Warwick*, by whom he had Iſſue *Robert Levins*, eldeſt Son, M. A. of *Lincoln* College in *Oxon*, afterwards a Captain in the King's Army, and executed for his Loyalty againſt the *Old Exchange* in *Cornhill*, *London*, on the 13th Day of *July* 1650, aged 35 Years, leaving then a Widow, named —— —— Daughter of Sir *Peregrine Bertie*, Son of *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*; *Richard Levin* of *Botley*, ſecond Son, who died the 14th or 15th of *May* 1665, and was buried in *All Saints* Church by his Father, having firſt married *Anne*, Daughter of *William Finmore* (which *William* dy'd the latter End of *May* 1677.) of *North Hinxſey* near *Botley*, by whom he had Iſſue a Son *Richard*, who (in *Ant. à Wood*'s Time) was Preacher ſometime, A. M. of St. *Mary*'s *Hall*.

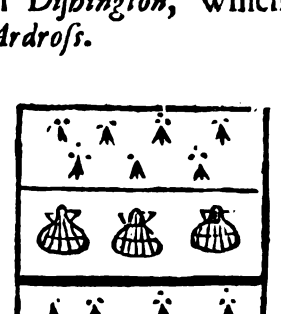
The ſaid *Anne* died in the latter End of *June*, or beginning of *July* 1681.

The abovenam'd *William Levins* of *Botley* had alſo a Daughter, named —— who was married to —— *Spencer*, a Chandler, living in the Pariſh of St. *Peter in the Bayle*, ſometime Chamberlain of the City of *Exon*.

The ſaid *Elizabeth*, Wife of *William Levins*, was buried by her Husband *Anno* 1646.

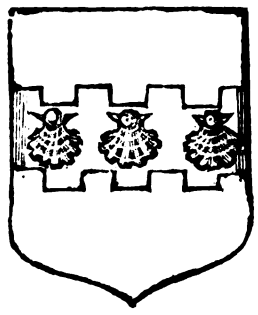
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 82.

(M) This ſame Coat was born by the Name of *Diſhington*, which Family was ſometime of *Ardroſs*.

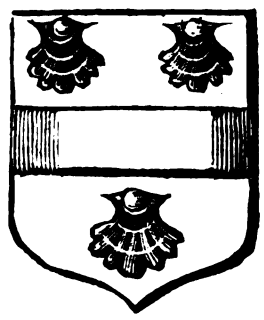


"He beareth *Ermine*, "on a Feſs *Gules*, three "Eſcallop-ſhells *Or*, by "the Name of *Ingram*; "and is the Coat-Armour "of Sir *Arthur Ingram* of "the City of *London*, Kt. and now born by the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Irwin*.

Or, on a Feſs engrail'd *Azure*, three Eſcallops of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Brook*; and was ratified and confirm'd unto *John Brook* of *Neſton* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. (Son of *Thomas Brook*, by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter and ſole Heir of *Alexander Acton*) and to the Deſcendants of the ſaid *John Brook*, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 10th of *October* 1582, *Anno* 24 *Eliz.*



Ermine, on a Feſs counter-embattel'd *Sable*, three Eſcallop-ſhells *Argent*. This Coat was confirm'd by *William Camden* in *May* 1614, to —— *Browne* of *Ludlow* in the County of *Salop*, and is now born by *James Browne* of the City of *London*, Merchant.



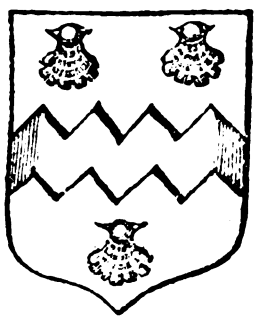
"*Or*, a Feſs between "three Eſcallop-ſhells, "*Gules*, is the Coat-Armour of *Henry Arthington* of *Arthington* in the "Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;

Sable, a Feſs *Argent*, between three Eſcallops *Or*, is born by the Name of *Bright*, and was at firſt granted to *Thomas Bright* of *St. Edmondſbury* in *Suffolk*, Son of *Thomas* and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of —— *Peiton*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in the 14th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.

After-

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Afterwards the ſame Coat was confirmed to one *Thomas Bright* of *Netherhall* in *Suffolk*, eldeſt Son of *Robert Bright*, who was ſecond Brother to *Thomas Bright* of St. *Edmondsbury* aboveſaid, by Sir *John Borough*, the 29th of *July* 1641, and 17th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt.

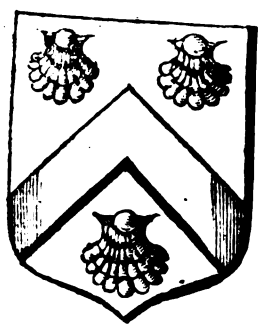


" He beareth *Gules*, a " Feſs *dancetté Or*, be- " tween three Eſcallop- " ſhells *Ermine*; and is " the Coat of *Francis Dive* " of *Bromham* in *Bedford-* " *ſhire*, Eſq; Son and Heir " of Sir *Lewis Dive* of the " ſaid Place, Knight, whoſe " Family have been there " ſeated for ſeveral Generations, and were de- " ſcended from the ancient Family of the *Dives* " who were formerly ſeated at *Wyke*, *Brampton*, " *Holwell*, *Harleſton*, and *Quinton* in *Northamp-* " *tonſhire*.

Sable, a Feſs wavy between three Eſcallops *Argent*, is born by the Name of *King*, and was granted to *Richard King* of *Sherborne* in the County of *Dorſet*, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace in the ſaid County, and Councellor at Law of the *Inner Temple*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 10th of *April* 1641.

Argent, a Feſs wavy, between three Eſcallops *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Lade*, and was the proper Coat-Armour of *Robert Lade* of *Gray's Inn*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *Vincent Lade*, of *Borham* in the County of *Kent*, Gent. by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Siſter and Heir to *Thomas Mumbray* of *Sutton* near *Dover* in the ſaid County; atteſted by Sir *William Segar* Garter.

" He beareth *Gules*, on a Chevron *Argent*, " three Eſcallop-ſhells of the *Firſt*, by the " Name of *Harding*; and is the Paternal Coat- " Armour of Sir *Robert Harding* of *Kings-* " *Newton* in the Pariſh of *Melborne* in *Derby-* " *ſhire*, Knight, a Perſon for his Loyalty to his " Princes King *Charles* the Firſt and Second, " hath been a great Sufferer in the late un- " happy Times; for which good Services his " Majeſty conferred the ſaid Honour of Knight- " hood on him.



Gules, a Chevron between three Eſcallops *Or*. This Coat was aſſign'd or allow'd by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, *Anno* 1585, to *Robert Chamberlayne* of *Sherborne* in the County of *Oxon*, to *George Chamberlayne* of St. *Omers*, and alſo to *John Chamberlayne*, Brother to the ſaid *Robert*.

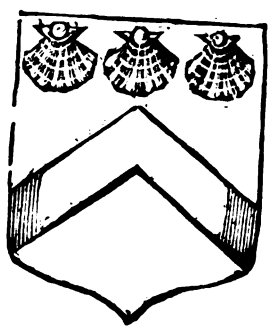
Argent, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Eſcallop-ſhells *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Pollard*. This was the Coat of *Richard Pollard* of *Waye* and *Horwoode* in the County of *Devon*, Eſquire, who married *Johanna*, Daughter of *Edward Baunfeild*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Anthony*, *William*, *John*, and *Alexander*; and five Daughters, *viz.* *Anne*, (Wife of *Hugh Bury* of *Colliton*) *Petronell* or *Parnell*, *Urſula*, *Frances*, and *Elizabeth*.

This *Richard Pollard* of *Waye* and *Horwoode* aforeſaid, was Son of *Anthony*, the Son of *Richard*; whoſe Father was *Walter*, the Son of *John*, who was Son of *Walter*, the Son of *John Pollard*, who (as were thoſe beforementioned) was of *Waye* and *Harwoode* in the County of *Devon*, Eſquire.

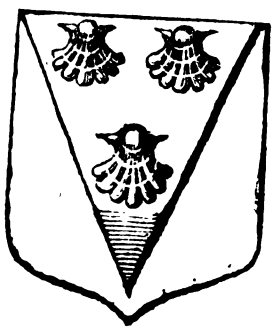
Azure, a Chevron engrail'd between three Eſcallops *Ermine*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent the 29th of *May* 1663, in the 15th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II. to Sir *Robert Agborough* alias *Townſend* (who from his Infancy was educated with his Father-in-law, *Aurelius Townſend*, Eſq; near Kinſman to *Horatio* Lord *Townſend*, and hath, through Cuſtom, been commonly known by, and had the Surname of *Townſend*) by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, he being mov'd thereto, by an Inſtrument, under the Hand and Seal of the ſaid Lord *Townſend*, bearing Date the 12th of *March* 1662, impowering him the ſaid Sir *Robert Agborough* alias *Townſend*, to uſe not only that Surname, but the Coat alſo of the ſaid Lord's Family, with ſuch Difference as Garter ſhould think proper; which he apply'd as aboveſaid.

Gules, a Chevron engrail'd between three Eſcallops *Argent*. This Coat was aſſign'd or confirm'd to Sir *John Bedell* of *Hammerton* in the County of *Huntington*, by *William Segar*.

Intr. M. S. *of* P. le Neve, *Norroy.*



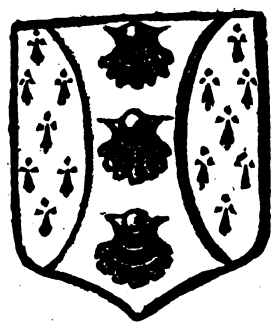
Vert, a Chevron *Or*, in Chief three Eſcallop-ſhells *Argent*, is the Paternal Coat of Sir *Richard Leving*, Baronet, being (as I am informed by the Family) granted or confirmed to them, the 10th of *September* 1611, by Sir *Richard St. George* Norroy.



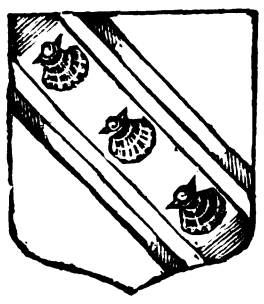
He beareth *Or*, on a Pale *Azure*, three Eſcallops of the *Field*, by the Name of *Pye*, and was granted to *Edmund Pye* of *London*, by *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, *March* 2, 1634, 10th of *Charles* I.

Azure,

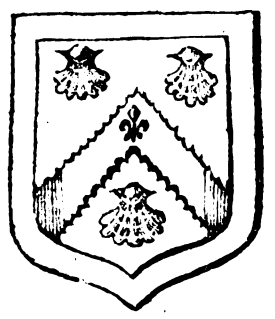
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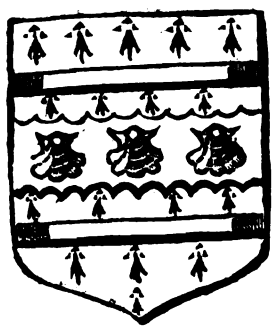
" *Azure*, three Eſcal-
" lops *Or*, between two
" Flanches *Ermine*, by the
" Name of *Clarke*; and is
" the Coat of Sir *Gilbert*
" *Clarke* of *Somerſall* in *Der-*
" *byſhire*, Kt.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend *Gules*, between two Cottiſes *Vert*, three Eſcallop-ſhells *Or*, by the Name of *Darwin* of *Cleatham* in *Lincolnſhire*, and is now born by *William Darwin* of *Cleatham* aforeſaid, Eſquire, and *Robert Darwin* of *Lincolns Inn*, Eſq;

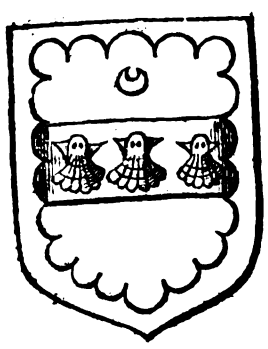


Gules, on a Chevron engrail'd between three Eſcallops, within a Bordure *Argent*, a *Fleur de lis* of the *Firſt*, is born by the Name of *Bedell*, and was confirmed to *Mathew Bedell* of *London*, Eſquire, ſometime Alderman of the ſaid City, Son of *Mathew Bedell* of *Kempton*, in the County of *Bedford*, younger Son of *William Bedell* of *Eſton* in the County of *Huntington*, where the Family remain'd for many Deſcents, having branch'd by a younger Son of the *Bedells* of *Hammerton* and *Catworth* in the ſaid County, by Sir *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the 20th of *January* 1632.

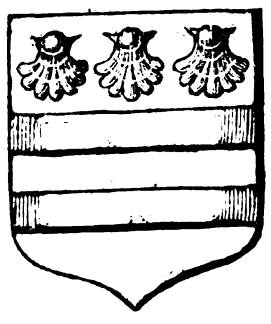


Ermine, on a Feſs engrail'd *Gules*, between two plain Cottiſes *Azure*, three Eſcallop-ſhells *Or*, was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, at *Durham*, the 5th of *September* 1575, to *William Whittingham* of the Mannor of *Balkes* in the County of *York*, deſcended of the ancient Family of *Whittingham* of the County of *Cheſter*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834. p. 14.



" The Field is *Argent*,
" on a Feſs *Azure*, three
" Eſcallop-ſhells of the
" *Firſt*, within a Bordure
" engrailed of the *Second*,
" in Chief a Creſcent
" *Gules*, for a Difference
" of a ſecond Brother.
" This was the Coat-Ar-
" mour of that worthy
" Gentleman *John Fenne*, one of the Captains
" of the Trained-bands of the City of *London*.
" I read, in a *French* Manuſcript remaining in
" the Office of Arms, to this Effect, That the
" Bearing of the Eſcallop-ſhell in Arms ſignifieth
" the firſt Bearer of ſuch Arms to have been a
" Commander, who by his Vertues and Valour
" had ſo gained the Hearts and Loves of his
" Soldiers and Companions in Arms, that they
" deſired much to follow him, even into Dan-
" gers Mouth; and that he in reciprocation of
" their Loves, had ventured to ſacrifice himſelf
" for their Safe-guards.



" He beareth *Or*, two
" Barrs *Azure*, in Chief
" three Eſcallop-ſhells
" *Gules*, by the Name of
" *Clark*, and is the Coat
" Armour of *Edward Clark*
" of the *Inner-Temple*, *Lon-*
" *don*, Eſq; Son and Heir
" of *Edward Clark* of *Chip-*
" *ley* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq;

Or, two Barrs and in Chief three Eſcallops *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Clerke*, and was confirmed to *Bartholomew Clerke* of *London*, Eſquire, (and to the Poſterity of *John* his Father) Judge of the Arches, and one of the Maſters in *Chancery*, Son of *John Clerke* of *Wells* in the County of *Somerſet*, and of *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heir to *Henry Grantoft* of the County of *Huntington*, Gent. Son of *Richard Clerke* of *Livermere* in *Suffolk*, Gent. by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 25th of *January* 1580, in the 25th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

(99) *Or*, three Piles within a double Treſſure counter-floured *Sable*, on a Chief of the *Second*, as many Eſcallops of the *Field*, is the Coat of *Graham* of *Fintray*.



Azure, a Lyon rampant, and three Eſcallop-ſhells in Chief *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Clutterbuck*, and was confirmed by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 9th of *May* 1622, to ..... *Clutterbuck* in the County of *Glouceſter*.



Argent, a Lyon rampant *Azure*, between three Eſcallop-ſhells *Gules*, is born by the Name of *James* of *Kirtling* in the County of *Cambridge*, Gent. deſcended from the *James*'s of *Cornwall*.

Sable,

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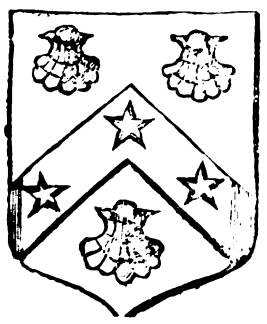
Sable, a Lyon rampant guardant, crown'd *Or*, between three Eſcallop-ſhells *Argent*, was confirm'd by Sir *William Segar*, Garter King at Arms, to *John Gibbon* of *Dorcheſter*, Eſq;



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Heron volant, in Feſs 'Azure, membred *Or*, be-'tween three Eſcallops, '*Sable*, by the Name of '*Herondon*. Here alſo you 'ſee one Geſture of a Fowl 'volant, in the Carriage of 'his Legs, which was not 'before exemplified. *Pliny* 'ſaith, *That all Fowls that ſtalk with long Shanks,* '*as they flie they do ſtretch out their Legs in length* '*to their Tails; but ſuch as are ſhort-leg'd, do draw* '*them up to the Midſt of their Bellies.*

He beareth *Azure*, a Dolphin naiant, embowed *Argent*, finned *Or*, between three Eſcallop-ſhells of the *Third*, by the Name of *Scras*. This Coat was confirmed to *Tuppin Scras* of *Blechington* in the County of *Suſſex*, (Son and Heir of *Richard*, Son of *Edward*, Son of *Richard*, the Son and Heir of *Richard* of *Hangleton* in *Suſſex*, and ſtiled, *Valettus ad Coronam Domini Regis Edwardi quarti*) and ſealed with a Dolphin, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 14th of *Auguſt*, and 14th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.

Intr. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.

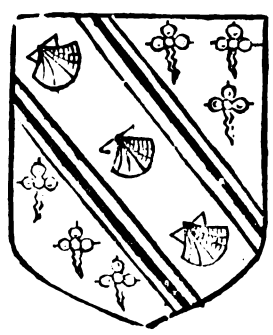


Gules, on a Chevron between three Eſcallops *Argent*, as many Mullets of the *Field*, was granted or confirmed to *Jaſper Scowles* of *Charlton* in the Pariſh of *Wantage* in *Berkſhire*, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 10th of *July* 1613.



"He beareth *Pearl*, a "Lyon rampant *Ruby*, on "a Chief *Diamond*, three "Eſcallop-ſhells of the "*Firſt*. This is the Pater-"nal Coat of the Right "Noble and Worthy Fa-"mily of the *Ruſſels*, Earls "of *Bedford*. The preſent "Enjoyer of the ſaid Dig-"nity being the moſt Noble *Wriotheſly*, Duke "of *Bedford*, &c. Such is the beautiful Shape "that Nature hath beſtowed upon this Shell, "as that the Collar of the Order of St. *Mi-*"*chael* in *France*, in the firſt Inſtitution thereof, "was richly garniſhed with certain Pieces of "Gold artificially wrought, as near as the Arti-"ficer could, by Imitation, expreſs the Stamp "of Nature.

"Which Inſtitution, doubtleſs, was ground-"ed upon great Reaſon, to ſhew the ſtedfaſt "Amity, and conſtant Fidelity, that ought to "be between Brethren and Companions of one "Society and Brotherhood: For take one of theſe "Fiſhes, and divide the Shells, and endeavour "to ſort them with (I will not ſay Hundreds) "but Millions of other Shells of Fiſhes of the "ſame Kind, and you ſhall never match them "throughout: Therefore do they reſemble the "indiſſoluble Friendſhip that ought to be in Fra-"ternities and Societies, becauſe there can be, "according to *Cicero*, *Offic.* 1. *Nulla firma Ami-*"*citia niſi inter æquales.* The Conſideration "whereof (if I be not deceived) moved the firſt "Founders of this Order to ſort them in the Col-"lar of this Order by Couples, for that all others "do diſagree with them, *Secundum magis vel* "*minus*, and none do concur together with them "in all Points, but only thoſe that Nature hath "conformed, and made agreeable to each other "in all Points.

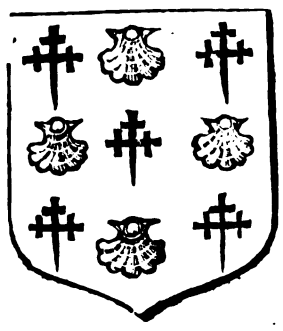


"*Or*, on a Bend cotti-"ſed *Azure*, between ſix "Trefoils ſlipp'd *Vert*, "three Eſcallop-ſhells of "the *Firſt*. This is the "Bearing of *John Rowe* of "the City of *Briſtol*, Gent. "deſcended from the an-"cient Family of the "*Rowes* of *Windley-hill* in "the County of *Derby*.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Chevron engrail'd *Sable*, between three Eſcallops *Azure*, as many Eagles diſplay'd *Or*, by the Name of *Reave*. This Coat was exemplified (with the Grant of a Creſt) to *Anthony Reave* of *Breade*, in the County of *Suſſex*, Gent. under the Hand and Seal of Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 13th of *July* 1633.

Her. Off. Suſſex, mark'd C. 27. fo. 140.

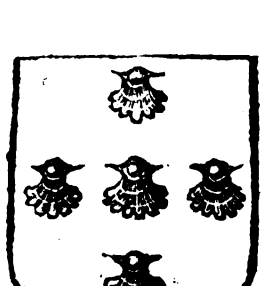


Gules, five Croſs-croſslets *fiché* in Saltire, between four Eſcallop-ſhells *Or*. This Coat was born by *Ralph Tounſon*, a *Northhamptonſhire-man* born, M.A. and ſenior Student of *Chriſt-Church*, Son of *Robert Tounſon*, ſometime Biſhop of *Sarum*; which *Ralph* dy'd the 8th of *September* 1678, aged about 65 Years, and was buried in *Chriſt-Church* Cathedral.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks de* Com. Oxon. *p.* 139.

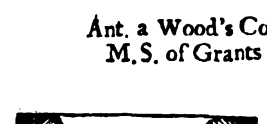
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(M) *Fletcher* of *Salton*; *Sable*, a Croſs flory betwixt four Eſcallops *Argent*.



Azure, five Eſcallop-ſhells in Croſs *Or*, was confirmed by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 17th of *December* 1582, in the 25th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Rowland Barker* of *Wollerton* in the County of *Salop*, Son and Heir of *Edward Barker*, eldeſt Son and Heir of *John Barker* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Siſter and Co-heir of Sir *Rowland Hill*, ſometime Lord Mayor of *London*.

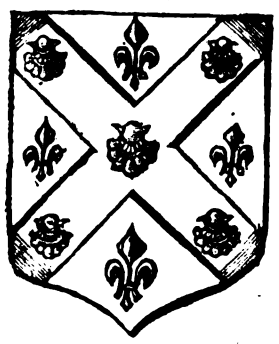
Ant. a Wood's Collect. of Pedigr. mark'd F. 3. fol. 62. M.S. of Grants *in* Aſhm. Num. 844.



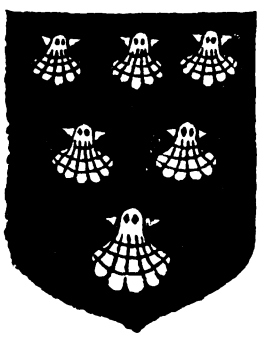
He beareth *Argent*, on a Saltire *Vert*, five Eſcallop-ſhells of the *Field*, by the Name of *Holbeck*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Camden*, in *June Anno Dom.* 1613, to *Roger Holbeck* of *Whitingham* in *Norfolk*, Son of *Thomas Holbecke*. ——

(M) *Pringle* of *Gallowſhiels*; *Argent*, on a Saltire engrail'd *Sable*, five Eſcallops *Or*.

(M) *Pringle* of *Torwoodlie*; *Argent*, on a Saltire engrail'd *Azure*, five Eſcallops of the *First*.



He beareth *Azure*, on a Saltire between four *Fleurs de lis Or*, five Eſcallops of the *First*, by the Name of *Wade*. This was confirm'd to *William Wade*, Son of *William*, Son of *Robert Wade* of *Rildeſton* or *Ridleſton* in *Suffolk*, Gent. by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 8th of *November* 1604, in the ſecond Year of the Reign of King *James* I.



" He beareth *Sable*, ſix " Eſcallop ſhells *Or*, three, " two, and one, by the " Name of *Eſcott* of *Corn-* " *wall*.

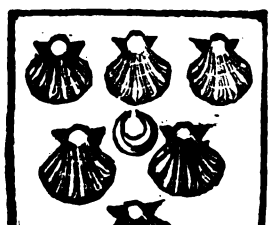
This ſame Coat, with a Mullet for a Difference *Argent*, was the Coat of ..... *Eſcott*, a Captain, who died in the Houſe of one *Gregory Ballard*, Notary Publick, ſituated in *Magdalen* Pariſh in *Oxon*, the 13th of *June* 1644, and was buried in the ſaid Pariſh-Church. He was of the Company of the Lord Keeper *Littleton*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 71.

In the Regiſter of *Magdalen* Pariſh, it is thus written —— *Richard Weſtcott*, Yeoman of the Guard, was buried *Jan.* 13, 1644. —— but that was taken wrong.

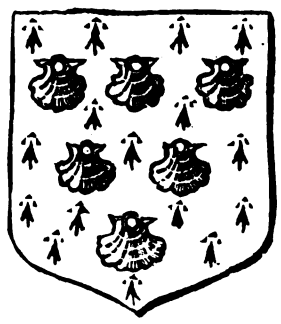
This Coat pertain'd alſo to the ancient Family of *Eſtofght* of *South Burton*; which poſſibly might be the ſame Family, though the Name thus differs.

Glov. Alph. *of the* North *in* M. S. *in* Aſh. *Num.* 834.

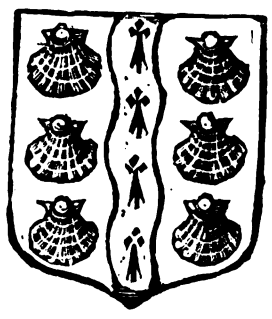


Vert, ſix Eſcallop-ſhells, three, two, and one, *Argent*, with a Creſcent for a Difference, is the Coat of *Ambroſe Holbech* of *Mollington* in the County of *Warwick*, *Eſq*;

" Here I think it fit to note, out of the Num- " ber and Poſition of the Charge of this Coat- " Armour, two Things: The One concerning " the Number, which you ſee is ſix, which " ſome Armoriſts hold to be the Beſt of even " and articulate Numbers that can be born in " one Eſcutcheon; their Reaſon is, becauſe none " other even Number under Ten, can decreaſe " in every Rank one to the baſe Point of the " Eſcutcheon, and Produce an odd One in " the ſame Point. Next, touching this Manner " of the Poſition of this Number; which ſuit- " eth moſt aptly with the Figure of a triangu- " lar Eſcutcheon, as in the *Elements of Armories*, " Page 181, is obſerved.



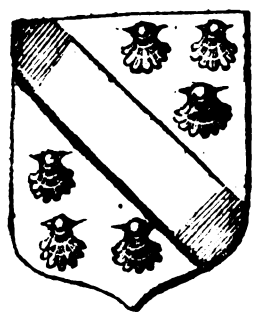
He beareth *Ermine*, ſix Eſcallops *Gules*, three, two, and one, by the Name of *Parker*, and was confirmed to *John Parker* of *Sybertiſwead* in the County of *Kent*, Gent. by the Name of *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 6th of *May* 1588, and 30th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.



Azure, a Pale wavy *Ermine*, between ſix Eſcallop-ſhells *Argent*, is the Coat belonging to the Family of *Edmundſon* of the County of *York*.

Sable,

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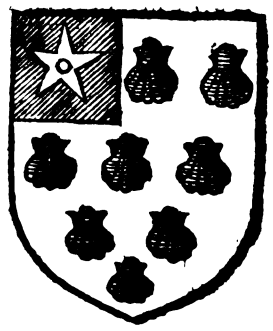
Sable, a Bend between ſix Eſcallop-ſhells *Or*, was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, the 28th of *May* 1587, and in the 29th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Godfrid Foliambe* of *Walton* in the County of *Derby*, Eſq; a Deſcendant from the ancient Family of *Foliambe* of that County.

M. S. of Grants in Aſhm. Num. 844.

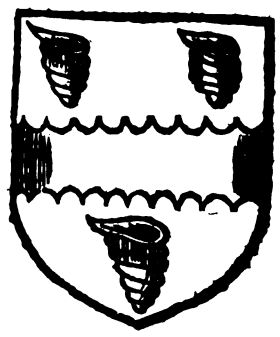
Argent, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, within eight Eſcallops in Orle *Gules*. This Coat belong'd to *William Manby* of *London*, Gent. and was entred in the Viſitation of *London*, *Anno* 1633, *Herald's Office*, C. 24. *fo.* 14. *b.*



Argent, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, between eight Eſcallop-ſhells in Orle *Gules*, a Roſe on his Shoulder for a Difference *Or*. A Grant to *William Moffett* of *Chippinge-Barnet* in the County of *Hertford*, M. A. and to his Brothers, and all the Deſcendants of the Body of *Thomas Moffett* of *Whitby* in the County of *York*; confirm'd the 10th of *May* 1585, in the 27th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by *William Flower* Norroy King of Arms.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'ten Eſcallops, four, three, 'two, and one, *Sable*, on 'a Canton *Gules*, a Mul-'let pierced *Or*, by the 'Name of *Kingſcot*. I do 'here blazon the Charge 'to be ten Eſcallops, al-'tho' there be but eight 'to be diſcerned; for ſuch 'was the Coat before the Addition of the ſu-'perjacent Canton; which, as it is intended, 'doth overſhadow thoſe other two that are not 'ſeen.



'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Feſs engrailed between 'three Welks *Or*, by the 'Name of *Shelley*. Who 'ſo ſhall adviſedly view 'the infinite Variety of 'Nature's Workmanſhip, 'manifeſt even in the ve-'ry Shells of Fiſhes; ſhall 'doubtleſs find juſt Cauſe 'to glorify God, and admire his Omnipotency, 'and Wiſdom, ſhewed in theſe Things of mea-'neſt Reckoning. To this Head muſt be re-'duced all other Shell-fiſhes, of what Kind ſo-'ever, that are incloſed with hard Shells.

CHAP. XIV.

'WE have long inſiſted in the Bearings of 'Animals or living Creatures unrea-'ſonable, diſtinguiſhing them according to their 'Kinds, ſorting them into ſeveral Ranks; pla-'ced them under ſundry Heads, exemplifying 'their manifold Uſe and Forms of Bearing in 'Coat-Armour, to the End that they might 'give better Life and Warrant to ſuch Rules 'and Obſervations, as concerning them are 'formerly given. The laſt Place I have here 'reſerved to the moſt noble Creature and firſt 'in Eſtimation, I mean Man, whom God hath 'indued with a reaſonable Soul, and for whoſe 'Sake he created all other Things, ſubjecting 'them to his Sovereignty, that they ſhould ſerve 'Man, and Man ſhould ſerve God. *Thou haſt 'given him* (ſaith *David*) *Sovereignty over all the 'Works of thy Hands, and haſt put all Things in 'ſubjection under his Feet*; all Sheep and Oxen, 'and all Beaſts of the Field, the Fowls of the 'Air and Fiſhes of the Sea, *&c.* For God made 'Man in his own Image, not only in giving 'him an underſtanding Soul, and an holy Will, 'but alſo a ſovereign Juriſdiction over theſe in-'ferior Creatures; even as Kings are the Image 'of God, in a more peculiar Manner, becauſe 'God hath given them Sovereignty over Men. 'Neither is the Beauty of the Body it ſelf light-'ly to be regarded, whoſe admirable Propor-'tions and Uſes made *Galen* (a Heathen) to ac-'knowledge the infinite Wiſdom of an eternal 'Creator: And that godly King to break out 'into Terms of Admiration, ſaying, *Thine Eyes 'did ſee my Subſtance yet being unperfect, and in 'thy Book were all my Members written, which Day 'by Day were faſhioned, when as yet there was none 'of them.*

'That this Creature, Man, is alſo born in 'Coat-Armour both Limb-meal (as I may term 'it) and alſo entire, with all his Parts conjunct, I 'will ſhew by Examples: And we will firſt 'here ſet down the whole Bearings, and after-'ward proceed to the Parts.

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'The Field is *Saphire*, 'our bleſſed Lady with 'her Son in her right 'Hand, and a Scepter in 'her Left, all *Topaz*. This 'Coat pertaineth to the 'Biſhoprick of *Saliſbury*. 'Since it hath pleaſed 'ſome (doubtleſs out of a 'devout Affection) to aſ-'ſume the Bearing of the bleſſed Virgin with 'her moſt bleſſed Babe, I hold it great Reaſon 'to ſet this Eſcutcheon in the firſt Place. For 'I am far from their Opinion who damn it for 'Superſtition to pourtray that glorious Vir-'gin, or her Babe; but yet I hold it undoubted 'Idolatry to offer to theſe, or any other Pi-'ctures, thoſe Services of Worſhip and Prayer 'which God hath made his own peculiar Pre-'rogative, not to be communicated to that holy 'Virgin her ſelf, much leſs to her Image; which 'yet are ſo far oftentimes from being her Image, 'that it hath been acknowledged, that ſome 'lewd Painters have pourtraied that unſpotted 'Lady to the Likeneſs of their own Courtizans, 'and ſo have propoſed her in Churches to be 'adored. This Worſhip of the Virgin *Mary* hath 'almoſt worn out the Worſhip of her Son, eſpe-'cially where their ridiculous feigned Miracles 'daily broached do find any Credit.



'The Field is *Topaz*, 'a King enthronized on 'his Seat-Royal *Saphire*, 'crowned, ſceptered, and 'inveſted of the *Firſt*, the 'Cape of his Robe *Er-'mine*. Theſe are the 'Arms of the City of *Se-'vil* in *Spain*. As we 'formerly preſcribed of 'unreaſonable Creatures, that they ſhould be 'ſet forth in their nobleſt Action: So much 'more is it fit, that Man (the moſt Excellent of 'God's Creatures) ſhould be ſet forth in his 'greateſt Dignity. And, as among Men there 'are manifold Degrees and Callings, ſo is it de-'cent (ſaith *Bartolus*) that each particular Per-'ſon ſhould be habited as is fitting for his 'Eſtate, Calling, or Imployment, *viz. Princi-'pes in ſolio Majeſtatis, Pontifex in Pontificalibus, 'Miles in armis, ſive equeſtris, ſive pedeſtris, depingi 'debet*: A King on his Throne of Majeſty, a 'Biſhop in his pontifical Veſtures, and a Soldier 'in his military Habit, either on Foot or Horſe-'back; ſo ſhall they receive ſuch reverence, 'as is anſwerable both to their Perſons and Fun-'ctions.



'The Field is *Saphir*, a 'Biſhop ſeated in his 'Chair, habited in his 'Pontificals, ſuſtaining his 'Croſier in his Left-Arm, 'ſtayed upon the Chair, 'and extending his Right-'Hand towards the dex-'ter Point of the Eſcut-'cheon *Pearl*. This Coat-'Armour was quartered by *Eberhardus*, ſome-'time Biſhop of *Lubeck* in *Saxony*, who was de-'ſcended of the noble Progeny of the *Hollii*: 'The Dignity Epiſcopal is next unto the Re-'gal; inſomuch, that *Conſtantine the Great* (the 'firſt Chriſtian Emperor) received Biſhops with 'no leſs Reverence and Honour, than if every 'one of them had been his own Father; and 'great Reaſon, ſince they directly ſucceed the 'Apoſtles of Chriſt in the Government of the 'Church; eſpecially, if together with this Apo-'ſtolical Dignity they join the Truth of Apoſto-'lical Doctrine, which the Romiſh Biſhops have 'aboliſhed.



Argent, a Woodman wreathed about the Head and Hips, walking upon a Mount between two Trees, with his Club over his Right-Shoulder, all *Proper*, by the Name of *Mayo*. This is ſent me for the Paternal Coat of Sir *Peter Mayo*, Kt.



Gules, three demy Savages or wild Men *Argent*, holding Clubs over their right Shoulders *Or*. This Coat was born by *Bazil Wood*, ſometime a Captain in the King's Army, and a great Sufferer for his Cauſe, in reſpect to which, Dr. *Fell*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, gave to him the head Butler-ſhip of the ſaid Houſe. —— He dy'd at his Houſe in *Penny farthing Street* the 30th of *April* 1684, and was buried near the Grave of his Father in St. *Michael*'s Church in *Oxon*.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 153.

He was Brother of *Tho. Wood*, ſometime Fellow of *Merton College*, and Son of *Baſil Wood*, L. L. D. ſometime Fellow of *All Souls* College, afterwards Chancellor of St. *Aſaph* and *Rocheſter*, who dy'd in *Lincoln* College and was buried in St. *Michael*'s Church aforeſaid, the Laſt of *November* 1644, which ſaid Dr. *Wood* was ſecond Son of *Alexander Wood* of *Shinewood* in the County of *Salop*.

Note, That ..... Wife of *Bazil Wood*, Butler of *Chriſt-Church*, dy'd at Night, the 10th of *May* 1684, and was buried by her Husband (who

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(who, as is already said, dy'd about a Fortnight before). Her Son, named ..... *Wood*, a Chirurgeon, was buried by his Grandfather in 1683.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Saracen's Head erased at 'the Neck *Argent*, enviroined about the Temples with a Wreath of 'the *Second*, and *Sable*, by 'the Name of *Mergith* of 'Wales. After Examples 'of the whole Bearing of 'Man, it is fit the Head 'should first be handled before the other Parts; 'for that, among all the Parts of living Creatures, the Head obtaineth the chiefest Preheminence, saith *Pierius*: And (as *Isidore* noteth) 'it is called *Caput*, not only because it is capable of the Knowledge attained by the Senses; 'but for that also it comprehendeth and containeth them all. As this Member is chiefest 'in Dignity, so hath Nature appropriated 'thereto the highest and principal Place, it being lifted up on high, as in a Watch-Tower, 'that it might oversee all approaching Danger 'before it come near; for which Cause also Nature hath given Man more flexibility to turn 'about his Neck and look on all Sides, than other 'Creatures have.

(M) *Azure*, three Saracens Heads conjoined in one Neck *Proper*, the Faces looking towards the chief, dexter, and sinister Sides, by the Name of *Morison*: And *Morison* of *Bognie* carries the same with this Difference, That the uppermost Head was affixed to the other two by a Wreath.

(N) *Edington* of *Balbartan*; *Azure*, three Savage Heads coup'd *Argent*.

(O) *Moor* of *Scotstoun*; *Argent*, three Negroes Heads side-faced and couped *Proper*, banded about the Brows with a Ribband knotted behind of the *First*.



"He beareth *Argent*, "three Moors Heads couped *Sable*, banded about "the Heads *Gules*, by the "Name of *Tanner*; and "is the Coat of *John Tanner* of *Court* in *Cornwall*, "Esquire.

"*Or*, 3 Moors Heads couped *Sable*, banded "about the Heads *Argent*, is born by the Name "of *Mico* of *London*.



Gules, 3 Infants Heads coup'd at the Shoulders *Argent*, crined *Or*, is born by the Name of *Fauntleroy*, and was confirmed to *Moor Fauntleroy*, Gent. Son of *John*, sole Heir of *William Fauntleroy* of *Crundall* in the County of *Hants*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 8th of *December* 1633.



"He beareth *Argent*, a "Chevron *Sable*, between "3 Black-moors Heads "couped *Proper*, by the "Name of *Jues*. I find "that some have given "this Coat-Armour another Blazon thus: He "beareth *Argent*, a Chevron between three Jews "Heads couped *Sable*: But then I take it, the "Bearer's Name should have its Orthography "thus, *Jewes*.

Argent, a Chevron *Ermines*, between three Moors Heads side-faced coup'd *Proper*, crined *Or*, is born by the Name of *Blaker*, and is the proper Coat of the *Blakers* of *Portslade* in the County of *Sussex*, as appears by a Grant to *Edward Blaker* of the said Place, bearing Date the 19th of *February* 1618, in *Coll. Arm. int. M. S. Vincent*.

Or, a Chevron *Pean* between three Mens Heads side-faced *Proper*, crined *Sable*, is born also by the Name of *Blacker*, and pertains to the *Blackers* of *Salisbury* in the County of *Wilts*, as appears by the Grant under the Hand of Sir *William Segar* Garter, *Anno* 1613, exhibited to Purpose.

Vid. in Coll. Arm. Wilts, Dorset, & Somerset, mark'd C. 22. fo. 19. b.

He beareth *Vert*, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Turks Heads coup'd side-faced *Proper*, their Turbants *Or*, by the Name of *Smith*. This Coat was approved and confirmed by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 19th of *August* 1625, to Capt. *John Smith* (Captain under the Command of *Sigismond Bathor*, Duke of *Transilvania*) who granted him the said Arms before, under his Seal, the 9th of *December* 1603.

Her. Off. *int.* M. S. Vincent.

'Now I shall shew you a rare, yet an ancient Bearing of Childrens Heads couped, enwrapped about the Necks with Snakes.

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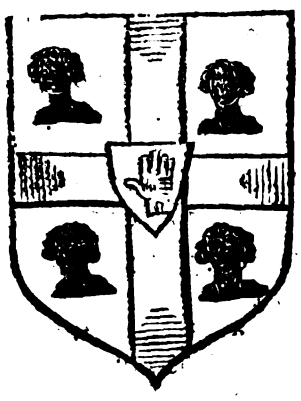
'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Chevron between three 'Childrens Heads coup-'ed at the Shoulders *Ar-'gent*, crined *Or*, enwrap-'ed about the Necks with 'as many Snakes *Proper*, 'by the Name of *Vaughan*. 'It hath been reported '(how truly I cannot ſay) 'that ſome one of the Anceſtors of this Fami-'ly, was born with a Snake about his Neck; 'a Matter not impoſſible, but yet very impro-'bable: *Ideo quære.*



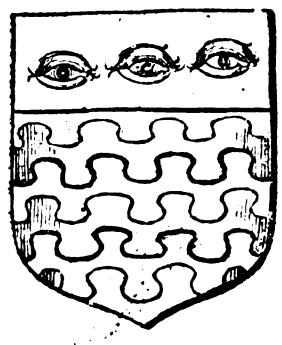
'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron *Gules*, between 'three Perukes *Sable*.

But I ſhould chooſe to blazon theſe Scalps with the Hair on; Perukes being but a late Mode; beſides, if they are not Part of the Head, they ought to have been placed elſewhere, among its Ornaments or Attire.

'The above Coat ſtandeth in one of the Win-'dows of *New-Inn Hall* without *Temple-bar* in 'London. *Clodius* (ſurnamed *Comatus*, becauſe 'of his long Hair) having attained to the Helm 'of Government in the Kingdom of *France*, 'at his firſt coming to the Crown, did inſtitute 'a Law, *That the Frenchmen ſhould in common, 'wear their Hair long, in Token of Liberty.* And 'ſo, contrariwiſe, ſhaving off the Hair, was a 'Sign of ſervile Bondage: *For the Romans* (ſaith '*Francis de Roſiers*) *did inſtitute, by a publick 'Edict, that the Hairs of Bondage ſhould be ſhaven 'in Token of Bondmen.* But as Hairs change ac-'cording to Time, ſo it is the Part of a wiſe 'Man (ſaith *Farneſius*) to conform himſelf to the 'Mutability of Times and Seaſons.

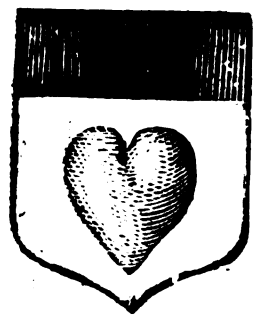


"He beareth *Or*, a "Croſs *Gules*, between "4 Black-moors heads "couped at the Shoul-"ders *Proper*, by the "Name of *Juxon*. This "with the Arms of *Ul-"ſter*, is the Coat-Ar-"mour of Sir *William "Juxon* of *Little Comp-"ton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, "Baronet.



'He beareth barry Ne-'bule of ſix Pieces, *Azure* 'and *Argent*, on a Chief 'of the *Second* three Eyes '*Gules*, by the Name of '*de la Hay* of *Ireland*. The 'Eyes hath God formed 'with admirable Skill in 'ſuch Sort, as that by 'them the viſible Spirits 'are transferred to the Soul. For by them, as 'it were by Windows, the Soul doth apprehend 'the Forms and Kinds of Things coloured by 'Way of Attraction; therefore, to the End the 'ſame might be the more commodiouſly per-'formed, firſt of all, he made them ſlippery 'and round, that they might more eaſily move 'and ſtir every Way, and ſo apprehend the 'Colours of all Sorts of Things which are ei-'ther above, below, on the Right-hand, or 'upon the Left, as it were in a Moment. He 'would that the Eyes ſhould conſiſt of three di-'ſtinct Humours, to wit, of a watry or whitiſh 'Humour, of a glaſſy, and a chriſtalline Hu-'mour; and thoſe ſevered each from other with 'moſt thin Films or Skins, to the End that they 'ſhould be capable of the *Species* or Kinds of 'Colours. In the Midſt of theſe there is a little 'Ball (as it were) which we call the Ball or Ap-'ple of the Eye, as it were a certain Hole 'through which the Sight hath its Paſſage; by 'which, as through a little Window or Caſe-'ment, the viſible Spirits of the Soul are ſent 'forth to their Objects, and alſo the *Species* or 'Kinds of Colours are received inward, and 'conveyed to that we call *ſenſus communis* or 'the Phantaſy (which is ſeated in the Fore-'part of the Brain) by means of Sinews that 'do bring Sight to the Eyes.

Though it be ſomewhat contrary to my pre-fix'd Method, I have placed this Coat not among Barry, *&c.* becauſe you may perceive the Eye alſo to be born in Arms, which, when put among other Figures, might be the ſooner over-look'd.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Heart *Proper*, a Chief '*Sable*, by the Name of '*Scambler*. If the Heart '(according to *Homer*) 'doth waſte and conſume 'in thoſe, that by any ac-'cidental Occaſion are at-'tached with ſome vehe-'ment or long lingring 'Sickneſs; much more muſt the Heart waſte in 'thoſe, which are poſſeſſed with the fretting 'Canker of Envy againſt the Proſperity of 'others, according to that Saying, *Invidus ipſe 'ſibi eſt longè triſtiſſimus hoſtis*; The envious Man 'is a moſt deadly Foe to himſelf.

'He

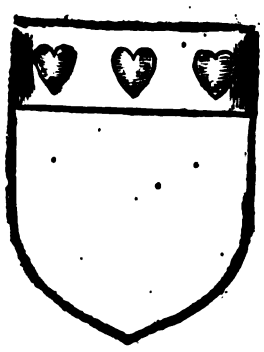
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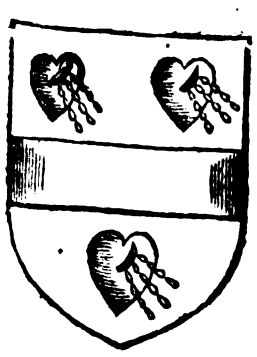
'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Heart between 2 Wings 'diſplay'd *Or*, by the 'Name of *Henry de Wing-* '*ham*. The Ancients uſed 'to hang the Figure of 'an Heart with a Lace 'or Chain from the Neck 'upon the Breaſt of a 'Man, ſignifying thereby 'a Man of Sincerity, and ſuch an One as ſpeak-'eth the Truth from the Heart, and is free 'from all Guile and Diſſimulation, and is far 'unlike thoſe that the Pſalmiſt mentioneth, 'ſaying, *They give good Words with their Lips,* '*but diſſemble with their Heart.* Too riſe are 'they found in this Age, whoſe Tongue and 'Heart go two diverſe Ways. Therefore well 'is that Saying verified of theſe and like Per-'ſons, which is uſual in the Mouths of many 'Men, *Mel in ore, verba lactis; fel in corde,* '*fraus in factis*; Honey in the Mouth, Gall in 'the Heart, and Guile in their Actions.

(ℳ) *Scroggie*; *Azure*, a Chevron *Or*, betwixt two Scroggs, or ſtarved Branches in Chief, and a Man's Heart in Baſe, *Argent*.

(ℳ) *Logan*; *Argent*, three Nails (according to ſome, Arrows) faſtned in or parting a Heart *Gules*.



'He beareth *Gules*, on 'a Chief *Argent*, three 'Hearts *Proper*, by the 'Name of *Heart*. *The* 'Heart (ſaith one) *is na-* '*turally ſhaped long, and* '*not round; to ſignify that* '*our Thoughts and Conſul-* '*tations ought to be long,* '*deliberate, and not haſty* '*and inconſiderate.* This 'is the Fountain, Seat, and Treaſury of Life, 'wherethrough the whole Body receiveth the 'vital Spirits; which are (as it were) certain 'quickning Flames, which by the Miniſtry of 'the Arteries and Veins, are diſperſed through-'out all Parts of the Body, giving thereto Life 'and Vigour, and enabling the ſame to the Per-'formance of every Action.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Feſs *Gules*, between three 'Hearts vulned, and di-'ſtilling Drops of Blood 'on the ſiniſter Side *Pro-* '*per*, by the Name of '*Tote*. Theſe are term-'ed vulned of the *Latin* 'Word *vulnus*, which ſig-'nifieth a Wound. This 'noble Member hath Na-'ture placed in a Seat well fitting the Dignity 'thereof; inſomuch, as it may well be ſaid (ac-'cording to *Ariſtotle*) *Natura conſtituit rem no-* '*biliorem in nobiliori loco, ut cor in medio*; To 'the beſt Part the beſt Place. This is that 'which, of all other Parts, God requireth us 'to reſerve for himſelf, and to his Service, 'where he ſaith, *My Son, give me thy Heart*; 'and good Reaſon, ſince he was pleaſed to give 'us his Son's Heart, to be pierced to the Death 'for our Demerits. And this Place may decide 'their Doubt, who make queſtion, Whether be 'the more principal Part of a Man, the Brain 'or the Heart, ſince God prefereth the Heart, 'as more eſteeming the hearty Affection of true 'Charity, than a ſpeculative Contemplation 'void of chriſtian Practice.

Or, a Feſs *dancetté* between three Hearts *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Newman*, and was granted to *John Newman* Citizen and Chirurgeon of *London*, Son of *John Newman* of *Stanford* in the County of *Lincoln*, by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 15th of *February*, 1663-4, in the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

(ℳ) *Or*, three Hearts within a Bordure engrailed *Gules*, by the Name of *Rule*.

Butter of Old, gave *Argent*, a Croſs patonce *Sable*, between four Hearts *Proper*; but now, *Butter* of *Gormack*, gives *Argent*, a plain Croſs, *&c.*



'He beareth *Argent*, an 'Arm ſiniſter, iſſuing out 'of the dexter Point, and 'extended towards the ſi-'niſter Baſe in Form of 'a Bend *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Cornhill*. The 'Arm is a Member of the 'Body ordained by Na-'ture for Labour: And 'for that Purpoſe ſhe hath fortified the ſame 'ſtrongly with Arteries, Muſcles, and Sinews. 'By the Arm therefore is ſignified a labori-'ous and induſtrious Man; but that no Man 'ſhould rely on his own, or any other Man's 'Power or Induſtry too much, God hath for-'bidden us to truſt to the *Arm of Fleſh*.

(ℊ) *Armſtrong* of *Mainerton*; *Argent*, an Arm *Proper*, habited *Gules*, iſſuing from the Side of the Eſcutcheon, and holding the lower Part of a broken Tree eradicated *Vert*, the Top leaning to the dexter Angle.

(ℊ) *Gules*, an Hand iſſuing out of the ſiniſter Flanch, and thereon a hooded Falcon perch'd *Or*, a Chief *Argent*, charged with three Mullets *Azure*, by the Name of *Blackhall*.

(ℊ) *Catchpole*, a *Scots* Family; *Or*, two Cubit Arms iſſuing from the dexter and ſiniſter Baſe Points, habited *Gules*, and graſping (or catching as it were) the Pole or Head of an Hart

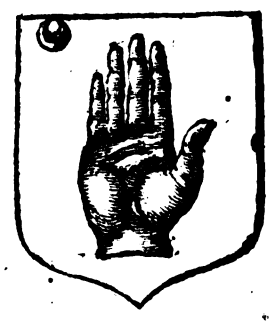
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Hart caboſed in Feſs *Sable*, with a Raven perched thereupon, between three Horns *Proper*.



'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'dexter Arms conjoyned 'at the Shoulders, and 'flexed in Triangle *Or*, 'with Fiſt clenched *Ar-* 'gent. This Coat-Armour 'pertaineth to the Fami- 'ly of *Tremaine* of *Cola-* 'combe in *Devonſhire*.

'Theſe Arms and Hands conjoyned and 'clenched after this Manner, may ſignify a 'treble Offer of Revenge for ſome notable 'Injury done to the Perſon or Fame of the 'firſt Bearer, which, to an honeſt Man, is no 'leſs dear than Life; *Nam honor & honeſtas pari* 'paſſu cum vita ambularent.



Azure, a dexter Hand coup'd at the Wriſt, and extended in Pale *Argent*, with a Creſcent for Difference, was confirmed to *George Brome*, Eſq; Sub-Prothonotary or Secondary of the *King*'s *Bench*, and to his Iſſue, by *William Segar*, the 12th of *July*, in the ſecond Year of King *Charles* the Firſt.

Int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.

I have ſeen it often uſed, a ſiniſter Hand Palm outward.

The ſame Coat, with due Difference, was confirmed alſo to ..... *Broome* of *Aſhford* in *Kent*, and to ..... *Broome* of *Broome* in the County of *Salop*, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, in *May* 1627.

Int. M. S. *of* P. le Neve, *Norroy*.



'He beareth *Or*, on a 'Chief *Gules*, a Hand ex- 'tended and born tranſ- 'verſe the Chief *Argent*, 'by the Name of *Main-* 'ſtone. The Hand is the 'Pledge of Friendſhip and 'Fidelity, which was in 'ancient Times confirmed 'by ſhaking of Hands; 'but later Times have taken up another Fa- 'ſhion, by embracing with the Arms. But the 'Truth is, a Handful of that antient Amity is 'more worth than a whole Armful of the New, 'which now every where conſiſts in Words, not 'in Deeds. The Hand is the chief working 'Inſtrument of the Body, and of no leſs Come- 'lineſs than Uſe; *Quam multarum artium mi-* 'niſtræ ſunt, ſaith *Zanchius*; Of how many Arts 'is the Hand the Worker? And it is called, 'manus (according to ſome) *à manando, vel quia* 'ipſa è brachio manat, *vel quia ex ea manant di-* 'giti; either for that it proceedeth out of the 'Arm, or for that the Fingers proceed out of 'it. This Member is divided into five Parts, 'whereof each one hath a Name appropriated 'to the particular Uſe thereof; as the Thumb is 'called *Pollex, quod virtute præ cæteris polleat*, for 'the Strength of it. The Forefinger is named 'Index, *Quia homo illo digito omnia indicat*, for 'pointing with it. The next is called of the 'Place, *Medius*, the Middle-finger. The Fourth 'Annularis, or Ring-finger. The Fifth, *Auri-* 'cularis, becauſe Men uſe to pick their Ear 'therewith.

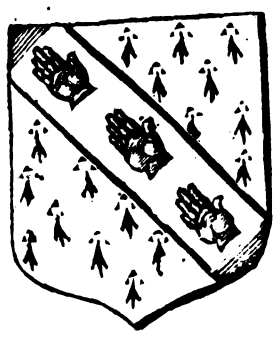
(M) *Gules*, in Feſs a dexter Hand coup'd, and thereon a hooded Falcon perch'd *Or*, on a Chief *Argent*, three Mullets of the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Blackhall*.



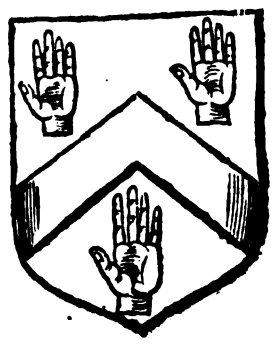
"He beareth *Argent*, "three ſiniſter Hands "couped at the Wriſts "*Gules*, by the Name of "*Maynard*; and is the "Coat-Armour of that "eminent Lawyer Sir "*John Maynard* of *Gun-* "*nersbury* in the Pariſh of "*Ealing* in *Middleſex*, Kt. "Serjeant at Law to his "Majeſty King *Charles* II.

(M) *Agnew* of *Lockcow*; *Argent*, three ſiniſter Hands coup'd and erected, two and one *Gules*.

(M) *Neilſon* of *Craigeaw*; *Argent*, three ſiniſter Hands tending to the ſiniſter Chief Point, two and one, *Gules*.



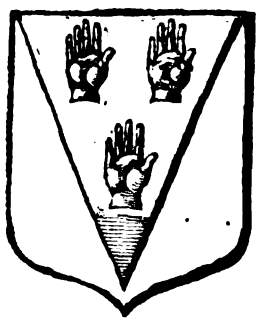
He beareth *Ermine*, on a Bend *Sable*, three dexter Hands couped at the Wriſt *Argent*, by the Name of *Mayne*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Camden* in *June* 1604, to *Bennet Mayne* of *Creſtow* in the County of *Bucks*.



"The Field is *Pearl*, a "Chevron *Saphire*, be- "tween three ſiniſter "Hands couped at the "Wriſt *Ruby*. This is the "Coat-Armour of the "Right Honourable *Wil-* "*liam* Lord *Maynard* of "*Eſtains* in *England*, and "of *Wicklogh* in the King- "dom of *Ireland*.

Ar-

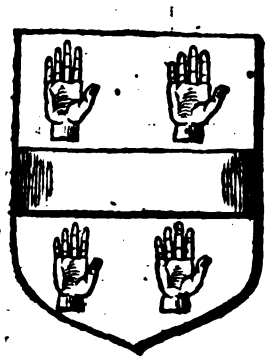
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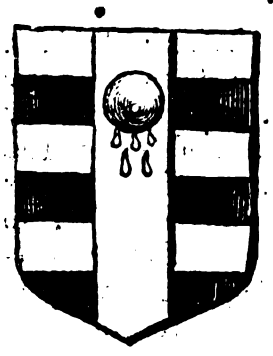
Argent, on a Pile *Vert*, three dexter Hands coup'd at the Wriſt and erected of the *Firſt*, is born by the Name of *Jollye*, and was confirmed unto *William Jollye* of *Leeke* in the County of *Stafford*, Son of *Thomas Jollye* of *Leeke* aforeſaid, who was Son of *John Jollye* of the ſame Place, by —— the 27th of *Auguſt* 1614, in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *James* I.



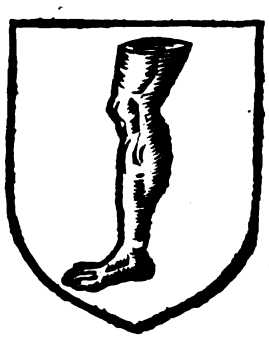
He beareth *Ermine*, a Lyon rampant between three dexter Hands couped at the Wriſt *Gules*, by the Name of *Neale*. This Coat was aſſigned by *William Camden*, in *November Anno Domini* 1612, to Doctor *Neale* Dean of *Weſtminſter*.



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Feſs *Sable*, between four " dexter Hands couped at " the Wriſt *Gules*, by the ' Name of *Quatermaine*. " This was the Coat of " ..... *Quatremaine*, Do- " ctor of Phyſick.



" He beareth Barry of " ſix Pieces, *Or* and *Sable*, " over all a Pale *Gules*, " charged with a Wo- " mans Dug, diſtilling " Drops of Milk *Proper*, " by the Name of *Dodge*. " And here, becauſe I find " in the Office of Arms a " Copy of the firſt Grant " of this Coat-Armour, and that very ancient, " I think it convenient to acquaint the Reader " with ſome Particulars of the ſaid Patent, as I " there find it; whereby appeareth that *James* " *Hedingley*, then Guyen King of Arms, after " recital made of the loyal and valiant Service " which *Peter Dodge*, born in the Town of *Stop-* " *worth* in the County of *Cheſter*, Gentleman, " had done to King *Edward* the Firſt (for as it " there appeareth by the Copy, this Inſtrument " beareth Date the 8th of *April*, in the 34th " Year of that King's Reign) in diverſe Battles " and Sieges, for which the ſaid King had remu " nerated him the ſaid *Peter* with the Gift of a " Seigniory or Lordſhip there mentioned: He " (I ſay) the ſaid King of Arms, after ſuch re- " cital made, doth give and grant unto the ſaid " *Peter Dodge*, that from thenceforth, *Il* (un- " underſtand the ſaid *Peter*) *portera ſon eſcu d'Or* " *& Sables, barre de ſix pieces & ung Pale de* " *Gules, avec une mamelle de femme degoullant*; " for ſo are the very Words and their Ortho- " graphy, in the Copy of the Patent, which is " in *French*. Thus much whereof I thought " fit to preſent to the publick View, not doubt- " ing but the judicious Reader, by careful Ob- " ſervation thereof, may make ſome good Uſe. " The Function of this Member is thus taught " us, 2 *Eſdr.* 8. *For thou haſt commanded the* " *Members, even the Breaſts, to give Milk unto* " *the Fruit appointed for the Breaſts, that the* " *Thing which is created might be nouriſhed for* " *a Time, till thou diſpoſeſt it to thy Mercy.*

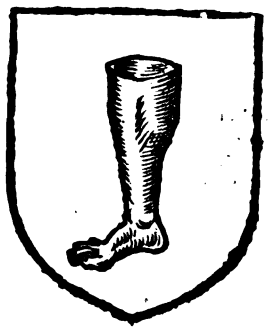


' He beareth *Or*, a Man's ' Leg couped at the Midſt ' of the Thigh *Azure*, by ' the Name of *Haddon*. ' The Leg is the Member ' of Strength, Stability, ' Expedition, and Obedi- ' ence. It was a Cuſtom ' of the ancient World, ' that Servants or Chil- ' dren ſhould put their Hand under the Thigh ' of him to whom they ſhould be obliged by ' Oath. Which Ceremony (as ſome take it) ' they uſed, as well to ſhew the ready Obedience ' of the Servants and Children towards their ' Maſters and Parents; as alſo the Juriſdiction ' and Authority of their Maſters and Parents ' over them, as I have formerly ſhew'd. So ' did *Abraham* cauſe his Servant to do; and the ' like Oath alſo did *Iſrael* require of his Son ' *Joſeph*.



' He beareth *Argent*, a ' Man's Leg eraſed at the ' Thigh *Sable*, by the ' Name of *Prime*.

' In blazoning of Coat- ' Armour conſiſting of ' Legs born after this ' Manner, I hold it need- ' leſs to mention the Bear- ' ing thereof in Pale, becauſe it is natural for ' a Man's Leg to ſtand upright: But if the ' ſame be born in any other Sort than thus, ' you ſhall then make ſpecial mention there- ' of.



' He beareth *Sable*, a ' Leg couped below the ' Knee *Argent*, by the ' Name of *Shrigley* of *Che-* ' *ſhire*. The Leg being ' the loweſt and lowlieſt ' Part of the Body, there- ' fore do we uſe the Mo- ' tion thereof, to ſhew ' Humility and Submiſ- ' ſion to our Superiors: And of all Geſtures of ' the

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'the Leg, it is not more pliable to any, than to 'that whereby we humble our ſelves before God 'in kneeling and praying, as if Nature had 'eſpecially framed our Bodies, as well as our 'Souls, for that Service to him that made us. 'And in this Senſe, God doth delight in Man's 'Legs, though he doth not (as himſelf ſaith) in 'the Strength or Beauty thereof. And as the 'Leg, cut off from the Body, loſeth all his for-'mer Strength; ſo Man cut off from God, lo-'ſeth all his Grace, Power, and Felicity, which 'are only preſerved by our Union with him.

CHAP. XXV.

'IN the Proceſs of our former Tracts touch-'ing Animals, as well Rational as Irratio-'al, we have been very careful to limit every 'ſeveral Kind of Creature with his own natu-'ral and diſtinct Bounds, Forms, and Proprie-'ties; whereby it happeneth that ſuch other 'Kinds of living Creatures, as are any Way ex-'orbitant from Nature's general Courſe and In-'tention, either for Qualities or Eſſence (and 'therefore wanted a certain Place among the 'Reſt) have been reſerved for this laſt Place. 'And of theſe are diverſe Sorts; as firſt, *Am-'phibia*, ſuch as live ſometimes as if they were 'Water-Creatures, at other times, as if they 'were Land-Creatures, as Examples here ſhall 'ſhew.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Bever erected *Sable*, de-'vouring a Fiſh *Proper*, 'armed *Gules*. This Coat 'ſtandeth in a Glaſs-win-'dow in an Inn of Chan-'cery called *New-Inn 'Hall* without *Temple-bar* 'near *London*. The Be-'ver is like an Otter, and 'both of them are like ſly diſſembling Compa-'nions, who to make their Profit, and feed 'their own Bellies, will cloſely keep good Quar-'ter with contrary Sides, in affection to neither, 'but only for their own Uſe: Therefore I could 'wiſh they had one other Property of the Be-'ver, which is to geld himſelf, that ſo he 'might eſcape from his Purſuers, who hunt him 'for his Teſticles, which are much uſed in Phy-'ſick. This Bever hath only his Tail Fiſh, and 'therefore keeps that Part moſt in the Water: 'He hath his Hind-legs like a Swan, and his 'Fore-feet like a Dog, and ſo ſwimeth with the 'One, while he preyeth with the Other.

Argent, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Beavers Tails erected *Proper*, is born by the Name of *Lewes*, and was exemplified by *William Camden* Clarencieux, at the Requeſt of *Robert* and *Bevel Lewes* of *Roſſenden* in *Bleane* in *Kent*, Gentleman.

(ℳ) *Argent*, an Otter iſſuing out of a Feſs wavy *Sable*, by the Name of *Meldrum*.

(ℳ) *Urquhart* of *Meldrum*, gives *Argent*, an Otter iſſuing out of a Feſs wavy *Sable*, crown'd *Or*, as the Coat of *Meldrum*, quarter'd with the Arms of *Seaton*, which is *Or*, three Creſcents within a double Treſſure counterflowred *Gules*.

(ℳ) *Meldrum*, ſometime of *Fyvie*; *Argent*, three Otters iſſuing out of a Feſs wavy *Sable*, quarter'd with the Arms of *Preſton*.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Feſs between three Ot-'ters *Sable*, by the Name 'of *Lutterel*. Sir *John 'Maundevile* in his Diſ-'courſes reporteth, That 'in the Country of *China*, 'they uſe Otters for Wa-'ter-dogs, bred tame 'among them in great 'Numbers, which ſo often as they are com-'manded, go into the Waters, and bring forth 'Fiſh to their Maſters.



He beareth *Sable*, a Chevron between three Otters paſſant *Argent*, by the Name of *Hartop*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, to Sir *Edward Hartop* of *Buckminſter* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Baronet.

Int. M. S. P. Leiceſter.

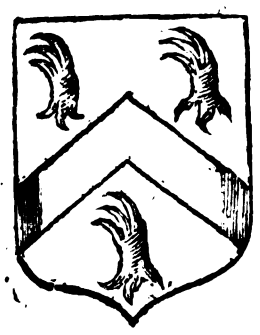
(ℳ) *Argent*, a Bend engrailed *Gules*, between two Otters heads coup'd *Sable*, by the Name of *Lethington*: But other Books (ſaith Sir *George Mackenzie*) eſpecially the lateſt, give the Coat of *Livingtoun* (which it ſeems is all one with *Lethingtoun*) of *Salt-Coats*; *Argent*, a Bend engrailed *Gules*, and in Chief a Bear's head eraſed *Azure*, muzzled of the *Second*.

(ℳ) *Meldrum* of *Segie*; *Argent*, three Otters heads coup'd *Sable*.

(ℳ) *Balfour* Lord of *Burleigh*; *Argent*, on a Chevron *Sable*, an Otter's head eraſed of the *Firſt*.

'He

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'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron between 3 Seal's 'Feet erected and eraſed 'Sable. Theſe Arms do 'pertain to the Town of '*Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*. The 'Fins wherewith this Fiſh 'doth ſwim, ſerve her 'Turn alſo as Feet to 'go withal upon the Land. 'The Milk of this Seal (or Sea-calf) is very 'wholſome againſt the Falling Sickneſs; but 'ſhe ſucketh it out, and ſpilleth it of Envy, 'that it ſhould not profit any other. To this 'Head of *Amphibia* all other of like Nature are 'to be reduced.

'The ſecond Sort of Nature's unnatural Crea-'tures (as I may call them) are *Bigenera*, ſuch 'as are ingendred of two diſtinct Kinds of Beaſts 'againſt the Preſcript of Nature's Order. Of 'which prodigious Kinds of Beaſts, as ſome have 'been procreated by means of Man's idle In-'vention, and others by caſual Accident: So 'are there ſundry Sorts of Beaſts no leſs unna-'turally ingendred, through careleſs Neglect of 'the ſeparating each Sort of Cattel by them-'ſelves, and by permitting the Beaſts of di-'ſtinct Kinds to ſort and feed together confu-'ſedly in the Time of their Heat. Such are 'thoſe that *Upton* calleth *Muſimones*, ingendred 'of a Goat and a Ram; *Tityri*, of a Sheep and 'a Goat; *Hybrides*, of a wild Boar and a tame 'Sow; *Caſtorides*, Dogs ingendered by a Fox 'and a Bever; *Lyciſcus*, of a Wolf and a Maſtiff, 'and ſuch like.

'Theſe bigenerous Beaſts (ſaith *Upton*) may 'well beſeem the Bearing of Abbots and Ab-'beſſes, who bear the Miter and the Croſs, 'which are Repreſentations of Paſtoral Juriſ-'diction, but have not the actual Exerciſe there-'of; as the Mule and Leopard, having the ge-'nerative Inſtruments of the Horſe and the 'Lyon, yet have not the natural Uſe of them: 'Though in this Property Abbots and Abbeſſes 'have never been very like them, but for the 'other reſpect. Whereupon a certain Author 'hath this Saying;

'*Mulus & Abbates ſunt in honore pares.*

'*Mules, Abbots, and Abbeſſes are alike;*
'*They bear the Weapons, but they cannot ſtrike.*

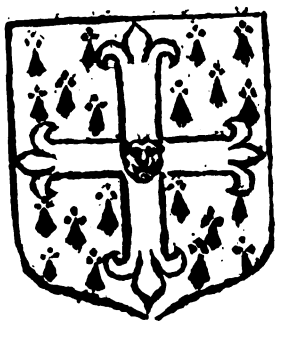


'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Leopard paſſant guar-'dant *Or*, ſpotted *Sable*. 'The Shape of the Leo-'pard bewrayeth his un-'kindly Birth, foraſmuch 'as he in all Proportion of 'Body is more like the '*Pardus*, as well in reſpect 'of the Slenderneſs of his 'Body, as of his Spots, and wanteth the Cou-'rage notified by the plentiful Mane, where-'with Nature hath inveſted the Lyon, being 'the expreſs Token of his generous and noble 'Spirit. This misbegotten Beaſt is naturally 'an Enemy to the Lyon, and finding his own 'Defect of Courage to encounter the Lyon in 'fair Fight, he obſerveth when the Lyon makes 'his Walk near to his Den, which (in Policy) 'he hath purpoſely wrought ſpacious and wide 'in the double Entrance thereof, and narrow 'in the Midſt, ſo as himſelf being much more 'ſlender than the Lyon, may eaſily paſs: When 'he ſeeth the Lyon, he maketh towards him 'haſtily, as if he would bid him Battel in the 'open Fields; and when he ſeeth the Lyon 'prepared to encounter him, he betaketh him 'to his Heels, and maketh towards his Den 'with all celerity, whom the Lyon eagerly pur-'ſueth with full Courſe, dreaming of no Dan-'ger by reaſon of the large Entrance into the 'Den. At length, through the Vehemency of 'his ſwift Courſe, he becometh ſo ſtraitned in 'the narrow Paſſage in the Midſt of the Den '(by reaſon he is much bigger Body'd than the 'Leopard) that he can go neither forwards nor 'backwards. The Lyon being thus diſtreſſed, 'his Enemy paſſeth thorough his Den, and 'cometh behind him, and gnaweth him to 'Death. Of this Beaſt, the Head is more uſual-'ly born in Coat-Armour than the Whole, and 'that in a diverſe Manner, as by theſe Examples 'next enſuing may be ſeen.



"*Sable*, three Leopards "rampant *Argent*, ſpot-"ted *Sable*, is the Coat-"Armour of Sir *Thomas* "*Lynch* of *Rixton-hall* (an-"ciently called the *Pele*) "in the Pariſh of *Great* "*Sonkey* in *Lancaſhire*, Kt. "which came to him by "his Mother, *Elizabeth*, "Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Rixton* of the "ſaid Place, *Gent.* which ſaid Sir *Thomas* is de-"ſcended of the Family of the *Lynches* of *Groves* "in the County of *Kent*, and is one of the Gentle-"men of his Majeſty's Privy Chamber in Ordi-"nary, and was late Governor of the Iſland of "*Jamaica*.

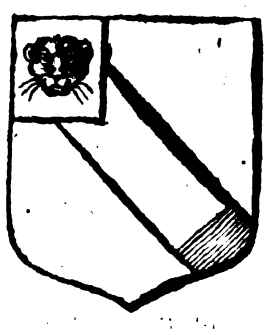
(39) *Liberton* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, a Leopard's head eraſed *Or*.



He beareth *Ermine*, on a Croſs Flory *Sable*, a Leopards Face *Or*, by the Name of *Dickens*. This Coat was granted to *William Dickens* of *London*, deſcended out of *Derbyſhire*, by Patent under the Hand and Seal of Sir *William Segar* Garter, *June* 16, 1625.

Her. Off. London, C. 24. fo. 466.

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Sable, a Bend *Or*, on a Canton *Argent*, a Leopard's Head of the *Firſt*. This Coat appertains to *Samuel Iſaake*, Gent. Town-Clerk of the City of *Exeter*.

The ſaid *Samuel Iſaake*, during the Time of the Grand Rebellion, having conſtantly perſever'd in his Loyalty to the Royal Martyr King *Charles* the Firſt, for which he ſuffered many Impriſonments both by Sea and Land, Plunderings, Payments of Compoſition, Decimation, and Sequeſtration from his ſaid Office of Town-Clerk of the ſaid City for fourteen Years, to which he was again reſtored by King *Charles* the Second his Writ of *Mandamus*; had an Augmentation to the Coat confirm'd by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, *June* 6, 1670.

Azure, three Piles *Or*, on a Canton *Gules*, a Leopard's Head of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Pyle*, and was confirmed by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, at the *Hague*, the 1ſt of *January* 1650, to *Richard Pyle*, Gent. (Serjeant Chirurgeon to his Majeſty) who, with great Induſtry and Fidelity, underwent diverſe Employments for the Service of his Majeſty King *Charles* II. and his Father, during the Rebellion, to the great Hazard of his Perſon, and Ruin of his Fortune.



He beareth *Azure*, three Leopards heads *Argent*, by the Name of *Barne*. This Coat was confirmed unto *George Barne*, Eſq; Alderman of *London*, and to *John Barne*, Eſq; his Brother, and to their Heirs, and to the Heirs of Sir *George Barne* their Father, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 15th of *July* 1580, and 22d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

(99) *Sable*, three Leopards heads eraſed *Argent*, by the Name of *Macgie*.



He beareth *Azure*, three Leopards Faces in Pale *Or*, by the Name of *Snigg*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *May Anno Dom.* 1610, to Sir *John Snigg*, then Baron of the *Exchequer*.

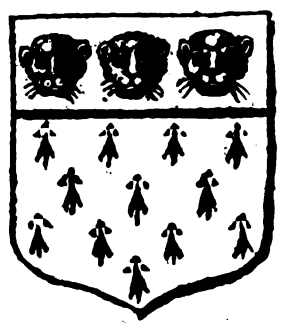


'He beareth *Vaire*, on 'a Pale *Gules*, three Leo-'pards heads *Or*, by the 'Name of *Ockowald*. The 'Leopard hath a Name 'well fitting his unkindly 'Procreation and double 'Nature: For being in-'gendred between the 'Lyoneſs and the Pardus, 'is thereupon called a Leopard. It is oftentimes 'found in the hot Climates, eſpecially in *Africa*, 'where, through great Scarcity of Water, many 'Beaſts did often meet together at ſome River 'to drink, by whoſe engendring together, many 'monſtrous Births have been produced; which 'gave Occaſion of that vulgar Proverb, *Semper 'aliquid novi fert Africa*; *Africa* ſtill yields 'new Monſters.



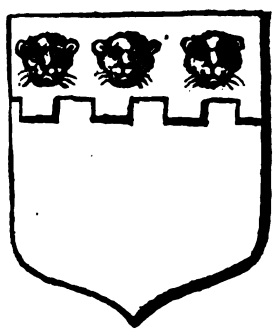
"*Gules*, on a Bend *Ar-"gent*, three Leopards "heads of the *Field*, is "the Coat-Armour of Co-"lonel *Robert Werden* of "the City of *Cheſter*, "Comptroller to his Roy-"al Highneſs *James* Duke "of *York*, and firſt Lieu-"tenant and Major of his "Guards.

"*Or*, on a Bend *Azure*, three Leopards heads "*Argent*, is the Coat of *John Mingay* of *Gimingham* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;



Ermine, on a Chief *Gules*, three Leopards Faces *Argent*, was confirmed by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 11th of *February* 1575, in the 18th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Stephen Thornehurſt* of the City of *Canterbury*, in the County of *Kent*, Gent. and to his Heirs lawfully begotten.

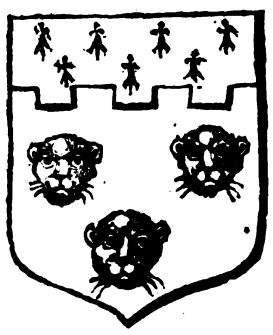
M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 4.



He beareth *Or*, on a Chief embattell'd *Gules*, three Leopards Heads of the *Field*, langued *Azure*, with a Creſcent for a Difference, by the Name of *Cheſſinch*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *Edward Walker*, by Patent, dated the 6th of *July* 1670, and 22d Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to *William Cheſſinch*, Eſq; one of the Pages of the Bed-chamber to the ſaid King *Charles* the Second, and Keeper of his private Cloſet, in which

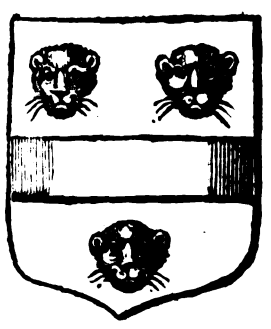
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which Employ he ſucceeded his Brother *Thomas Cheffinch*, deceas'd; which *Thomas* receiv'd a Grant of this Coat [without the Difference] from the ſaid Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, dated *December* 4, 1664, in the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, he then having the aforeſaid Poſt, and alſo that of Comptroller of the Exciſe.



Azure, three Leopards Faces *Or*, langued *Gules*, with a Chief embattell'd *Ermine*, was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, the 7th of *April* 1581, and 23d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Humfrey Michell* of *Old Windſor*, in the County of *Berks*, Eſq; being deſcended from the Family of his Surname in the County of *York*.

M. S. of Grants in Aſhm. Num. 834.



He beareth *Gules*, a Feſs between three Leopards Faces *Argent*, by the Name of *Stillington*. This Coat belong'd to *Thomas Stillington* of *Kelfeild* in the County of *York*, Eſq; aged 36 Years the 22d of *March* 1665. He married *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Joſeph Micklethwayt* of *York*, Doctor of Phyſick, and had Iſſue *Thomas*, (whoſe Age was ſix Months, the 22d of *March* 1665) *John*, who died an Infant, *Anne*, who alſo died young, and *Urſula*.

The aforeſaid *Thomas* of *Kelfeild*, was Son and Heir of *John Stillington* of the ſame Place, by his Wife *Urſula*, ſecond Daughter of *Conyers*, Lord *Darcy* and *Conyers*, who bare to her Spouſe [beſides the ſaid *Thomas*] three other Sons, who all dy'd young, and ſeveral Daughters, ſome of which were married.

Note, That the aforeſaid *John Stillington* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Robert*, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *Thomas*, all of the ſame Place; which *Thomas* was Son and Heir of *John Stillington* of *Acaſter* in the County of *York*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Fitzhenry* of *Kelfeild* aforeſaid, by whom came the *Kelfeild* Eſtate.

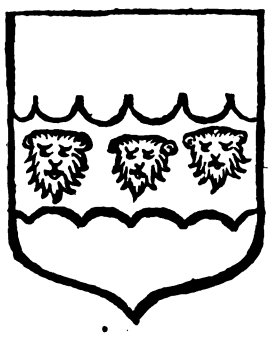
Vide Viſit. de Com. Ebor. in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 40. 157. b.

The ſame Coat, with three *Fleurs de lis Sable* upon the Feſs, pertain'd to *John Stillington* of *Nether Akaſter*, who married *Catharine*, Daughter to *John Holthorp*, and had Iſſue *Thomas*, and *Robert* who was Biſhop of *Bath*; alſo *Johane* who was married to ..... *Nick*, and was Mother to *Richard Nick* Biſhop of *Norwich*.

Thomas Stillington, Son and Heir, was alſo of *Akaſter*, and married *Jennet*, Daughter of ..... *Percivall* of *Rippon*, by whom he had Iſſue *Thomas Stillington*, (who married *Agnes* Daughter of *Ralph Bygod*) *John Stillington*, and *Catherine* Wife of Sir *William Ingleby* of *Ripley* to whom ſhe bare *John Ingleby* of the ſame Place.

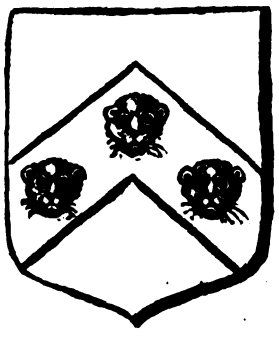
He beareth *Sable*, a Feſs between three Leopards Faces *Or*, by the Name of *Payne*. This Coat was confirmed or granted by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, in the Year 1586, to *William Payne* of *London*, Son of *Philip Payne* of *Chepſtow* in the County of *Suffolk*, Son of *Philip Payne*, the Son of *John Payne* of *Chepſtow*, Son of *Thomas Payne* of *Wales*.

He beareth *Or*, a Feſs counter-embattell'd between three Leopards Heads *Azure*, by the Name of *Ayde*. This Coat was granted by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 7th of *June* 1664, in the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to *John Ayde*, Student at Law in *Lincolns Inne*, Son of *Thomas Ayde* of *Ketteringham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. and Grandchild of *Thomas Ayde* of *Dublin* in *Ireland*.



" He beareth *Argent*, on " a Feſs engrailed *Gules*, " three Leopards Heads " *Or*, by the Name of *Bar-* " *bon*, and is born by *Ni-* " *cholas Barbon* of the City " of *London*, M. D. and " one of the Colledge of " Phyſicians of the ſaid " City.

He beareth *Argent*, on a Feſs *humetté*, or coup'd *Gules*, three Leopards heads *Or*, by the Name of *Brabourne* alias *Brabon*. This Coat was confirmed by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 2d of *May* 1629, in the 5th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, unto *Henry Brabourne* alias *Brabon* of *London*, Gent. deſcended from *John Brabourne* alias *Brabon*, Keeper of the mow'd Hawks to King *Edward* the Third.



Or, on a Chevron *Vert*, three Leopards heads of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Inge*, and was granted by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 22d of *February* 1641, to *William Inge* of *Leiceſter*, in the County of *Leiceſter*.

He beareth *Ermine*, on a Chevron engrailed *Sable*, three Leopards heads *Or*, by the Name of *Creed*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, by Patent dated the 4th of *June* 1663, in the 15th Year of King *Charles* the Second,

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cond, to the Reverend Dr. *William Creed*, Divinity Profeſſor at *Oxford*, Canon of *Chriſt-Church*, Archdeacon of *Wilts*, Canon-reſident of the Cathedral Church of *Sarum*, for his ſingular Piety and Learning.



" *Sable*, a Chevron be- " tween three Leopards " Heads or Faces *Or*, is " the Atchievement of " the Right Honourable " *William* Earl of *Straf-* " *ford*, Baron *Wentworth* " of *Wentworth-woodhouſe*, " *Newmarch*, *Overſley* and " *Raby*, Knight of the " Garter, and One of the Lords of his Maje- " ſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, *&c.* and now born likewiſe by the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, Knight of the Garter.

" *Argent*, a Chevron *Gules*, between three " Leopards heads *Sable*, is the Coat-Armour of " the Right Honourable *Francis* Viſcount *New-* " *port* of *Bradford*, Baron *Newport* of *High-Ercall*, " Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Salop*, Trea- " ſurer of his Majeſty's Houſehold, and One of " the Lords of his moſt Honourable Privy Coun- " cil;" and at preſent by the Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Bradford*.

" *Vert*, a Chevron between three Leopards " heads *Or*, is the Coat of Sir *Barrow Fitch* of " *Woodham-walter* in *Eſſex*, Kt.

" *Sable*, a Chevron between three Leopards " heads *Argent*, is the Coat of Mr. *Thv. Hawes* " of the City of *London*, Merchant.

" *Or*, a Chevron between three Leopards " heads *Sable*, with the Arms of *Ulſter*, is the " Coat-Armour of Sir *Charles Wheler* of *Burbury* " in *Warwickſhire*, Baronet, anciently of *Martin-* " *Huſſingtre*, in the County of *Worceſter*.

Sable, a Chevron between three Leopards heads *Or*, with a Creſcent for a Difference in Chief, was the Coat of *Thomas Wentworth* of *Aſhebe* in *Lincolnſhire*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Chriſtopher Danbie* of *Therperon*, and by her had Iſſue *John*, firſt Son; *Philip*, ſecond Son: Alſo *Elizabeth* (Wife of *William Ellerker* of *Ellerker*, Son and Heir of Sir *John Elercar* of *Elerker*, Kt.) alſo *Margaret*, *Frances*, *Suſanne*, and *Beatrix*; which *Thomas* aforeſaid, was firſt Son of *John* and *Jane*, by the ſecond Venter.

Collect. per Glover, *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. Pedig. p. 8. Arms in the Alph.

'Twas alſo, with the like Difference, the Coat of *Thomas Wentworth*, who married the Daughter of Sir *William Calverley*, which *Thomas* was Son and Heir of *John*, by his Wife *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *Briand Haſtings* of *Hatfield*; which *John*, of Four, was the Eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *John Wentworth* of *Elmes-hall*, and by his firſt Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *Thomas Croke* of *Beverley*; which Sir *John* was the Son of *Thomas*.

This Coat, with a Mullet upon a Creſcent, was the Bearing of Sir *Roger Wentworth* of *Nettle-ſteade* in the County of *Suffolk*, (a third Son of the third *John Wentworth* of *Elmes-hall*) which Sir *Roger* married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Philip* Lord *Spencer*, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *Philip* Son and Heir, and *Roger*, ſecond Son; whence deſcended the Lords *Wentworth*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. Pedig. per Glover. p. 15.

'Twas alſo, with a Creſcent on a Creſcent, for a Difference, the Coat of *Thomas Wentworth* of *Lincolnſhire*, (ſecond Son of Sir *John Wentworth* of *Elmes-hall*) which *Thomas* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Chriſtopher Danbie*, Kt. and by her had Iſſue *John* Son and Heir.

This ſame Coat, with a Creſcent for Difference of the *Field*, was the Coat of *Peter Wentworth* of *Northamptonſhire*, D. D. Dean of *Armagh* in *Ireland*, and Rector of *Haſeley* in the County of *Oxon*, living in the Reign of King *Charles* II.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 87.

Purpure, a Chevron Vaire *Or* and *Gules*, between three Leopards heads of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Farnden*, and was confirmed unto *Peter Farnden* of *Sedleſcombe* in *Suſſex*, and to *Tobias* his Brother, by Sir *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the Laſt of *February* 1634, in the 10th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt.

He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron Vaire *Or* and *Azure*, between three Leopards heads of the *Second*, by the Name of *Mennes*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent by *William Camden*, in *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1616, to *Mat. Mennes* or *Minns* of the *Inner-Temple*, Son of *Andrew*, the Son of *Matthew* (ſince) Knight of the *Bath*.

Argent, on a Chevron engrail'd between three Leopard's Faces *Sable*, a Creſcent *Or*, was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, the 25th of *October* 1583, and 25th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Lee* of the City of *London*, deſcended of the ancient Family of the *Lees* of *Cheſhire*, being Son of *Henry*, who was Son of *Robert*, the Son of *John*, who was younger Brother of *Richard Lee* of *Lee* in the ſaid County of *Cheſhire*.

M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. *Num.* 844.

Argent, a Chevron engrail'd *Gules*, between three Leopard's Faces *Azure*, pertain'd to *Chriſtopher Copleſton* of *Copleſton* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Margaret*, Daughter of

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of *William Courtney* of *Powderham*, Kt. as his firſt Wife, but by her had no Iſſue. He afterwards married *Jane* alias *Johanne*, Daughter of Sir *Hugh Pawlett* of *George Hinton* in the County of *Somerſet*, Kt. and by her had *Hugh*, *John*, *Chriſtopher*, *Mark*, *Robert*, *Philip*, *Johanna*, and *Elizabeth*.

This *Chriſtopher* aforeſaid, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John*, by his ſecond Wife, *Catherine*, Daughter of *Ralph Bridges* of *Devonſhire*, which *John* was (eldeſt) Son and Heir of *Ralph* or *Radulph*, the (eldeſt) Son and Heir of *Philip*, who was (eldeſt) Son and Heir of *John Copleſton*, the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *Adam Copleſton* of *Copleſton* aforeſaid, Eſquire; as alſo were the Reſt above-named.

This Coat, with a proper Diſtinction, pertain'd alſo to *Richard Copleſton* of *Woodland* in the County of *Devon*, third Son of *John Copleſton* of *Copleſton*, Eſq; by *Katherine* his Wife, Daughter of *Radulph Bridges*, and Brother to *Chriſtopher* above-named, which *Richard* married *Thomazine*, Daughter of *John Floyer*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Thomas*, *Richard*, and *John*; alſo *Katherine* and *Elizabeth*.

It did belong alſo, with a Mullet for a Difference, to *John Copleſton* of *Bowden* in *Yonton* alias *Yolmeton* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Iſabella*, Daughter of *Henry Forteſcue* of *Pruteſton*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Henry*, *John*, and *William*; alſo *Katherine*, *Elizabeth*, *Johanna*, and *Mary*.

This *John Copleſton* of *Bowden*, was (eldeſt) Son and Heir to *Thomas Copleſton* of the ſame Place, *Eſq*; Son and Heir of *Walter Copleſton*, third Son of *John Copleſton* of *Copleſton* aforeſaid, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of ..... *Hawley* of *Dartmouth*, and Brother to *Philip Copleſton* of *Copleſton* before-named.

This Coat, with a Creſcent for a Difference, did belong, and was born by *Tho. Copleſton* of *Yeuſtowe* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Johanna*, Daughter of *William Burgin* of *London*, and had Iſſue *Humfry*, firſt Son; and *Anthony*, ſecond Son: Alſo *Jane* alias *Johanna*, who was married to *Thomas Gwynne* alias *Gewen*; *Mary*, who was married to *John Beauple*; and *Margery* to .....

Humfry Copleſton of *Yeuſtowe*, eldeſt Son and Heir of the ſaid *Thomas* of *Yeuſtowe*, married *Mary*, Daughter of *John Dodington* of *Dodington* in the County of *Somerſet*, Gent. and had Iſſue *Elizabeth*, *Jane*, *Elizabeth*, *Suſanna*, and *Mary*.

Note, That the aboveſaid *Tho. Copleſton* of *Yeuſtowe*, was Son and Heir of *Edward Copleſton* of *Bowe* in the ſaid County of *Devon*, the ſecond Son of *Philip Copleſton* of *Copleſton*, Eſq; by his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Bonville*, which *Philip*'s eldeſt Son, was *Radulph* or *Ralph Copleſton* of *Copleſton*.

The ſame Coat, with a proper Difference, pertain'd alſo to *John Copleſton* of *Egford* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Tho. Stewkley* of *Cholridge* in the ſaid County, *Eſq*; and had Iſſue *John*, *Thomazine*, *Margaret*, and *Margery*.

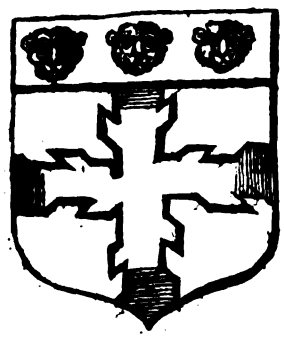
Note, That the ſaid *John* was Son and Heir of *Charles Copleſton* of *Brickton* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; by his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Regney* of *Egford* aforeſaid, Gent. which *Charles* was Son and Heir of *Henry Copleſton* of the ſaid Place, Eſquire.

Her. Off. Lond. Viſit. of Devon, mark'd C. 1. fo. 40.

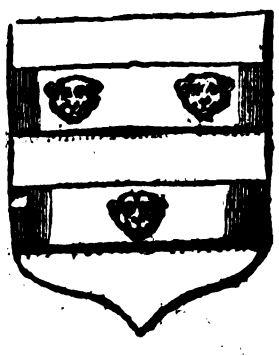


" He beareth *Argent*, a " Chevron *Gules*, between " three Leopards Faces " eraſed *Sable*, by the " Name of *Farrington*; " and is the Coat-Armour " of *John Farrington* of " *London*, Merchant, de- " ſcended from the an- " cient Family of the *Far-* " *ringtons* of *Werden* near " *Farrington-heath* in *Lancaſhire*; a Family that " came into *England* with *William* the Conque- " ror, and have ſince continued in a flouriſhing " Condition, there having been eight Knights of " the ſaid Family.

I am apt to think, theſe ſhould be only plain Faces, for ſo the ancient Houſe carried them; though, probably, they may have been alter'd by Patent to this Line.



Argent, a Croſs raguly *Gules*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Leopards heads *Or*, is born by the Name of *Lawrance* or *Lawrence*, and was given by *William Dethick* Garter, *Anno Dom.* 1594, to ..... *Lawrance* of *London*, Goldſmith.



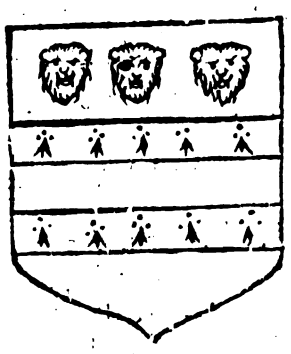
Argent, on 2 Barrs *Sable*, three Leopards heads *Or*, is born by the Name of *Shoobridge*, and was granted to *Robert Shoobridge* of *Uckfield* in *Suſſex*, Gent. by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 16th of *April* 1662, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

Azure,

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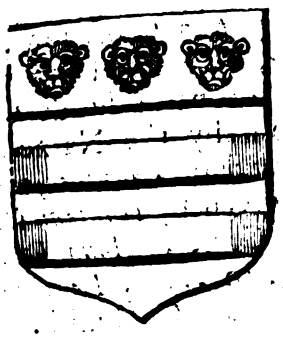
" *Azure*, two Barrs *Ar-*
" *gent*, in Chief three Leo-
" pards heads *Or*, by the
" Name of *Wright*; and
" with the Arms of *Ul-*
" *ſter*, is the Coat-Armour
" of Sir *Henry Wright* of
" *Dagenham* in the County
" of *Eſſex*, Baronet. This
" Coat is alſo born by
" Sir *Benjamin Wright* of *Cranham-hall* in the ſaid
" County, Baronet.



" He beareth *Sable*, two
" Barrs *Ermine*, in Chief
" three Leopards heads or
" faces *Or*, by the Name
" of *Feltham*; and is the
" Coat-Armour of *Owen*
" *Feltham* of *Gray's Inn* in
" the County of *Middle-*
" *ſex*, Eſq;

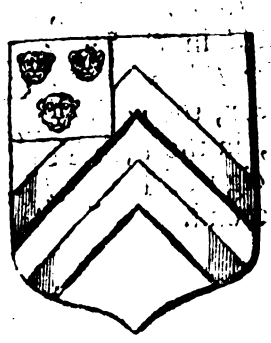


He beareth *Sable*, three Leopards heads in Feſs between two Barrs Gemels *Or*, by the Name of *Goodfellow*. This Coat was granted to *Chriſtopher Goodfellow* of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, Eſq; and to *Matthias Goodfellow* of *London*, Gent. Sons of *Matthias Goodfellow* of *Cranford* in the County of *Northampton*, by Sir *Edward Byſſhe*, Clarencieux, the 16th of *April* 1665, and 17th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.



Argent, two Barrs *Azure*, on a Chief of the *Second*, three Leopards Faces of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Wright*. This Coat was allow'd and confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, the 18th of *December* 1583, and 26th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Richard Wright*, Serjeant at Arms, Son of *John Wright* of *Bickley* in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*.

M. S. of Grants in Aſhm. Numb. 844.



Or, two Chevrons, and on a Canton *Gules*, three Leopards heads of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Romney*, and was granted or confirmed to *John Romney* of *Middleton* in the County of *Kent*, Gent. by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 11th of *April*, 1615, and 13th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.

Int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.



Or, on a Chevron between three Leopards faces *Gules*, as many Suns in Glory *Proper*. This was the Bearing of *John Nixon* Alderman, and ſometime Mayor of *Oxon*, Son of *John Nixon* of *Blechingdon* in the County of *Oxon*, Husbandman, who dy'd the 14th of *April* 1662, without Iſſue, and was buried in St. *Mary*'s Church near the large South Door. He founded a Free-School in the *Guild-hall* Yard in *Oxon*.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 101.

Argent, on a Chevron between three Leopards Faces *Sable*, as many Roſes *Or*, was confirmed by *William Segar*, *Anno* 1609, to *John Gilbert* of *Woodford* in *Eſſex*, who was buried at St. *Lawrence Jury* near *Guild-hall*, *London*.



Gules, on a Chevron between three Cinquefoils *Argent*, pierced of the *Field*, as many Leopards Faces *Sable*, is the Coat of the Family of ..... *Smyth* of *Long-Aſhton* in the County of *Somerſet*, which ſaid Arms were ratified and confirmed by all the Kings and Heralds, under the Common Seal of the Office, to *Hugh Smith*, Son of *John*, *Anno* 1568.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 22. fo. 344. b.



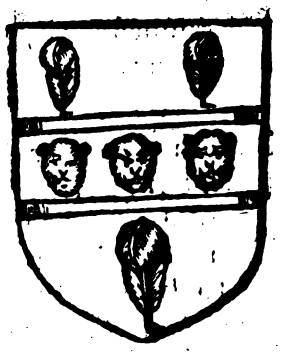
Azure, on a Bend *Argent*, between two Lyons paſſant *Or*, three Leopards heads *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Stevenſon*, and was granted unto *John Stevenſon* of *Stanton* and *Elton* in the *Peak*, in the County of *Derby*, and to his Deſcendants, by Sir *Thomas St. George* Garter, and Sir *John Dugdale* Norroy, the 14th of *June*, and 4th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Second, *Anno Domini* 1688.

Argent, on a Chevron *Sable*, between three *Corniſh* Choughs *Proper*, as many Leopards Faces *Or*, was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 27th of *February*, *Anno Domini* 1619, in the 8th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, to *Allen Urren* alias *Currance*, Eſq; ſometime High Sheriff of *Radnor*.

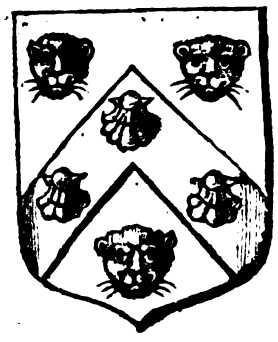
Vide Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 471.

Gules,

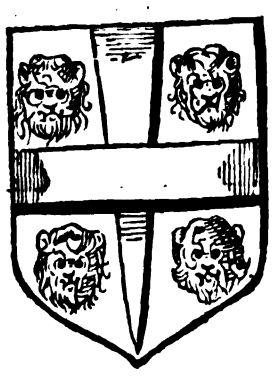
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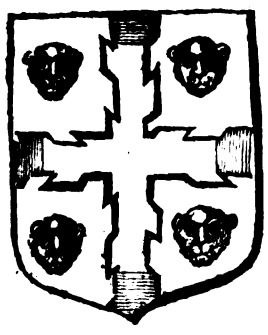
Gules, three Leopards heads in Fess, cottised *Or*, between as many Ostrich Feathers erected *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Luggar*, and was granted to *Nath. Luggar* of *Bodmyn* in the County of *Cornwall*, who faithfully and industriously served his Majesty King *Charles* the First, against the Rebels, and performed many Actions to the Advantage of the said King; and when the Rebels usurped the Power of the Kingdom, he remained in foreign Parts: Given by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, at the *Hague*, the 20th of *December* 1650.



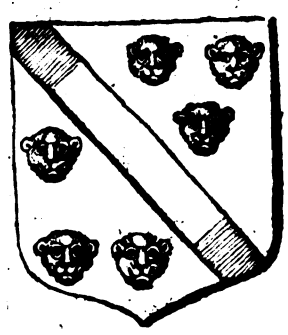
He beareth *Gules*, on a Chevron between three Leopards Faces *Argent*, as many Escallops *Azure*, by the Name of *Browne*. These Arms were assigned by Sir *William Segar* Garter, by Patent dated the 18th of *February*, *Anno Domini* 1615, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *James* the First, to *Humfry Browne*, Son of *Humfry Browne* of *London*, descended out of the North.



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Pile surmounted by a " Fess, between four Leo- " pards heads *Gules*, by " the Name of *Garroway*; " and is the Coat of *Wil-* " *liam Garroway* of the " City of *Chichester* in *Sus-* " *sex*, Esq;



He beareth *Vert*, a Cross raguly between four Leopards Faces *Or*, by the Name of *Newton*. This Coat was granted or confirmed to *William Newton* next *Trent* in the County of *Lincoln*, Gent. by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 14th of *June* 1660, and 12th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, he the said Garter King of Arms being mov'd thereunto by an Information or Certificate from Sir *John Munson* and Sir *Charles Darlison* (Men of Honour and Condition) importing the Loyalty and Worth of the said *William Newton*, together with the Reputation and Respect in which he lived.



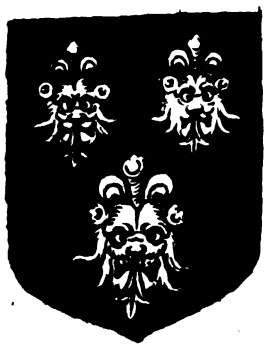
Azure, a Bend between six Leopards Faces *Or*, is born by the Name of *Hunt*, and was granted by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 20th of *July* 1585, the 27th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Hunt* of *Hindon* in the County of *Rutland*, Esquire.



Gules, a Leopard's Face jessant a *Fleur de lis Or*, is the Coat-Armour of Mr. *William Westbrook* of *Godalming* in the County of *Surry*, as appears by their Entry in the *Heralds Office* at the Visitation of that County.



" The Field is *Sable*, a " Leopard's head *Argent*, " jessant a *Fleur de lis Or*, " by the Name of *Morley*; " and is born by Sir *Wil-* " *liam Morley* of *Halnaker* " in the County of *Sus-* " *sex*, Knight of the *Bath*. " What jessant is, I have " formerly shewed you. " And now I will shew you three Leopards " Heads jessant the like Flowers born in one " Escutcheon.



" The Field is *Sable*, " three Leopards heads " jessant *Fleurs de lis Or*. " This Coat is also born " by the Name of *Morley*, " and is the Coat of *Wil-* " *liam Morley* of *Glinde* in " *Sussex*, Esq; Some are " of Opinion, that this " Colour *Sable*, is the most " Ancient of Colours; and their Reason is, for " that it appeareth in *Genesis*, *chap.* 1, 2. That " Darkness was before God made Light: Here " you see this *Sable*-Field charged with *Or*. And " what Kind of qualified and conditioned Bearer " a Coat-Armour of this Colour and Metal be- " fitteth, I have already declared in the 10th " Chapter of this third Section.

Sable, three Leopards Faces jessant *Fleurs de lis Argent*, a Mullet in Chief for a Difference *Or*, was born by *Ralph Hubaud* or *Hubald*, Gentleman-Commoner of *Queens* College, the younger Brother of ..... *Hubaud* of *Epsley* in the County of *Warwick*, Baronet, and Son of Sir

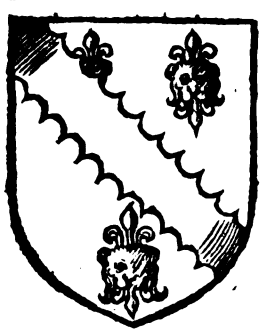
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Sir *Ralph Hubaud.* He died the 23d of *July* 1670, and was buried in the Church of St. *Peter* in the *Eaſt*.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 118.



'The Field is *Gules*, 3 'Leopards heads reverſed, ſwallowing as many 'Fleurs de lis, *Or*: This 'Coat pertaineth to the 'See of *Hereford*. Theſe 'Leopards heads differ 'from the Former in this, 'That they are ~~born re-~~ 'verſed; of which Form 'of Bearing you muſt take ſpecial Notice in 'Blazon; as alſo of the *Fleurs de lis*, which in 'theſe are ſaid to be ſwallowed, and not born.



'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'Leopards heads *Or*, jeſſant *Fleurs de lis Azure*, 'over all a Bend engrailed of the *Third*, by the 'Name of *Dennis*. This 'is the ancient Coat-Armour of that Family, as 'appeareth in the Cathedral Church of *Worceſter* 'and *Hereford*; as alſo in the Churches of *Durham* and *Auſte*, and many other Places: Nevertheleſs, ſome have of late Years altered the '*Fleurs de lis* into *Or*, wherein they have much 'wronged the Bearers, in rejecting the ancient 'Form, which is both warranted by antient 'Monuments, and no way diſcommendable, 'ſince it is born in the natural Colour.



He beareth *Gules*, a 'Mule paſſant *Argent*, by 'the Name of *Moile*. The 'Generation of Mules 'ſeemeth to be the Invention of *Anah* the Son 'of *Zibeon*: For it is ſaid, '*Gen.* 36 24. *This was* Anah '*that found Mules in the* '*Wilderneſs, as he fed his* '*Father* Zibeon's *Aſſes*: Who not contented 'with thoſe Kind of Beaſts which God had created, found out the monſtrous Generation of 'Mules, between an Aſs and a Mare.

'A Mule depicted paſſant, hath his chiefeſt 'Grace.



'He beareth *Gules*, a '*Muſimon Argent*. This 'is a bigenerous Beaſt 'of unkindly Procreation 'like as the Mule (before exemplified among 'whole-footed Beaſts) and 'is engendred between a 'Goat and a Ram; like 'as the *Tityrus* is ingendred between a Sheep and a Buck-Goat, as '*Upton* noteth.

CHAP. XXVI.

'ANOTHER Sort there is of exorbitant Animals, much more prodigious 'than all the Former: Such are thoſe Creatures formed, or rather deformed, with the 'confuſed Shapes of Creatures of different Kinds 'and Qualities. Theſe (according to ſome Authors) are called in *Latin*, *Monſtra à Monſtrando*, 'for foreſhewing ſome ſtrange Events. *Theſe* '*Monſters* (ſaith St. *Auguſtine*) *cannot be reckoned* '*among thoſe good Creatures that God created be*'*fore the Tranſgreſſion of* Adam: *For thoſe did* '*God (when he took the Survey of them) pronounce* '*to be* valde bona, *for they had in them neither* '*Exceſs nor Defect, but were the perfect Workman*'*ſhip of God's Creation.* And of them *Zanchius* 'ſaith, that *Eorum deformitas habet uſus, cum &* '*Deo ſerviant ad gloriam ipſius illuſtrandam, &* '*electis ad ſalutem promovendam.* If Man had 'not tranſgreſſed the Law of his Maker, this 'dreadful Deformity (in likelyhood) had not 'happened in the Procreation of Animals, which 'ſome Philoſophers do call *Peccata Naturæ*, Errors in Nature; *Quoniam natura impeditur in* '*horum generatione, ne poſſit quale velit producere* '*Animal.* Some Examples in this Kind here 'enſue.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Griffon paſſant, his 'Wings diſplay'd *Sable*, 'armed *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Halton*. *Leigh*, 'in his Blazon of this Beaſt, 'addeth this Word *Ser*'*greant*, in regard of his 'two-fold Form, wherein 'he doth (as touching his Fore-parts) participate with the Eagle, and (in the hindmoſt 'Parts) with the Lyon: If that be the Cauſe, 'then, doubtleſs that Term cannot be ſaid to 'be peculiar to the Griffon, as he would have 'it, but rather common to whatſoever other Animal

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'Animal of double Nature, as the Wiverne, 'Cockatrice, &c.



"He beareth *Azure*, a "Griffon paſſant and Chief "*Or*, by the Name of "*Evelyn*, a very ſpreading "and worthy Family in "*Surry*, *Buckinghamſhire*, "*Kent*, and elſewhere: "Of which Family are "*George Evelyn* of *Ble-*"*chingley*, Eſquire, *George* "*Evelyn* of *Wotton*, Eſq; *Edward Evelyn* of *Long-*"*Ditton*, Eſq; *George Evelyn* of *Godſtone*, Eſq; "and *Richard Evelyn* of *Ebiſham*, Eſq; all in the "County of *Surry*: Alſo *John Evelyn* of *Sayes-*"*Court* in *Deptford* in *Kent*, Eſq; and *George* "*Evelyn* of *Hunters-combe* in *Bucks*, Eſq;

He beareth *Gules*, a Griffon paſſant ſergreant and a Chief *Or*, by the Name of *Browne*. This Coat was aſſigned or confirmed by *William Segar* Garter, to *John Browne* of *Brenchley* in *Kent*, who married *Martha*, Daughter of *Richard Tilden* of the ſame Place.

He beareth *Vert*, a Griffon paſſant ſergreant and a Chief *Or*, by the Name of *Braunde*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 10th of *March* 1610, to *Benjamin Braunde* of *Edwardſton* in the County of *Suffolk*.

Sable, a Griffon paſſant ſergreant *Argent*, a Chief *Ermine*, is born by the Name of *Short*; and was granted to *John Short* of *London*, Merchant-Taylor, and to *Peter* and *Thomas* his Brothers, Sons of *Peter Short* of *Doncaſter* in the County of *York*, by *Edward Byſhe*, the 3d of *June* 1663.



Sable, a Griffon paſſant with Wings expanded *Or*, between three Creſcents *Argent*, is the Paternal Coat of Sir *Thomas Daeth* of *Knowlton* in the County of *Kent*, Bart.



"He beareth *Or*, on a "Chevron between three "Cinquefoils *Azure*, as "many Eſcallop-ſhells "*Argent*, on a Chief *Gules*, "a Griffon paſſant of the "*Third*, by the Name of "*Hawkins*; and is the "Coat-Armour of *Ri-*"*chard Hawkins* of *Mar-*"*cham* in *Berkſhire*, Gent.



'He beareth *Or*, a Grif-'fon rampant, with Wings 'diſplay'd *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Morgan*, a ſprea-'ding Family in *Mon-'mouthſhire*, and many of 'the *Welch* Counties: A-'mong which are Sir *Tho-'mas Morgan* of *Langat-'togg*, Bart. *William Mor-'gan* of *Tredegar* and *Machen*, Eſq; *Thomas Mor-'gan* of *Penroſe*, Eſq; *Thomas Morgan* of *Lan-'romney*, Eſq; *James Morgan* of *Lantillio-Per-'tholey*, Eſq; and *William Morgan* of *Wengohen*, 'Eſq; all in *Monmouthſhire*; and *William Mor-'gan* of *Newton* in *Brecknockſhire*, Eſq;

"*Vert*, a Griffon rampant *Or*, is the Coat of "*Richard Coleling* of *Coreley* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq; "Principal Secretary to the Right Honourable "*Henry* Earl of St. *Albans*, Lord Chamberlain "of his Majeſty's Houſehold.

"*Azure*, a Griffon ſergreant or rampant *Or*, "is the Coat of Sir *John Read* of *Brocket-hall* in "*Hertfordſhire*, Baronet. As alſo born by the "Name of *Curſellis*; and by Mr. *James Curſellis* "of *London*, Merchant.

This Coat did belong alſo to *Richard Read* of *Whitleſey* in the Iſle of *Ely* in the County of *Cambridge*, Eſq; aged 45, *Anno* 1684. He was one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid Iſland, and married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Henry Atkinſon* of *Whittleſey* aforeſaid, who bare him *Henry Read*, aged 20 Years, and unmarried *Anno prædicto*; *Richard* aged 8, *John* 18; alſo *Rebecca*, whoſe Age was 18, and unmarried *Sarah* 13, *Joan* 11, and *Anne* 6 Years old.

The ſaid *Richard Read* of *Whittleſey* was Son and Heir of *Richard Read* of the City of *London*, (who died about the Year 1657, aged 80 Years) by his Wife *Joan*, Daughter of *John Dale* of *London*, deſcended from *Northamptonſhire*, who bare him alſo a Daughter *Rebecca*, Wife of *John Ellis* of *London*, Eſq;

Which *Richard* laſt mentioned, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *William Read* of *Foulkſtone* in the County of *Kent*, by ..... Daughter and Coheir of ..... *Menis*, (Aunt to Sir *Matthew Menis* of ..... in the County of *Kent*) who bare alſo to her ſaid Husband, *Matthew*, *John* and *William*.

Matthew Read, ſecond Son of *William Read* of *Foulkſton*, married and had Iſſue *William*, who died unmarried; *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Henry Oxenden* of *Deane* in the County of *Kent*, and *Bennet*, married to *John Michell* of *Richmond* in the County of *Surry*.

John, third Son of *William Read*, died a Batchelor.

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William Read of *Canterbury*, fourth Son of *William*, of *Foulkſton* aforeſaid, dy'd about the Year 1630, having firſt married and had Iſſue *John Read* of *Gray's Inn*, who died unmarried; and *Anne*, who was married to *Thomas Hatton*, Merchant.

Vid. Viſit. de Com. Cambridge in Coll. Arm. Anno 1684. p. 91.

" *Sable*, a Griffin ſergreant *Or*, is the Coat of " the Honourable Society of *Gray's Inn*, being " one of the Four Inns of Court.

' The erecting of the Fore-legs of this Griffon is an evident Teſtimony of his Readineſs ' for Action, which addeth a ſecond Force of ' his Attempt, and promiſeth a ſucceſsful Event ' of his Enterprize, by reaſon he uniteth Force ' and Induſtry together. The Griffon having ' attained his full Growth, will never be taken ' alive; wherein he doth adumbrate, or rather ' lively ſet forth the Property of a valorous Soldier, whoſe Magnanimity is ſuch, as he had ' rather expoſe himſelf to all Dangers, and ' even to Death it ſelf, than to become a Captive.

" As a Lyon rampant is figured *erectus, elevatus, mordax ore, radens pedibus*; ſo may a " Bear, Griffon, or whatſoever other Animal of " fierce Nature (as aforeſaid) that is ſhaped in " like Form and Action: For the Lyon is not " ſaid to be rampant, becauſe he repreſenteth " the Shape of a Lyon, but in reſpect of his " fierce and cruel Action; ſo this in like Manner uſing the ſame Actions, may aptly par- " ticipate the ſame Terms of Blazon, his double " Shape notwithſtanding, *Similium enim ſimilis " eſt ratio.*

Argent, a Griffon rampant with Wings expanded *Gules*, was the Coat of *Edmond Trayford* of *Trayford*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Ralph Langford*, Kt. by whom he had Iſſue *Edmond*, *George*, *Henry*, *Thomas*, and *Richard*; alſo *Margaret*, *Cecilie*, *Alice* and *Elizabeth*.

Edmund (Son and Heir) married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *Alexander Raclyf*, and *George* (ſecond Son) married *Ellen*, Daughter and Heir to *William Robard* of *Hollyche Heron* in *Lincolnſhire*.

Margaret was married to *William*, Son and Heir of Sir *Alexander Raclyf*, and *Cecilie* to *Robert Langley* of *Agecroſs*, and had Iſſue *Dorothy*.

Collect. of the North *per* Glov. *or per* Cheſt. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. *p.* 8.

Vert, a Griffon rampant ſergreant and a Creſcent for a Difference *Or*, is born by the Name of *Collens*, and was confirmed by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *October Anno Dom.* 1612, to *Richard Collens* of *Upton* in *Herefordſhire*, one of the Uſhers of his Majeſty's Chamber.

Argent, a Griffon rampant with Wings diſplay'd *Sable*, beak'd and leg'd *Gules*, arm'd *Or*, was the Coat of *Francis Meverell* of *Throwley* in the County of *Stafford*, Eſq; who married *Anne*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of Sir *John Denham*, Knight, and by her had Iſſue *Sampſon Meverell* of *Throwley* aforeſaid, Eſq; living *Anno* 1569, eldeſt Son, *Edward* ſecond Son, *George* third Son, *Nicholas* fourth Son, and *Godfrey* 5th Son; alſo two Daughters, *Dorothy* and *Benet*.

Note, That the abovenamed *Francis*, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *George*, the Son and Heir of *Thomas*, who was Son and Heir of *Thomas*, all of the ſame Place, Eſquires; which *Thomas* laſt mentioned, was the Son and Heir of Sir *Sampſon Meverell*, Kt. who dy'd *Anno* 1462, and was buried in the Church of *Tydeſwall* in the County of *Derby*, which Sir *Sampſon* was Son and Heir of *John Meverell* of *Throwley*, the Son of *John* of the ſame Place; which *John* laſt mentioned, was the eldeſt Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *Thomas*, who was Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *Nicholas*, who was Son and Heir of *William Meverell* of the aforeſaid *Throwley* in the County of *Stafford*.

Pedig. per Glov. M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.

Sable, a Griffon rampant ſergreant *Ermine*, armed and membred *Or*, is born by the Name of *Baker*, and was aſſigned by Sir *William Segar* Garter, to *Thomas Baker* of the City of *Cheſter*.

He beareth *Sable*, a Griffon rampant ſergreant *Ermine*, gorg'd with a ducal Coronet *Or*, armed and membred *Gules*, by the Name of *Baker*. This Coat was aſſigned to *John Baker* of *Shrewſbury* in the County of *Salop*, by the ſaid Sir *William Segar* Garter.

(99) *Lawder* of *Baſs*; *Gules*, a Griffon ſaliant, within a Treſſure counterflowred *Argent*.

(99) *Lawder* of *Halton*; *Argent*, a Griffon ſaliant *Sable*, wing'd, beak'd, and arm'd *Gules*.

Gules, a Griffon rampant ſergreant *Or*, ſupporting a Standard *Argent*, Staff of the *Third* and *Sable*, garniſhed of the *Second*, thereon a ſpread Eagle with two Heads of the *Fourth*, is born by the Name of *Garbitt*. This Coat belonged to *Robert Garbitt* of *Acton-Burnell* in the County of *Salop*, one of the Guard to King *Henry* the Seventh, who by his Wife had Iſſue two Sons, *Robert* and *Thomas*.

Robert, his eldeſt Son and Heir of *Acton-Burnell* aforeſaid, married —— Daughter of —— who bare unto him *William Garbitt* eldeſt, who dy'd without Iſſue, and *Henry Garbitt* of *Rumford* ſecond Son, and alſo a Daughter married to *Jeffery Elwes* of *London* Alderman, by whom ſhe had Iſſue *Edward*.

Thomas Garbitt of *Cunder*, ſecond Son of *Robert*, of *Acton-Burnell* aforeſaid, married to his firſt Wife —— Daughter of —— *Scriven*, by

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by whom he had Iſſue *John Garbitt* of *London*, who married *Anne*, Daughter of —— *Haughton*, and had Iſſue *Mary*, Daughter and Co-heir, married to *John Lilly* (third Son of *Thomas Lilly)* to whom ſhe bare *John* and *Henry*.

The aforeſaid *Thomas Garbitt* of *Cunder*, married to his ſecond Wife *Margery*, Daughter of *Thomas Wood* of *Burton*, and had Iſſue *Thomas Garbitt* of *Cunder*, Son and Heir, *John Garbitt* of *London*, ſecond Son, (who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Edward Dalby*, Eſq;) *Richard Garbitt* of *London*, Draper, third Son, who died without Iſſue, and *Roger Garbitt*, fourth Son, of *Cunder*, and Heir to the Lands of his Father *Thomas* abovenamed. He married —— —— Daughter of —— *Jenkes*.



"He beareth *Or*, a Griffon ſergreant *Sable*, with-
"in a Bordure *Gules*, by
"the Name of *Boys*, a
"Family of good Account
"in *Kent*, now exiſting in
"the Perſons of *John Boys*
"of *Fredvill* in *Nonington*,
"Eſq; *John Boys* of *Botſ-*
"*hanger*, Eſq; and *Samuel*
"*Boys* of *Hawkes-herſt*, Eſquire.

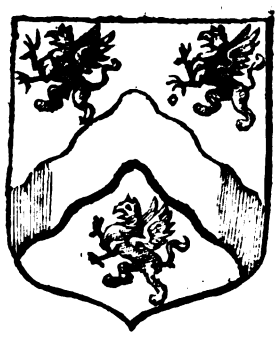


Sable, a Bend cottiſed between two Griffons rampant ſergreant *Or*, is born by the Name of *Marchand*, and was confirmed or granted to *John Marchand*, of *Bucks*, Son of *William Marchand*, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, *Anno* 1582.

Argent, on a Chevron engrail'd *Azure*, two Griffons rencountant, combatant of the *Field*, armed, langued, and charged on their Necks with a Gemell *Gules*, on a Chief of the *Second* three Cinquefoils pierced *Or*, is born by the Name of *Thomas*, and was a Grant to *William Thomas* of *Llanthomas* in the County of *Brecknock*, Gent. by *Thomas Hawley* Clarencieux, the Firſt of *February*, in the 6th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the VIth.



Gules, a Lyon paſſant guardant, between two Mullets in Pale *Or*, between two Flanches *Argent*, each charg'd with a Griffon rampant ſergreant *Sable*, are the ancient Arms of the Family of *Dakeyn* of *Derbyſhire*, being confirmed by *Richard St. George* Norroy King of Arms, the 27th of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1611, in the 8th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, to *Arthur Dakeyn* of *Stubbing* in the aforeſaid County of *Derby*, Gent. and to the Poſterity of the ſaid *Arthur* for ever.



Azure, a Chevron wavy between three Griffons ſergreant rampant *Or*, is born by the Name of *Newman*, and was confirmed to *Gayus Newman* of *London*, Gent. (Son of *Gabriel*, Son of *Thomas Newman* of *Norfolk*, Gent.) and to his Poſterity, by *William Camden*, Eſq; Clarencieux, the 12th of *November* 1610, in the 8th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.

(M) *Forſyth* of *Tailzerton*; *Argent*, a Chevron engrailed *Gules*, between three Griffons ſaliant *Vert*, armed and membred of the *Second*.

(N) *Borthwick* of *Gordins-hall* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a Griffon's head coup'd between three Cinquefoils pierced *Sable*.



Sable, a Chevron *Ermine*, between two Griffons heads eraſed in Chief, and a Croſs *formée* in Baſe *Or*, was the Bearing of *Richard Gardiner*, D. D. and Canon of *Chriſt Church*, who dy'd the 20th of *December* 1670, and was buried in the North Iſle, adjoyning to the Choir of *Chriſt Church* Cathedral.

Vid. Ant. à Wood's Hiſt. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 281. Col. 1. & p. 287. Col. 1.

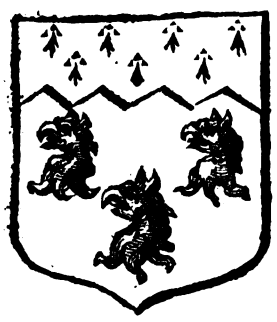


Azure, three Griffons heads eraſed *Or*, was born by Sir *Thomas Cutler* of *Leechlade* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Kt. Captain of a Foot-Company in the King's Army. He married *Suſanna*, Daughter of —— *Cook* of *Staunton* in the County of *Worceſter* (Relict of *Lawrence Bathurſt* of *Leechlade*; ſhe was afterwards married, and became the Widow of Sir *John Fetiplace* of *Swynbrook* in *Oxfordſhire)* by whom the ſaid Sir *Thomas Cutler* had Iſſue *Egerton Cutler*, aged about Ten, at the Death of his Mother, which happen'd in the Houſe of *Robert Harriſon*, Draper, living in the Pariſh of St. *Peter* in the Eaſt in *Oxon*, the 2d of *November* 1687, and was buried in the Church at *Leechlade*, by the Body of her firſt Husband: She was, at the Time of her Death, about 50 Years Old.

The ſaid Sir *Thomas* was ſecond Son of Sir *Gervaſe Cutler* of *Stanborough* or *Stanbrook* in the County of *York*.

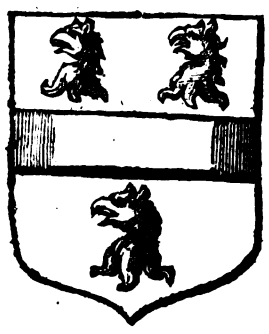
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 170.

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He beareth *Gules*, three Griffons heads eraſed *Or*, a chief indented *Erminois*, by the Name of *Snelling*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, in the 7th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, 1631, to *Charles Snelling* of *Eaſt Horſley* in *Surry*.

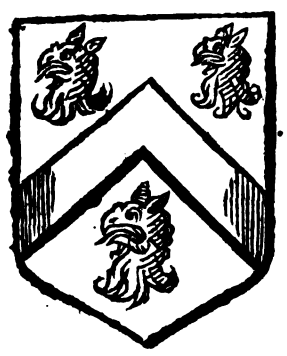
Her. Off. Lond. C. 21. fo. 355.



He beareth *Or*, a Feſs between three Griffons heads eraſed *Sable*, by the Name of *Halſe*. This Coat pertained to *Richard Halſe* of *Kenedon* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Chudleigh* of the ſame County, and was Son and Heir of *John Halſe*, the Son and Heir of *Richard Halſe*, who was Son and Heir of *Richard*, the Son and Heir of *Richard*, the Son and Heir of *John Halſe* of the ſame Place, Eſquires; which *John*, laſt mentioned, was Son and Heir of another *John Halſe* of *Lavant* in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſq; by his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Hydon*.

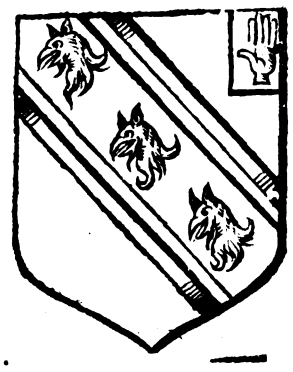
.....

The ſame Coat alſo, with a Mullet for a Difference *Gules*, pertained to *Richard Halſe* of *Bawtry* in the County of *Devon*, Son and Heir of *Richard*, who was Son and Heir of *John Halſe* of the ſame Place, Gent. which *John* was Son and Heir of *William Halſe* of *Taviſtock*, Son and Heir of *Richard* of the ſame Place.



" *Sable*, a Chevron be-
" tween three Griffons
" heads eraſed *Argent*.
" This is the Coat of Sir
" *John Cotton* of *Lan-*
" *wade* in *Cambridgeſhire*,
" Baronet.

He beareth *Sable*, a Chevron between three Griffons heads eraſed *Or*, by the Name of *Campe*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 2d of *July* 1604, to ..... *Campe* of the City of *London*.



Ermine, on a Bend cottiſed *Sable*, three Griffons heads eraſed *Or*, did belong to the following Pedigree, which begins thus.

Walter Young of *Baſſingbourn* in the County of *Berks*, came into *Devonſhire* in the Time of *Henry* the VIIth, and died in the fourth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, after having married *Alice*, Daughter of —— *Wolbone*, and by her had Iſſue one Son *John*, and five Daughters, *viz. Johanna*, Wife of *John Birch*, after of *Roger Hayman*; *Florence*, Wife of *John Pitt*, ſecond Daughter; *Julian*, Wife of *John Bratt*, third Daughter; *Johanna*, Wife of *Roger Samford*, fourth Daughter; and the fifth Daughter was ——— Wife of *Sander Young*.

John Young of *Axminſter* in the County of *Devon*, Son and Heir of the abovenamed *Walter*, took to Wife *Johanna*, Daughter of *John Cottington*, who bare him three Sons and three Daughters, *viz. Walter Young*, eldeſt Son, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of —— *Allen*; *John Young*, ſecond Son; *Robert Young*, third Son, who married *Anne*, Daughter of —— *Haſſard*: The Daughters were *Anne* ſecond Daughter, *Margery* and *Hellena*.

John Young of *Colliton* in the County of *Devon*, ſecond Son of *John* of *Axminſter* aforeſaid, married *Alice*, Daughter of ..... *Stere*, and had Iſſue two Sons and five Daughters, *viz. John*, who died without Iſſue, and *Walter Young*: The Daughters were *Johanna*, Wife of *Richard Mallack*; *Alice*, Wife of *Humphry Cockeram*, ſecond Daughter; *Anne*, Wife of *Robert Hill* of *Taunton*, third Daughter; *Jane*, Wife of *William Hill* of *Pouford*, fourth Daughter; and *Mary*, Wife of *William Frye* of *Tarley*, fifth Daughter.

Walter Young, Son of *John* (and *Alice* his Wife) of *Colliton*, was of *Hiltons* in the County of *Devon*, and living *Anno* 1620. He married *Jane*, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Periam* of *Exeter*, by whom he had Iſſue *John*, Son and Heir, aged 17, *Anno* 1620, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Stroude* of *Newenham* in the County of *Devon*, about the 25th of *February* 1621; and *Walter*, ſecond Son, aged 12: Alſo *Jane*, a Daughter, aged 14, *Anno prædicto*. Theſe Arms were granted by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, in the Year 1583, and 23d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Vid. Viſit. de Com. Devon. in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 1. fo. 107.

Argent,

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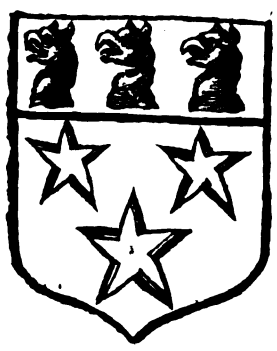


Argent, on a Feſs double cottiſed *Gules*, three Griffons heads eraſed *Or*, was granted to *Francis Daſhwood*, Eſq; late Alderman of the City of *London*, by *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 24th of *October* 1662, in the 14th Year King *Charles* II.



He beareth *Argent*, two Pallets engrailed *Gules*, over all on a Bend *Azure*, three Griffons heads eraſed *Or*, by the Name of *Slanynge*. This Coat pertain'd to *John Slanynge* of *Ley* in the County of *Devon*, who married —— Daughter of —— *Crewſe* of *Morchard* in the ſaid County, and had Iſſue *Nicholas*, eldeſt Son, and *John* ſecond Son, who married —— Daughter of —— *Bawden*, and *Nicholas* third Son, married to *Margaret*, Daughter of *Henry Champernon* of *Modbury* in the County of *Devon*, and had Iſſue *Gamaliel Slanynge* of *Hele* in the ſaid County, his Son and Heir, and *Nicholas* ſecond Son; alſo *Elizabeth*, a Daughter, who was married to ..... *Blackall* of *Totneſs*. *Gamaliel*, eldeſt Son, married *Margaret*, Daughter of —— of *Kent*, and had Iſſue *Nicholas*, aged 9 Years, and *Elizabeth*, aged 11, *Anno* 1625.

The ſaid *John Slanynge* of *Ley* was Son of *Nicholas*, the Son of *William*, who was Son of *Nicholas Slanynge* of the ſaid Place, Gent.



Or, three Mullets and a Chief *Gules*, thereon as many Griffons heads eraſed of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Cory*, and was a Grant to *Thomas Cory* of the *Inner Temple*, chief Prothonotary of the Court of *Common Pleas*, and one of the Benchers of the ſaid Temple, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 18th of *March* 1639, and 15th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I.

Sable, on a Chevron between three Griffons heads eraſed *Or*, as many Eſtoils *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Cory*, and was confirmed by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *February* 1612, to *John Cory* of *London*, Gent. Son of *Robert*, Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *William Cory* of *Norfolk*.

" He beareth *Argent*, on a Feſs between three " Griffons heads eraſed *Sable*, as many Mullets " of the Field, by the Name of *Cliffe*; and is " the Coat-Armour of *Allan Cliffe* of the City " of *London*, Eſq; Grandchild to *Allan Cliffe* Re- " ctor of *Great Whitley* in *Shropſhire*, who was " one of the younger Sons of Sir *Richard Cliffe* " of —— in the ſaid County of *Salop*, who " lived in the Time of *Henry* VII.

Ermine, on a Feſs engrail'd between three Griffons heads eraſed *Sable*, a Talbot *Argent*, collared *Gules*, and Line twiſted into a Hank at the End *Or*, was the Coat of *Francis Frobyſar* of *Doncaſter*.



' He beareth *Argent*, a ' Wiverne, his Wings diſ- ' play'd, and Tail nowed ' *Gules*, by the Name of ' *Drakes*. This Word ' Nowed is as much as to ' ſay, in *Latin*, *Nodatus*. ' This Tail is ſaid to be ' nowed, becauſe it is in- ' tricately knotted with ' diverſe Infoldings, after the Manner of a Frette. ' Like as a Griffon doth participate of a Fowl ' and a Beaſt, as aforeſaid; ſo doth the Wiverne ' partake of a Fowl in the Wings and Legs, and ' with a Snake, Adder, or ſuch other Serpents ' (as are not of greſſible Kind, but glide along ' upon their Belly) and doth reſemble a Serpent ' in the Tail.

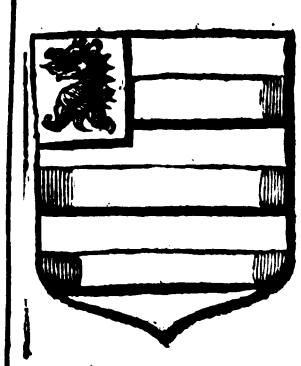
(M) *Argent*, a Dragon *Vert*, with Fire iſſuing out of his Mouth: This is a Coat of Augmentation, and is quarter'd in the ſecond Place by *Seaton* Viſcount of *Kingſton*, with the Paternal Coat of *Seaton*.

(N) *Argent*, a Dragon with Wings diſplayed within a Bordure inwardly circular *Sable*, charg'd with three Creſcents of the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Kilgour*.



He beareth *Gules*, three Dragons paſſant in Pale *Ermine*, with a Creſcent for a Difference, by the Name of *Bloſs*. This Coat was aſſign'd to ..... *Bloſs* of *Ipſwich* in the County of *Suffolk*, by *William Segar*.

Her. Off. Suff. C. 15. fo. 76. 2d Index.



Argent, three Barrs *Sable*, on a Canton *Or*, a Dragon's head eraſed of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Brawne*, and was aſſigned by *William Camden* the 26th of *June* 1604, to Sir *Hugh Brawne*, who was Knighted by *James* the Firſt, in the 2d Year of his Reign.

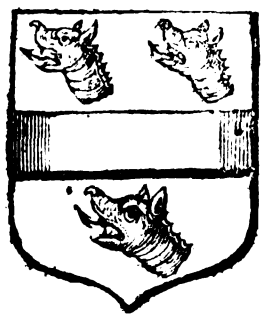
Argent,

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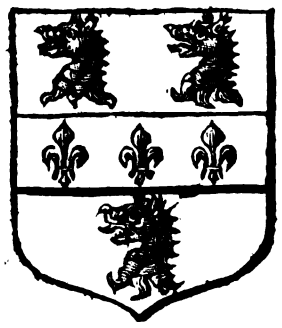
Argent, three Dragons heads eraſed *Sable*, with Fire iſſuing at their Mouths *Proper*, was the Coat of *Thomas Holſall* of *Holſall*, who married *Jane*, Daughter and one of the Heirs of *John Stanley*, (the Son of *John Stanley*, Brother to the old Earl of *Derby*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and one of the Heirs of Sir *John Barrington*, Kt.) by which *Jane* the ſaid *Thomas* had Iſſue *Henry*, *Jane*, and *Mawde*.

Collection per Glover or *per* Cheſt. *of the* North. in M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 4.



Or, a Feſs between 3 Dragons heads coup'd and erected in Bend *Sable*, was granted by *William Camden* Clarencieux, to *Daniel Bacheler* of *Aſton-Clinton* in *Berkſhire*, one of the Privy Chamber, in *February* 1606.

(99) *Brymer* of *Weſtertoun*; *Or*, a Feſs *Ermine*, between three Dragons heads eraſed *Gules*.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Feſs *Azure*, between three Dragons heads eraſed *Gules*, as many *Fleurs de lis Or*, by the Name of *De Beſt*. This Coat was granted to *James de Beſt* of *London*, Merchant, Son of *James de Beſt* of *Flanders*; by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 4th of *July* 1617.

'The Poets do feign that Dragons do keep, 'or (according to our *Engliſh* Phraſe) ſit abrood 'upon Riches and Treaſures, which are there-'fore committed to their Charge, becauſe of 'their admirable Sharpneſs of Sight, and for 'that they are ſuppoſed (of all other living 'Things) to be the moſt valiant, *Adag. col.* 515. 'whereof *Ovid. Metamorph.* 7.

'*Pervigilem ſupereſt herbis ſopire Draconem.*

'The Dragons are naturally ſo hot, that they 'cannot be cooled by drinking of Water, but 'ſtill gape for the Air to refreſh them.



'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Cockatrice diſplayed *Ar-'gent*, creſted, membred, 'and jolloped *Gules*, by 'the Name of *Buggine*.

This Coat was confirmed to *Edward Buggine* of *London*, Eſq; only Son of *William Buggine* of the County of *Stafford*, Gent. which *Edward Buggine* was one of the Curſitors of the High Court of *Chancery*, and Principal of the ſame Company of Curſitors; Clerk alſo for writing and paſſing the Queen's Leaſes within the Survey or Government of the *Exchequer*, Clerk-Comptroller of the Queen's Paſtimes and Revels, and likewiſe Clerk-Comptroller of her Tents and Pavillions; one of her Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the Sewers in the County of *Middleſex*, and one of the Burgeſſes of Parliament; by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 20th of *April* 1578, in the 20th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

This Coat was alſo born by *Zachary Bogan*, M. A. and Fellow of *Corpus Chriſti College* in *Oxon*, who died the 1ſt of *September* 1659, and was buried in the Cloyſter there. He was the Son of *William Bogan* of *Little Hempſton* in the County of *Devon*, *Vid. à Wood's Antiq. & Hiſt. Univ. Oxon. lib.* 2. *p.* 243, *col.* 1. *for Epitaph.* &c.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 98.

'The Cockatrice is called in *Latin*, *Regulus*, 'for that he ſeemeth to be a little King among 'Serpents; not in regard of his Quantity, but 'in reſpect of the Infection of his peſtiferous 'and poiſonful Aſpect, wherewith he poiſoneth 'the Air. Not unlike thoſe deviliſh Witches, 'that do work the Deſtruction of ſilly Infants; 'as alſo of the Cattel of ſuch their Neighbours, 'whoſe proſperous Eſtate is to them a moſt grie-'vous Eye-ſore. Of ſuch *Virgil* in his *Bucolicks* 'makes mention, ſaying,

'*Neſcio quis teneros oculus mihi faſcinat Agnos.*

'*I know not what wicked Eye hath bewitched my* '*tender Lambs.*



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Reremouſe diſplay'd *Sa-'ble*, by the Name of *Bak-'ſter*. *The Egyptians* (ſaith 'Pierius) *uſed to ſignify by* 'the Reremouſe a Man that 'having ſmall Means and 'weak Power, either of No-'bility, or of Fortune, or 'yet ſtored with Pregnancy 'of Wit, hath nevertheleſs ſtepped up ſo ſuddenly, 'that he might ſeem not ſo much to be ſupported by 'the Earth, as by a ſudden Flight to be exalted 'above

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'*above the Same.* Sometimes you ſhall find this 'Bird born in the Form of ſome Ordinary; for 'ſo ſhall you ſee them born diſplay'd in Pale, 'three of them one above another. As in the 'Enſigns of the Kingdom of *India*, ſorted among 'the Coat-Armours of the innumerous Multi-'titude of the great Aſſembly holden at the 'Council of *Conſtance*, *Anno Dom.* 1414. This 'little Creature doth partake both with Beaſt 'and Bird, in ſuch Nearneſs of Reſemblance to 'either of them, as that it may (with Reaſon) 'be doubted, of which Kind he is. By occa-'ſion whereof he taketh advantage in the Bat-'tel between Beaſts and Birds (mentioned in 'the Fables of *Æſop*) to flutter aloft above them, 'to behold the Event of that dangerous Fight, 'with a Reſolution to ſide with the ſtronger Part. 'Of all Birds (according to *Pliny*) this alone bring-'eth forth Young alive, and none but ſhe hath 'Wings made of Panicles or thin Skins. So is 'ſhe the only Bird that ſuckleth her Young with 'her Paps, and giveth them Milk.



'He beareth *Azure*, an 'Harpy with her Wings 'diſcloſed, her Hair flo-'tant *Or*, armed of the 'ſame. This Coat ſtandeth 'in *Huntington* Church. 'Of this Kind of Bird (or 'rather Monſter) *Virgil* 'writeth in this Man-'ner.

'*Triſtius haud illis monſtrum, nec ſævior ulla*
'*Peſtis & ira deûm; Stygiis ſeſe extulit undis,*
'*Virginei volucrum vultus, fœdiſſima ventris*
'*Ingluvies, uncæq; manus, & pallida ſemper*
'*Ora fame.* ———

'*Of Monſters all, moſt Monſtrous this; no greater*
Wrath
'*God ſends 'mongſt Men; it comes from depth*
'*of pitchy Hell:*
'*And Virgins Face, but Womb like Gulf unſa-*
'*tiate hath,*
'*Her Hands are griping Claws, her Colour*
'*pale and fell.*



'The Field is *Azure*, 'an Harpy diſplay'd, cri-'ned, crowned, and arm-'ed *Or*. Theſe are the 'Arms of the noble City 'of *Norenberga*, which, 'according to ſome Au-'thors, is ſituate in the 'very Center of the vaſt 'and ſpacious Country 'of *Germany*. *The Harpy* (ſaith *Upton*) *ſhould be* '*given to ſuch Perſons as have committed Manſlaugh-*'*ter, to the End, that by the often view of their En-*'*ſigns they might be moved to bewail the Foulneſs of* '*their Offence.*



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Mermaid *Gules*, crined '*Or*, holding a Mirror in 'her right Hand, and a 'Comb in her Left, by 'the Name of *Ellis*.



Argent, a Chevron engrail'd *Gules*, between 3 Marine-Wolves or Sea-Dogs naiant *Sable*, finn'd, ventred and dented of the *Firſt*, langued of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Fennor*, and was granted to *John Fennor* of the Mannor of *Benewike* in the County of *Suſſex*, Gent. by *Thomas Hawley* Clarencieux, the 10th of *November*, in the 3d and 4th Years of the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*.

'To theſe muſt be added Montegres, Satyrs, 'Monk-fiſhes; as alſo Lions-dragons, Lions-'poiſons, and whatſoever other double-ſhaped 'Animal of any two or more of the particular 'Kinds before handled.

CHAP. XXVII.

'UNTO this will I add ſome Sorts of 'Animals and Things, which although 'they be duly ſhaped, and therefore may ſeem 'to agree with thoſe of the ſame Kind formerly 'treated of, yet do they much differ from 'them; either in their unnatural Poſtures and 'Geſtures, or elſe in being with ſome liberty-de-'barring Inſtrument by Man's Induſty and In-'vention reſtrained of their natural Freedom, 'as by a Chain, or the like; and therefore could 'not, according to Method's ſtrict Rule, have 'been handled promiſcuouſly among the For-'mer. Some few Examples of this Kind, I here 'preſent unto your view.

'He

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'He beareth *Or*, a Lyon 'rampant, regardant *Sa-* 'ble, armed *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Gway the Voyde*, 'ſometime Lord of *Cardi-* 'gan in *Wales*.

'*Argent*, a Lyon ram- 'pant, regardant *Sable*, is 'the Coat of *Thomas Ma-* 'thew of *Caſtle-Mengch* in *Glamorganſhire*, Eſq;

'*Or*, a Lyon rampant, regardant *Sable*, is born 'by *John Lloyd* of *Keyſwyn* in *Merionethſhire*, 'Eſquire.

'This Action doth manifeſt an inward and 'degenerate Perturbation of the Mind, which 'is utterly repugnant to the moſt couragious 'Nature of the Lyon, *Cujus natura eſt imperter-* 'rita, according to the Saying, *Leo fortiſſimus* 'beſtiarum ad nullius pavebit occurſum.

'The Form of Bearing of the Lyon regar- 'dant, although in reſpect of his Courage and 'Magnanimity it be contrary to his natural 'Quality, for that it may be thought, and is 'indeed generally holden, to be a chief Note of 'Timorouſneſs, which is quite contrary to his 'generous Nature; yet, nevertheleſs it is good 'Armoury, not only in him, but alſo in all other 'Animals of like Bearing, ſo long as they are 'born ſignificantly; and it fitteth our Profeſ- 'ſion to interpret all Sorts of Bearing to the 'Beſt, that is to ſay, To the moſt Honour of 'their Bearers. To the End therefore that I 'may give ſome Satisfaction touching the com- 'mendable Bearing thereof to ſuch as do hold 'the contrary, I hold the ſame Form of Bearing 'to be born (not only in the Lyon, but in what- 'ſoever other Animals) ſignificantly, and there- 'fore commendably: Foraſmuch as ſuch Action 'betokeneth a diligent Circumſpection or re- 'gardful Conſideration of fore-paſſed Events of 'Things, and comparing of them with Things 'preſent, that he may give a conjectural Gueſs 'of the Effects of Things yet to come, and reſt- 'ing in deliberation, which Proprieties are pecu- 'liar to Men that are careful and conſiderate of 'ſuch Buſineſſes as they do undertake.

Gules, a Lyon rampant regardant *Or*, armed and langued *Azure*, was born by *John Lloyd*, D.D. ſometime Principal of *Jeſus College* in *Oxon*, and Treaſurer of *Landaff*, afterwards Biſhop of St. *Davids*, who died in the Principal's Lodgings in *Jeſus College*, the 13th of *February* 1686, aged 50 or therabouts, and was two Days after buried at the upper End of *Jeſus College* Chappel, near to the Grave of Sir *Leolin Jenkyns*. He was Son of *Morgan Lloyd* of *Pentayne* in *Caermarthenſhire*. Theſe Arms are over that College Gate in *Oxon*.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. *p.* 165.

Gules, a Lyon rampant regardant *Or*, is born by the Name of *Powell*, of which Family I find the following Account.

George Powell of *Newton* in *Shropſhire* married and had Iſſue three Sons, *viz. George Powell* Son and Heir, *Roger Powell* of *Clumbury* in the County of *Salop*, and *Stephen Powell* of *London* Merchant.

George Powell of *Newton*, eldeſt Son and Heir of *George* aforeſaid, dy'd about the Year 1651, having firſt married *Eleanor*, Daughter of *Richard Edwards* of *Ludlow* in the County of *Salop*, and by her had Iſſue two Sons and two Daughters; the Sons were *George Powell*, aged 35 the 17th of *Auguſt* 1663, and *Thomas Powell* of *Newton*, aged 30 the 17th of *Auguſt* 1663, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Alexander Gretton*, a Clerk to the Spicery of King *Charles* the Second; and the Daughters were *Mary*, Wife to *John Mercer*, Citizen of *London*, and *Joyce* ſecond Daughter.

Vid. Lib. C. 35. Fo. 6. b. in Coll. Arm.

(Ꝑ) *Guthrie* of *Halckerton*; *Or*, a Lyon rampant regardant *Gules*, quarter'd with the Coat of *Cuming*.

Or, a Lyon rampant regardant *Sable*, on a Canton of the *Second*, a Garb of the *Firſt*. Theſe Arms were exemplified by *William Camden* Clarencieux, to *John Price* of *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, in the Year 1602.

Her. Off. Surry, mark'd C. 2. 312.



He beareth *Or*, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, vulned on the Breaſt *Gules*, by the Name of *Sames*, as the ſame are entred in the *Heralds Office* in *Eſſex*, together with the Pedigree, in the Year 1614, in a Book mark'd *C.* 21. 152. *b.*

(Ꝑ) *Maitland* Duke of *Lauderdale*; *Or*, a Lyon rampant *Gules*, coup'd or diſmember'd of all Joynts, the Field appearing between the Body and each Joynt.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Lyon rampant coward '*Purpure*, by the Name 'of *Rowch*. This is termed 'a Lyon coward, becauſe 'in a cowardly Manner 'he clappeth his Tail be- 'tween his Legs, which 'is proper to all Kinds of 'Beaſts (having Tails) in 'caſe of Extremity and Fear, than which no- 'thing is more contrary to the Magnanimity 'and noble Stomach of the Lyon, who will not 'ſhrink

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'ſhrink or be abaſhed at any Encounter, ſo va-
'liant and reſolute is he of Nature.

'Other Sorts of Bearing of Animals there be,
'whoſe natural Actions are hindered, by rea-
'ſon of the Appoſition of certain artificial Im-
'pediments; as ſhall appear hereafter in theſe
'next following Eſcutcheons.



'He beareth *Argent*, a
'Lyon rampant *Sable*,
'gorged with a Collar,
'and a Chain thereto af-
'fixed reflexing over his
'Back *Or*, by the Name
'of *Meredith*. Such Form
'of Bearing may ſignify
'ſome Bearer thereof to
'be captivated by ſuch
'an one as was of greater Power than him-
'ſelf.

'No Beaſt can be truly ſaid to be free, that is
'tied about the Neck, which *Ariſtotle* obſerveth,
'ſaying, *Nullum animal tunc eſt liberum, quando*
'*collum ſuum vinculis non habet ſolutum.*



He beareth *Argent*, a Lyon rampant *Gules*, debruiſed by a Bend raguly *Or*, by the Name of *Steward*. This Coat was allow'd to *Nicholas Steward* of *Okhey*, who married *Anne*, Daughter of ..... *Fourd*, and had Iſſue *James* living in *Eſſex*, by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, in the Year 1586.



'*Sable*, a Lyon rampant
"*Argent*, debruiſed with
'a Bendlet *Gules*, by the
'Name of *Churchill*, and
"is born by Sir *John*
"*Churchill* of *Churchill* in
"*Somerſetſhire*, Kt. deſ-
"cended from the ancient
'Family of the *Churchills*
"in the Counties of *So-*
"*merſet*, *Devon*, and *Dor-*
"*ſet*, flouriſhing in the Reigns of King *John*,
"*Henry* III. and *Edward* I.



Or, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, debruis'd by a Feſs engrail'd *Gules*, was the Bearing of *Edmund Powell* of *Sandford* near ———, and in the County of *Oxon*, who married *Winefrid*, Daughter of ..... *Throgmorton*, who, ſurviving him, died in a Houſe near St. *Giles* Church in *Oxon*, the 19th of *December* 1667, but was buried in the Church of *Sandford* aforeſaid. She bore to her ſaid Husband theſe Sons and Daughters following, *viz.* 1. *Edmund*, who died a Batchelor; 2. *John*, who dy'd at *Tuſmore* by *Biſſeter*, the 19th of *September* 1678, aged about 46, but buried at *Sandford*, (having, firſt, married *Catherine*, Daughter of *William Petre* of *Stanford Rivers* in *Eſſex*, by whom he had four Sons;) third, *Francis*; fourth, *Ambroſe*; fifth, *Agnes*, who married, firſt, *William Gold* of *London*, (ſometime Gentleman-Commoner of *Wadham College* in *Oxon*) and, ſecondly, ...*Walkeden* ..... ſixth, *Winefrid*, who married *John White*, M. A. of *Wadham College*, now (ſaith *à Wood*) a Phyſician at *Feverſham* in the County of *Kent*; ſeventh, *Mary*.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 125.



Gules, a Lyon rampant *Ermine*, debruis'd by a Chevron *Or*. This was the Coat of *Richard de Hardres* of ..... in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; who married ——— Daughter of Sir *Thomas Wrothe*, Kt. he was ſecond Son and Heir of *Thomas de Hardres*, Eſq; who died *Anno* 1556, and of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of ..... *Oxenden*; which *Thomas* was Son and Heir of *Chriſtopher Hardres*, Eſq; who died in the Year 1536, and of *Dorothy* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Paſton*, Kt. which *Chriſtopher* was Son and Heir of *James*, who dy'd in the Year 1490, being Son and Heir of *George de Hardreſs* of..... in the County of *Kent*, Eſq; who died *Anno* 1485.

He beareth *Azure*, a Lyon rampant *Argent*, with a Label of three Points *Gules Bezanté*. This Coat was confirmed or granted to Captain *Thomas Covell* of *London*, the 10th of *October* 1629, in the 5th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, by Sir *William Segar* Garter.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 117. a.



Gules, a Lyon rampant *Or*, debruis'd by a Bend *Argent*, charg'd with three Croſſes formy *Sable*. This Coat was confirmed to *John Payn* alias *Gybon* Doctor of the Civil Law, one of the Advocates of the Court of the Arches, and one of the Maſters of the Queen's High Court of *Chancery*, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 24th of *November* 1570.

(M) *Primroſe* of *Carringtoun*; *Or*, a Lyon rampant *Vert*, armed and langued *Gules*, over all on a Feſs *Purpure*, three Primroſes of the *Firſt*.

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Argent, a Lyon rampant *Gules*, debruis'd by a Feſs *Azure*, between four Eſtoils iſſuing out of as many Creſcents *Gules*. This Coat pertain'd to and was born by *Henry Dillon* of *Bratton*, who married firſt *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Hugh Pollard*, Kt. and had Iſſue *Robert*, *Andrew*, *Anthony*, *Henry*, *Margaret* and *Anne*. For his ſecond Wife he had *Anne*, Daughter of *William Kelley* of ..... in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; and by her had Iſſue *Johanna*.

It was the Coat alſo of *Nicholas Dillon* of *Wrongſton* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; fourth Son of *Robert Dyllon*, the Father of the ſaid *Henry* of *Bratton*, who was eldeſt Son and Heir.

The ſaid *Robert Dyllon* was Son of *Nicholas*, the Son of *Walter Dyllon* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Eſq;

It was the Arms alſo of *Chriſtopher Dyllon* of *Newton Ferrers* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Thomaſine*, Daughter of *William Horſton* of the ſaid County, and had Iſſue *Walter*, *Nicholas*, *Henry*, *Andrew*, and *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Stephen Knight*. *Henry*, his third Son, married *Jane*, Daughter of *John Coſgaren* of —— in the County of *Cornwall*.

Grafton, *fol.* 32.



Or, on a Chevron between three Lyons paſſant regardant *Sable*, as many Eſcallops of the *Firſt*, was granted by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, to *Thomas Jeams*, Warden of *All Soul's* College, and Treaſurer of *Saliſbury*, Son of *John Jeams*, Miniſter of *Cardington* in the County of *Salop*, which *Thomas* dy'd in his Lodging in the ſaid Colledge, on the fifth Day of *January*, at five in the Afternoon 1686-7. aged about 65, and was buried in the Outer-Chappel of that College, the 7th of the ſaid Month.

He married —— Siſter to Dr. *John Dolben*, Arch-biſhop of *York*, Daughter of *William Dolben*, D. D. and Rector of *Stanwick* in the County of *Northampton*, by whom he had Iſſue *Gilbert-William Jeams*, baptized in St. *Mary*'s Pariſh in *Oxon* (in which Pariſh *All-Souls* is ſituate) the 16th of *June* 1666, whoſe firſt Chriſtian Name was taken from Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*; and *William*, from Sir *William Portman*, Bart. his Father's Patron in *Somerſetſhire*, where he was beneficed —— He left alſo three Daughters, *viz. Mary*, *Elizabeth*, and *Catherine*; *Mary* was married to —— *Richardſon* of *London*, Merchant ——

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 164.

Sable, on a Chevron between three Lyons paſſant regardant *Or*, as many Eſcallops of the *Firſt*, was granted by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, to *Thomas Jeams*, D. D. and Warden of *All-Souls* College in *Oxon*, and formerly an Officer in the King's Army, and to the Heirs of his Body, lawfully begotten. The Patent bore Date the 29th of *April*, in the Year 1668.

Party per Pale *Or* and *Azure*, on a Chevron between three Lyons paſſant guardant, as many Eſcallops, all counter-chang'd, is the Coat-Armour of *Henry James*, D. D. Preſident of *Queen's* College, and Divinity Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, ſometime Vice-Chancellor of the ſaid Univerſity.

Gules, three Lyons paſſant gardant *Argent*, over all, on a Bend *Sable*, as many Mullets of ſix Points pierced *Or*, was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, the 20th of *October* 1585, and 27th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Payler* of the City of *York*, Eſq; one of the Queen's Juſtices of the Peace within the Eaſt Riding of the County of *York*, a Man well born, and deſcended of worthy Progenitors.

M. S. *in* Aſh. Num. 834. *p.* 59.



"The Field is *Gules*, "a Boar *Argent*, armed, "griſled, collared, and "chained *Or*, tied to an "Holly-buſh on a Mount "in Baſe, both *Proper*. "This was the Paternal "Coat-Armour of *George* "*Owen*, Eſq; deceaſed, a "ſingular Lover and an "induſtrious Collector of Antiquities, as learned Mr. *Camden* writeth in the Deſcription "of *Pembrokeſhire*. He was Owner of the Barony of *Keimes* in the ſaid County, which, "as the ſame Mr. *Camden* there noteth, conſiſteth of twenty Knights Fees, and twenty ſix "Pariſhes over and above the three Boroughs "of *Newport*, *Fiſh-gard*, and St. *Dogmaels*. By "this Mr. *Owen*'s Induſtry, the printed Map of "the ſaid County was, as you may ſee in the "ſaid Mr. *Camden*'s Deſcription, compoſed.



'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Horſe paſſant *Argent*, 'ſpanceled on both Legs 'of the nearer Side *Gules*, 'by the Name of *Perſi-'vall*. Altho' this Horſe 'be now ſpanceled as you 'here ſee, yet muſt you 'not account him to be 'of ſo baſe and dejected 'Nature,

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'Nature, as that he hath been forced to this 'Subjection, but rather won thereunto by tra- 'ctable Usage: For such is the Quality of no- 'ble Spirits, as that they are rather brought to 'Conformity by Gentleness, than by Severity, 'according to the memorable Saying of *Seneca*, '*Generosus facilius ducitur quàm trahitur.* For it 'is with irrational Animals as with the Ratio- 'nal, who are rather drawn by the Ears than 'by the Cloak, that is, they are sooner won 'by Persuasion than forced by compulsatory 'Means: Which being taken in this Sense, the 'Imposition of this artificial Note of Restraint, 'doth no way derogate from the Worth of the 'Bearer.

(𝔜) *Barrie* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, an Eagle display'd with two heads *Argent*, over all on a Fess *Sable*, two Mullets of the *Second*.

(𝔜) *Watson* of *Sauchton*; *Argent*, an Oak-tree growing out of a Mount in Base *Proper*, surmounted of a Fess *Azure*.

(𝔜) *Calderwood*; *Argent*, a Palm-tree growing out of a Mount in Base *Proper*, surmounted of a Saltire *Gules*, on a Chief *Azure* three Mullets of the Field.

'In the closing up of this third Section of ir- 'rational Animals, I will note unto you some 'few Examples (not unworthy your Observa- 'tion) of some other Sorts of Bearing than 'have been hitherto spoken of; for that I would 'not willingly omit any Thing worthy of note, 'that may serve for your better Information: 'For I had rather you were ill furnished at 'my Hands, than that I should leave you altoge- 'ther unfurnished. The Things that I purpose to 'note unto you in this Place, are briefly these; to 'wit, That there are some Coat-Armours, whose 'Fields (besides their grand Charge) do admit some 'petty Charge to be annexed to the primar Charge. 'Others there are, wherein the Field being freed 'of such petty Charges, the same are imposed 'upon the Charge it self. Hence it is, that we 'have so many Lyons and other living Things 'born *Gutté*, *Billetté*, *Escalloppé*, *Pelletté*, &c. 'as by those that ensue in Part may be seen.



'The Field is *Dia- 'mond*, a Lyon rampant 'between eight crosses 'Crosslets *Pearl.* This 'Coat-Armour pertain- 'eth to the ancient Fami- 'ly of *Long* of *Wiltshire*, 'whereof that Honoura- 'ble and vertuous Baron- 'ness, the Lady *Russel*, 'sometime Wife to the late Right Honourable 'and thrice-worthy Sir *William Russel*, Lord '*Russel* of *Thorneham*, deceased, was descended; 'whose several Vertues deserve to be published 'by a more skilful Pen. Yet can I not but shew 'my dutiful Affection unto them for many 'those honourable Respects touching my own 'Particular.



"*Or*, a Lyon rampant "between eight cross "Crosslets *Azure*, by the "Name of *Bonnel* of *Nor-* "*folk*.

Argent, *Semé* of Cross Crosslets, and a Lyon rampant *Sable*, was born by *Nicholas Levet*, M. A. and sometime of *Baliol* College, afterwards Minister of *Westbourne* in *Sussex*, Son of *William Levet* of *Petworth* in the said County, Gent. which *Nicholas* dy'd at his House in *Halywell*, in the North Suburbs of *Oxon*, on *Sunday* the 17th of *April* 1687, aged 64. He was buried the next Day in the Chancel of *Beckley* in the County of *Oxon*, near to the Grave of —— *Izod*, his Wife's Father.

The Issue that he had by his Wife *Dorothy*, Daughter of —— *Izod* beforementioned, were first, *Nicholas Levet*, a Merchant of *Spanish* Commodities in *London*; second, *John Levet*, A. M. of *Baliol* College; third, ——— the Wife sometime of *Henry Pierrepoint*, Esq; at that Time Student in St. *Edmund*'s *Hall*, Son of *George Pierrepoint* of *Old Coates* in the County of *Derby*, Esq; next Pretender to the Title of Earl of *Kingston* upon *Hull* ———

Dorothy Izod alias *Shillingworth*, Widow of *Nicholas* aforementioned, dy'd in *Halywell* the Beginning of *August* 1694, and was buried by her Husband.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood's *Rem.* de Com. Oxon p. 167.

Azure, *Semé* of Cross Crosslets *fitché Or*, and a Lyon rampant gardant *Argent*, was the Coat of —— *Dalton* of *Myton* in *Yorkshire*.

Azure, *Semé* of Cross Crosslets *fitché*, and a Lyon rampant *Or*, a Chief of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Jordan*, and is the Coat-Armour of *William Jordan* of *Chiterne* and *Whitley* in the County of *Wilts*.



"*Azure*, *Semé* of *Fleurs* "*de Lis Or*, a Lyon ram- "pant *Argent*, and is born "by *Nevil Pool* of *Oakley* "in *Wiltshire*, Esq;

Argent, *Semé* of *Fleurs de lis* and a Lyon rampant *Sable*, was confirmed by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, the 24th of *March* 1578, in the 21st

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Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Buckminſter*, Son and Heir of *Richard Buckminſter*, eldeſt Son of *John Buckminſter* of *Peterborough*, and to all the Poſterity of the ſaid *John Buckminſter* for ever.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834. p. 20.



" *Azure*, *Semé* of *Fleurs* " *de lis*, a Lyon rampant " gardant *Argent*, by the " Name of *Holland*, and " is the Coat-Armour of " Sir *John Holland* of *Quidenham* in *Norfolk*, Ba- " ronet.

Azure, a Lyon rampant gardant, and *Semé* of *Fleurs de lis*, *Argent*, over all a Bendlet *Gules*, was the Coat of —— *Holand* of *Denton* in *Lancaſhire*.



" He beareth *Azure*, a " Lyon rampant, between " eight Croſs Croſlets " *fitché*, three, two, two, " and one, *Or*, charged " on the Shoulder with a " Creſcent *Gules*, a Chief " of the *Second*, by the " Name of *Jordane*. A " like Bearing to this (the " Chief excepted) hath the Lord *Delaware* for " his ſecond Coat, which is *Gules*, *cruſulé*, *bo-* " *tonné*, *fitché*, a Lyon rampant *Argent*, by the " Name of *Laware*, which I do note unto you " for a further Inſtance of ſuch Bearing.



" *Argent*, *Semé de Cinque-* " *foils Gules*, a Lyon ram- " pant *Sable*, is the Paternal " Coat-Armour of *Wil-* " *liam Pierrepoint* of *Orton* " in *Huntingtonſhire*, Eſq; " Brother to the Right " Honourable *Henry* Mar- " queſs of *Dorcheſter*, &c." and now born by his Grace the Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Preſident of the Council.

" *Sable*, *Semé de Cinquefoils* a Lyon rampant " *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Clifton*.



" The Field is *Gules*, " two Lyoncels paſſant, " *Argent*, between nine " Croſſes Croſlets *fitché* " *Or*, an Ineſcutcheon of " the *Second*, charged with " a ſiniſter Hand couped " at the Wriſt as the *Firſt*, " in Chief one Creſcent " ſurmounted by another " (for a Difference of a ſecond Brother of a " Second) by the Name of *Acton*; and was " born by Sir *William Acton*, Knight and Baro- " net, Alderman of the City of *London*, who " is deſcended of the *Actons* of *Aldenham* in the " County of *Salop*, a Family of good Worth " and Note there. I do here in the Blazon " mention nine Croſs Croſlets *fitché*, although " the One of them, by reaſon of the Addition " of the ſuperjacent Ineſcutcheon is little diſ- " cerned, and another of them is, by the Cre- " ſcents, ſomewhat obſcured.



" *Sol*, *Semé de Cœur des* " *hommes Proper*, three " Lyons paſſant gardant " *Jupiter*. This Coat was " born by *Swane* King of " *Denmark*, who in the " Year of our Lord 990, " gained the Kingdom, " and compelled King " *Æthelbred* to pay him " Tribute for Twenty " Years, at which Time *Hardicanutus*, the *Da-* " *niſh* King, deceaſing, King *Edward* was crown- " ed in his Place.

Sable, *Semé* of Croſs Croſlets *fitché*, and a Griffon rampant, with Wings diſplay'd *Or*, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 20th of *September* 1574, in the 16th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Richard Marple*, Senior, of *Edenſtoure*, in the County of *Derby*, Gent.

N. B. In a Poſtſcript was the following Paragraph.

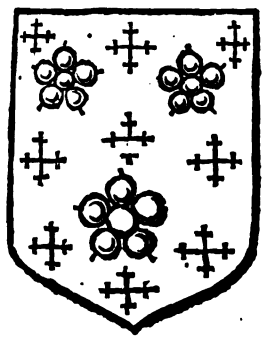
This Patent was procured by *Thomas Drury*, and by him written with his own Hand, and delivered by me *Somerſet*, for my Father, Norroy, on *Tueſday* the 7th of *November* 1587, in the 29th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſhm.

Gules, *Semé* of Croſs Croſlets *Or*, a Caſtle *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Caſtelock*, and was confirmed to *John Caſtelock* of *Feverſham* in the County of *Kent*, Gent. by *William Segar* Garter, the 10th of *Auguſt* 1614, in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt. This Family came to inhabit in *Kent* (ſaith the Patent) becauſe of their Uncle, who was *John* Lord Abbot of *Feverſham*-Abbey, before the Suppreſſion.

Azure,

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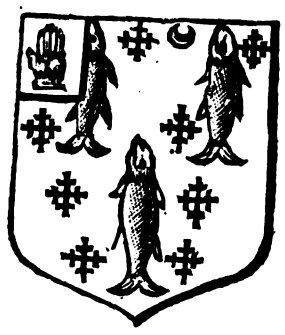
" *Azure*, *Semé* of Croſs " Croſlets, and 3 Cinque- " foils *Argent*. This is the " Coat-Armour of the " Right Honourable *Ro-* " *bert D'arcy* Earl of *Hol-* " *derneſs*, Baron *D'arcy*, " *Meignel* and *Conyers*, deſ- " cended from *John* Lord " *D'arcy* and *Meignel*, " Chamberlain to King " *Edward* the Third.

It was alſo the Coat of the Honourable *Conyers D'arcy*, Eſq; made High Steward of his Majeſty's Honour of *Richmond* Caſtle, and *Richmondſhire*, chief Bailiff of the Liberty thereof.

Gules, *Semé* of Croſs Croſlets *fitché Or*, three Eſcallop ſhells *Argent*, was born by *George D'avenant*, M. A. and Fellow of *Oriel* College, who dy'd at the Houſe of his Father Dr. *Edward D'avenant*, Treaſurer of *Salisbury*, which was at *Gillingham* in *Wilts*, the 11th of *September* 1661, and was there buried.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 115.

It was born alſo, with due Difference, by *Hugh D'avenant*, M. A. and Vice-Principal of St. *Alban*'s *Hall*, younger Brother to the aforeſaid *George D'avenant*, Fellow of *Oriel*; which *Hugh* dy'd the 4th of *March* 1667-8, and was buried in *Merton-College* Church, under the Tower. Their Father, the Treaſurer, dy'd the 12th of *March* 1679 80, and was buried in *Gillingham* Chancel, at the Eaſt End on the North Side.



" He beareth *Gules*, " *Cruſulé Or*, three Lu- " cies (or Pikes) hauriant " *Argent*, by the Name of " *Lucy*, and is born by " Sir *Kingſmill Lucy* of *Fa-* " *combe* in *Hantſhire*, Ba- " ronet.



' He beareth *Argent*, a ' Lyon rampant *Sable*, ' *gutte Or*, by the Name ' of *Bromwich*. As this ' Charge is born *gutté*, ſo ' ſhall the careful Obſer- ' ver find other Charges ' born *billetté*, *pelletté*, &c.

(99) *Or*, a Lyon rampant *Sable degutté*, by the Name of *Mortimer*.

Felices

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Felices eſſent Artes, ſi de iis ſolummodo Artifices judicarent.

THIS Fourth SECTION Treateth of Coat-Armours formed of Things Artificial; that is, of ſuch Things as are wrought by the Wit, Art, and Endeavour of Man, for the Uſe of Man: Whether we conſider ſuch Artificials as appertain to the Uſe of Civil Life, as the Enſigns of Dignities, both Temporal and Eccleſiaſtical, and of Profeſſions, both Liberal and Mechanical; or elſe as they belong to the Life and Actions Military; for Artificials being made for the Behoof and ſeveral Uſes of Men, they are here propoſed according to the ſeveral Actions and Eſtates of Men.

Scientia non habet inimicum præter ignorantem.

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THE TABLE OF The Fourth *SECTION.*

- Artificials, as they are born in Coat Armours, are conſidered according to Mens Eſtates and Actions
  - Civil, in regard of
    - Prehemi-nence of Dignity
      - Tempo-ral,
        - Supream, as Em-perors, Kings, Free States,
        - Subordinate, as Princes, Dukes, Grand-Officers, Magiſtrates, *&c.*
        - and their En-ſigns are
          - Born by the Perſons themſelves having ſuch Dignity, as Crowns, Chapeaus, Robes of Eſtate, Scepters, Mounds, *&c.*
          - Born before them as Tokens of ſuch their Dignity, as the Sword of Eſtate, the Lord Chancellor's Purſe, the great Mace, *&c.*
      - Eccleſia-ſtical,
        - Antichriſtian, as Pope, Cardinals, *&c.*
        - Chriſtian and Apoſtolical, as Archbiſhops and Biſhops, *&c.*
        - and theirs likewiſe either
          - Born or worn by the Perſons themſelves, as the Triple Crown, Cardinal's Hat, Pall, Miter, Croyſier.
          - Born before them, as the Croſs, Vierge, *&c.*
    - Profeſſi-ons and Arts
      - Liberal, which are
        - Cardinal, or chief Faculties, as
          - Theology for our Souls.
          - Phyſick for our Bodies, to which Surgery alſo is referred.
          - Law for our Fortunes.
        - Subordinate, as the Seven Sci-ences,
          - Grammar.
          - Logick.
          - Rhetorick.
          - Geometry.
          - Muſick.
          - Arithmetick.
          - Aſtronomy.
      - Mecha-nical,
        - For Neceſſity, & ſo Principal, as
          - Agriculture, Paſture, Vine-dreſſing, *&c.*
          - Cloathing, Tailery, *&c.*
          - Armature, Architecture, Carpentry, *&c.*
          - Navigation.
          - Venation,
            - Hunting.
            - Hawking.
            - Fiſhing.
        - For Delight only, and ſo leſs Prin-cipal,
          - Cookery.
          - Embroidering.
          - Painting.
          - Carving.
          - Playing,
            - On Stage.
            - At Cards,
            - Tables, *&c.*
  - Military, whereof ſome ſerve for
    - Order, whereof ſome are of
      - Shew, as Banners, Pennons, Guidhims, Penonſels, Standards, *&c.*
      - Sound, as Drum, Trumpet, Fife, *&c.*
    - Execution of Order,
      - Invaſive, of which ſome are
        - Miſſible, as great Ordnances with their Parts and Appurtenances, Bows, Arrows, Darts, Slings, *&c.*
        - Manual, as Swords, Spears, Bills, Partizans, Glaives, *&c.*
      - Defenſive, ſerving for
        - Man, & are for
          - Defence only, as Shields, Pavices, Targets, Bucklers, *&c.*
          - Defence and Habit, as Caskes, Helmets, Gauntlets, Croſslets, Cuiraſſes, with their Parts.
        - Horſe, & are ordained for
          - Defence and Ornament, as the Shafrone, Cranet, Barde, *&c.*
          - Common Uſe, as Bitts, Bridle, Snaffles, Saddle, Stirrops, Horſeſhoes, *&c.*

SECT.

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A DISPLAY OF HERALDRY.

SECTION IV.

CHAP. I.

'AS all Natural Things (of which 'hitherto we have treated) were 'made by the powerful Hand of 'the Almighty and All-wiſe God 'for the Uſe of Mankind: So did 'God alſo endue Man with an admirable Power 'infuſed into him, with a reaſonable Soul, 'whereby every Man might invent Ways and 'Means to help himſelf, and one Man to help 'another by the Benefit of Arts, for the bet-'ter Uſe of thoſe Things which God and Na-'ture hath provided. In which reſpects, Art 'is reputed *Naturæ Simia*, Nature's Ape, for 'imitating thoſe Things which Nature her ſelf 'hath framed, as we ſee in Painting, Poetry, 'and the like. But we may go further (ſince 'Art goeth further) and add, That Art is alſo '*Naturæ Obſtetrix*, *Medica*, *Leno*: Nature's Mid-'wife, in helping her for the ſafer and better 'producing of her Fruits, as is Husbandry, *&c.* 'Nature's Phyſician, in preſerving Nature's 'Works, as Architecture, Armature, and Phy-'ſick it ſelf: *Laſtly*, Art is Nature's Pandor, in 'ſetting her out to the moſt tempting and plea-'ſing Faſhion, by inventing thoſe Things that 'tend either to the Adorning and Delight, ſo to 'pleaſe the Senſes and Fancies with thoſe 'Things, which, in their own Nature, without 'Art, would not be ſo delightful. And there-'fore *Ariſtotle* yieldeth this Reaſon of the In-'vention of Arts, *Quia Natura multipliciter eſt 'ancilla & multis anguſtiis oppreſſa, ideo inventa 'eſt Ars, ut ſuppleat defectum Naturæ*, Nature is 'much kept under and oppreſſed like an Hand-'maid, and therefore Arts were invented, to 'ſupply thoſe Defects of Nature.

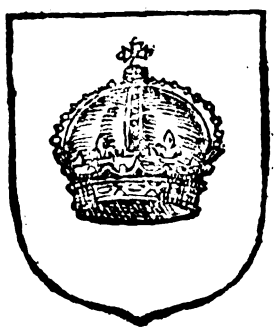
'In this Place therefore we intend, from the 'Works of Nature to come to the Works of 'Art, ſo far forth as they are uſed in Coat-Ar-'mour. And here we muſt be born with, if 'we uſe the Word of Art in its largeſt Signi-'fication, including all Sciences and Knowledge, 'whether Contemplative or Operative and Pra-'ctick whatſoever; for ſo one hath defined it, '*Art is the Cunning of doing or teaching any 'Thing by certain Rules* [or preſcript Forms:] 'And therefore ſome have thought Arts to be '*ab Arctando, Quia arctis brevibuſque præceptis*

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'*concluditur*, becauſe it is compriſed in brief 'and compendious Precepts: Whereas thoſe 'who ſo call it, *quia per Artus operatur*, for the 'Works of the Limbs or Joynts, they compre-'hend only Arts Mechanical by that Name. 'Some more probably derive it from the *Greek* 'Word *Arete*, which ſignifieth Vertue; becauſe 'the perfect Skill or Art of doing any Thing, 'is properly the Vertue of that Action. In 'handling theſe Artificials, I will follow our 'preſcribed Order, and begin with the Enſigns 'of the Actions of Eſtate Civil, and firſt with 'the Higheſt and Sovereign.



'The Field is *Jupiter*, a 'Crown Mitral, Impe-'rial *Sol*, garniſhed and 'enriched with ſundry 'precious Gems *Proper*. 'Theſe Arms do apper-'tain to the City of *To-'ledo* in *Spain*. This Sort 'of Crown was deviſed 'to repreſent a two-fold 'Dignity united into One, *viz.* Sacrifical and 'Imperial (in which reſpect I have given it 'this new-coin'd Form of Blazon:) For in an-'cient Times Emperors and Kings were alſo 'Prieſts, *Tanta eſt Sacerdotalis dignitas*, &c. (ſaith '*Chaſſa.*) So great is the Prieſtly Dignity, that 'in the glorious Times of the *Romans*, no Man 'might be Emperor or King, but he was to be 'alſo a Prieſt; and thence are they inſtiled in 'their Coins *Imperatores, & Pontifices Maximi*; 'whence we may ſee, that the Original was 'meerly heatheniſh of the Pope's Uſurpation 'of that Title *Pontifex Maximus*; ſurely he 'could find in his Heart alſo to ſtile himſelf '*Imperator Maximus*, for that high Command 'he challengeth over all Emperors and Kings. 'And though this be now the Enſign of the 'Empire, yet it is rather in poſſeſſion of the 'uſurping Papacy.



'The Field is *Mars*, a 'Crown Imperial *Sol*. 'This is called an Impe-'rial Crown, in regard of 'the Imperial Juriſdiction 'and Prerogatives, that 'an abſolute King (to 'whom ſuch a Crown is 'due) hath within his 'Kingdom. The high ri-'ſing of the Diadem doth 'ſignify the Greatneſs and Perfection of ſuch a 'King, from whom there is no Appellation; 'foraſmuch as he acknowledgeth no earthly 'Superior in any Thing pertaining to his Royal 'Juriſdiction; neither oweth he Duty, but on-'ly to the King of all Kings, of whom he hold-'eth by an immediate Right.

"The King's Crown is arched, to ſhew its "Correſpondency to the empyreal Heaven; its "being adorned with precious Stones, as it "were with Stars, does repreſent its Splendor; "and its being lined with Furrs, doth declare "its Honour.

"Crowns, in Times paſt, have been of great "Value, and ſumptuouſly enrich'd with precious "Stones, as we may read, 1 *Chron.* 20. 2. *And* "David *took the Crown of their King from off his* "*Head, and found it to weigh a Talent of Gold,* "*and there were precious Stones in it. And it was* "*ſet on* David's *Head.*

(𝔐) The Royal Company of Fiſhing; *Azure*, an Imperial Crown, and thereunder two Herrings in Saltire *Or*.

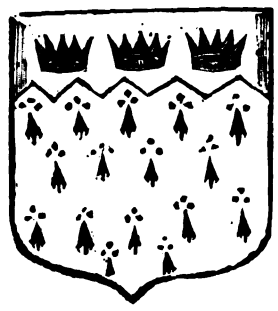
(𝔐) *Wordie* of *Torbrecks*; *Argent*, an Hand ſiniſter iſſuing out of the dexter Side, holding a Garland enſign'd with an Imperial Crown *Proper*, on a Chief *Gules*, two Thiſtles of the *Firſt*.

(𝔐) *Mackgregor*; *Argent*, a Fir-tree growing out of the middle Baſe, ſurmounted of a Sword in Bend, bearing upon the Point an Imperial Crown *Proper*.

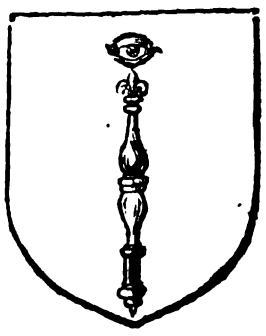
(𝔐) *Grant* of that *Ilk*; *Gules*, three Eaſtern Crowns *Or*.

The Same is born by *Grant* of *Bellindallock*, with the Addition of a Boar's Head couped, between them, *Or*. Alſo,

(𝔐) *Fraſer* Lord *Lovat*, quarters in the ſecond and third Place, with his paternal Coat, *Argent*, three Eaſtern Crowns *Gules*.



He beareth *Ermine*, on a Chief indented *Sable*, three Eaſtern Crowns *Or*, by the Name of *Earles*. This Coat was granted by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1660, to the Reverend Dr. *John Earles*, Son of *Tho. Earles* Gent. ſometime Regiſter of the Arch-biſhop's Court at *York*. He was Dean of *Weſtminſter*, and Clerk of the Cloſet to his Majeſty King *Charles* the Second; and in the Year 1663, made Biſhop of *Salisbury*.

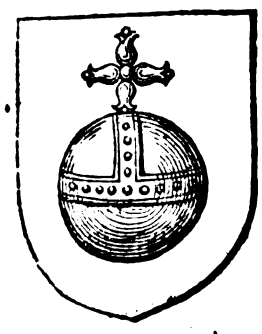


'The Field is *Jupiter*, 'a Scepter Royal in Pale, 'inſigned with an Eye, '*Sol*. This is the ſecond 'Enſign that is born by 'the Perſon himſelf that 'hath the Exerciſe of 'Royal Juriſdiction and 'Authority. This Coat-'Armour is of diverſe 'Authors vouched to 'have been anciently born by *Oryſius*, Surnamed '*Jupiter*, the juſt Son of *Cham*, the curſed Son 'of *Noah*. The Eye betokeneth Providence 'in

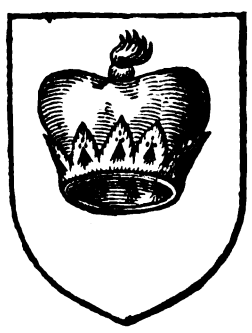
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'in Government; *Oculus enim eſt cuſtos corporis*, 'the Eye is the Watchman of the Body, and 'the Scepter ſignifieth Juſtice.

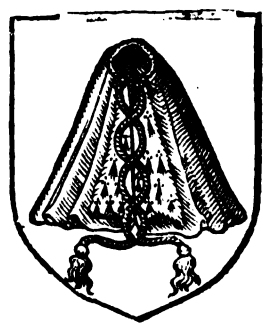
'A Scepter (with many Nations) is holden 'for an eſpecial Enſign of Royal Juriſdiction 'and Authority, and the Extending thereof a 'ſpecial Note of the Placability and Royal Fa-'vour of the King; as we may ſee *Heſter* 15. 14. '*And he held up his golden Scepter, and laid it* 'upon her Neck. That the Scepter betokeneth 'Juriſdiction and Authority, it is manifeſt by 'that which is written, *Baruch* 6. 13. *One hold-'eth a Scepter, as if he were a Judge of the Coun-'try, yet can he not ſlay ſuch as offend him:* Which 'is here ſpoken of the Vanity of the Idols be-'forementioned in the ſame Chapter; *Now ſhall 'you ſee in* Babylon *Gods of Silver and of Gold, 'and of Wood, born upon Mens Shoulders to cauſe 'them to fear.*



'The Field is *Sol*, a 'Mound *Saturn*, envi-'roned with a Circle, 'and inſigned with a Croſs 'Avellane *Mars*. *Bara* in 'his Book intituled, *Les 'Blazonnes des Armories*, 'ſetteth down this for 'the Coat-Armour of one '*Chawlas*. This Kind of 'Croſs is called a Croſs Avellane, for the Re-'ſemblance it hath of a Philbert Nut, which 'in *Latin* is called *Avellana*. This alſo is one 'of the Enſigns that repreſenteth the Sove-'reign Majeſty and Juriſdiction of a King. By 'the Roundneſs of the Mound, and enſigning 'thereof with the Croſs, is ſignified, That the 'Religion and Faith of Chriſt ought to be re-'ceived and religiouſly embraced throughout 'his Dominions, which high Duty is reſiding 'in his own Sovereign Power, and not to be 'derived from any Foreign Spiritual Juriſ-'diction.

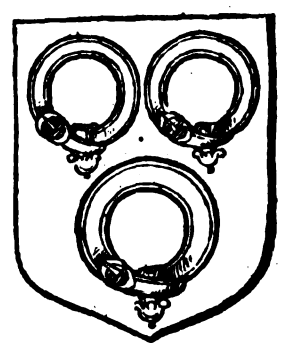


'He beareth *Sol*, a 'Cap of Maintenance '*Mars*, turned up *Ermine*. 'A like Cap did Pope *Ju-'lius* the Second ſend with 'a Sword to King *Henry* 'the Eighth: And after 'him, Pope *Leo* the Tenth 'gave him the Title, *De-'fender of the Faith*, for 'that he had then lately before written a Book 'againſt *Martin Luther*. The Bull by which 'this Title was given, is now printed by that 'worthy and famous Antiquary Mr. *Selden* in 'his *Titles of Honour*, *p.* 54, 55, of his laſt Edi-'tion. But howſoever the Cap may ſeem then 'and thereof to be firſt called a Cap of Main-'tenance; yet certain it is, That the Kings of '*England* did, long before that Time, declare 'and profeſs themſelves, Defender of the Faith, 'as by diverſe of their Charters yet extant may 'eaſily appear; and for an Inſtance thereof you 'may read in the Book of the *Acts and Monu-'ments*, that King *Richard* the Second in his 'Commiſſion (which went forth in the ſixth 'Year of his Reign) uſed theſe Words, *Nos 'zelo fidei Catholicæ cujus ſumus & eſſe volumus 'defenſores in omnibus (ut tenemur) moti ſalubri-'ter & inducti*, &c. *p.* 441.

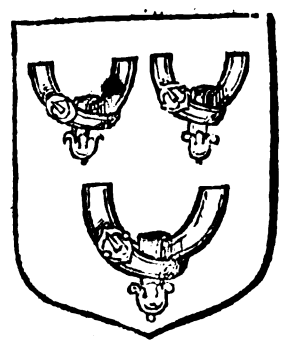


'He beareth *Luna*, a 'Mantle of Eſtate *Mars*, 'doubled *Ermine*, ouch-'ed *Sol*, garniſhed with 'Strings faſtened there-'unto Fretways depen-'dant, and Taſſelled of 'the Same. Theſe Arms 'do pertain to the Town 'of *Brecknock*. The Man-'tle is a Robe of Eſtate peculiar to Emperors, 'Monarchs, Kings and Free Eſtates, and there-'of perhaps received his Name, as I here un-'derſtand the Same in the ſtrict Conſtruction 'thereof; but taken in the largeſt Signification 'it may repreſent, as well thoſe Kinds of Mantles, 'that (together with ſome Dignity or Juriſdi-'ction) Emperors and Kings do communicate 'unto ſuch as they advance to ſome Principa-'lity, Dukedom, *&c.*

'Hitherto of honorary Enſigns, that ſerve 'for a Declaration of the Royal Majeſty or 'Function of an Emperor and King, and are 'worn by the Perſons themſelves that do exer-'ciſe Sovereign Juriſdiction over their Subjects 'within their Dominions. To which Enſigns 'I hold it not impertinent to add theſe few At-'tires or Ornaments following, *viz.* Garters and 'Taſſels.



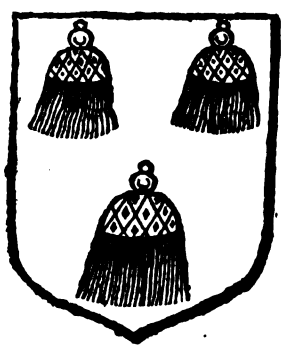
"The Field is *Gules*, "three Garters buckled "and nowed *Argent*. This "Coat-Armour pertain-"eth to the Family of the "*Sydemers*. The Garter "here demonſtrated hath "ſome reſemblance to that "which is the proper En-"ſign of the Noble So-"ciety of the Knights of the moſt Honourable "Order of the Garter, inſtituted by the famous "King *Edward* the Third.



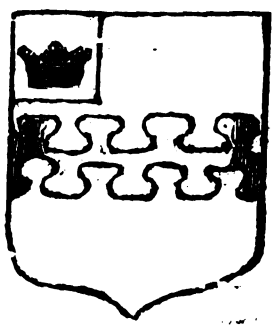
"He beareth *Or*, the "Percloſe of three Demi-"Garters nowed *Azure*, "garniſhed of the *Firſt*. "This was the Coat-Ar-"mour of the Family of "the *Narboons*. For I "find that *Richard Nar-"boon*, *Richmond* Herald, "who lived in the Time

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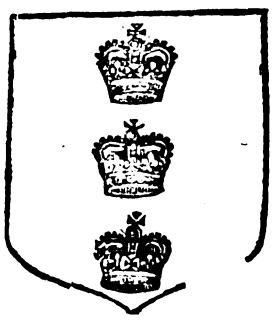
" of *Edward* the Sixth, and was afterwards, by " the High and Mighty Prince *Thomas*, Duke " of *Norfolk*, Earl Marſhal of *England*, in the " Beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, " crowned and created *Ulſter* King of Arms in " *Ireland*, bore this Coat Armour with a Mart- " let *Sable*, in Chief, for a Difference of a fourth " Brother; and *John Narboon*, *Richmond* Herald, " who lived in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. " bore the ſame Coat-Armour alſo, with the Dif- " ference of a Mullet for a third Brother. Though " this Garter be dimidiated, or ſevered into two " Halves, yet doth the moſt permanent Part " thereof remain, which is that buckled and " nowed Part of the Same, which detaineth " and reſtraineth the Garter being entire, or " howſoever dimidiated from diſſolution, inaſ- " much as the Buckle and interlacing thereof, " and of the Pendant, are the chief Stay and " Faſtening thereof, whether the Same be whole, " dimidiated, or howſoever.



" He beareth *Gules*, 3 " Taſſels *Or*, by the Name " of *Wooler*. The Mantle " of Eſtate, which even " now I ſhewed you " was garniſhed (as you, " may remember) with " Strings Taſſeled, which " Kind of Taſſeling is an " addition to diverſe other " Strings or Cordons, as " thoſe uſed about the Habit of the Prince of " *Wales* at his Creation, and of a Knight of the " Garter, when he hath the whole Habit on, " and to the Prelate of the Garter and others.



Ermine, a Feſs *Nebulé Gules*, on a Canton of the *Second*, a Ducal Coronet *Or*, is born by the Name of *Norbone*, and was aſſign'd by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 14th of *July* 1660, to *Walter* and *John Norbone* of *Coln* in the County of *Wilts*, Sons of *Walter Norbone* of the ſame Place, and Reader and Bencher of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, whoſe ſingular Fidelity, Zeal, and Conſtancy to the Cauſe of the Royal Martyr King *Charles* the Firſt, by boldly aſſerting his Authority in oppoſition to the late Grand Rebellion, procured this Coat for his Sons, he not living till the happy Reſtoration, to receive ſuch Advancement as otherwiſe according to his ſignal Merit he would have found.

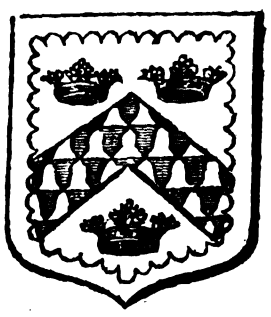


' The Field is *Jupiter*, ' three Crowns in Pale ' *Sol*. *Belinus* King of this ' our *Britany*, having con- ' quered *France*, *Almain*, ' all *Italy*, and the City ' of *Rome*, together with ' all *Greece*, he returned ' into this Land, and aſ- ' ſumed unto himſelf new ' Arms (as *Upton* reporteth) *Tres Coronas au- ' ratas in Campo Azoreo, quia ipſe fuerat terna ' vice in diverſis Regnis coronatus:* Three Crowns ' *Or*, in a Field *Azure*, becauſe he was three ' Times crowned King in ſundry Kingdoms. ' But this Kind of Crown is now held proper ' to ſuch a King as oweth Homage or Fealty to ' ſome other King, as to his ſuperior Lord: In ' which reſpect ſome have given it the Name of ' a *Crown Homager*.

' It is in your Choice, whether you will term ' the foreſaid Crowns, *Or*, or not; for it ſuffi- ' ceth only to mention their Form, becauſe it ' is proper to them to be made of Gold: But ' when they are found to be born in other Kind ' of Metals or Colours, you ſhould, in blazon- ' ing, make mention whereof they are.



Azure, a Feſs *dancetté* between three Ducal Coronets *Or*, is born by the Name of *Curtis*, and was confirm'd to *John Curtis* of *London*, Gent. Son of *William Curtis* of *Hatton* in the County of *Warwick* Gent. Son of *Euſtace Curtis* of *Maleſtack* in the ſaid County, Gent. Son of *William*, who was Son and Heir of *John Curtis* of *Maleſtack* aforeſaid, Gent. by Sir *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the 9th of *May* 1632, and in the 8th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I.



Azure, a Chevron *Vairé Argent* and *Gules*, between three Ducal Coronets, within a Bordure engrailed *Or*, is born by the Name of *Mayhewe*, and was confirmed to *Robert Mayhewe* of *Clippesby* in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. by *William Hervey*, Eſq; Clarencieux, the 9th of *November* 1563, in the 5th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

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" He beareth *Gules*, " three Crowns Ducal " *Or*, on a Chief of the " *Second* as many Lau- " rel Leaves *Proper*, by " the Name of *Berken-* " *head*; and is the Coat- " Armour of Sir *John* " *Berkenhead*, Kt. Ma- " ſter of Requeſts to " his Majeſty, and Ma- " ſter of the Faculties.

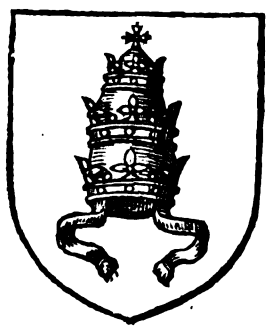


He beareth *Sable*, a Lyon rampant between three Mural Coronets *Or*, by the Name of *Walthew*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 10th of *January* 1611, to *Robert Walthew* of *Deptford*, in the County of *Kent*, Serjeant-Confectioner to King *James* I.

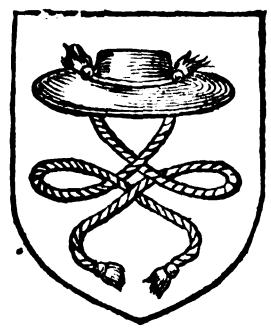
' Now of thoſe other honorary Enſigns that ' are born before an Emperor or King, or Per- ' ſons that do exerciſe Sovereign Juriſdiction ' as their Vicegerents, holding Place of Su- ' pream Dignity under them, in ſignification ' of that their Dignity which, for brevity ſake, ' I will here only name, leaving their Exam- ' ples to be hereafter obſerved. Such are the ' Sword of Eſtate, the Canopy of Eſtate, the ' Cap of Maintenance, the Purſe wherein the ' Great Seal is born, the Great Mace, *&c.* All ' which ſhall follow hereafter in Place con- ' venient.

CHAP. II.

' HAVING in the former Chapter diſ- ' cours'd of Things Honorary, repre- ' ſenting Eſtate or Dignity Temporal; let us ' now conſider of ſuch Ornaments as bear a ' Repreſentation of Eſtate or Dignity Eccleſia- ' ſtical, according to the Diſtribution thereof, ' of which Sort are theſe enſuing Examples.



' The Field is *Gules*, a ' Papal Infula, enſigned ' with a treble Crown ' and a Croſs *pateé Or*, two ' Labels pendant *Argent*. ' This Kind of *Infula* or ' Miter is worn by the ' Antichriſtian Prelate of ' *Rome*, to ſignify the ' three-fold Juriſdiction ' that he doth arrogate to himſelf as Chriſt's ' Vicar-General in Heaven, in Earth, and in ' his ſuppoſed Purgatory. *Guido* Duke of *Urbin* ' in *Italy*, who was elected Knight of the moſt ' Honourable Order of the Garter, *Anno* 23. ' *Hen.* 7. did bear this Coat quartered next to ' his own. As touching the Inſtallation of this ' Duke, Sir *Gilbert Talbot*, Kt. Sir *Richard Bere* ' Abbot of *Glaſtenbury*, and Dr. *Robert Sher-* ' *bourne* Dean of St. *Pauls*, being ſent Ambaſſadors ' to *Rome*, unto Pope *Julius*, did bear the Col- ' lar and Habit of this Order unto the Duke; ' who receiving the Same, ſent *Balthaſar Caſta-* ' *lio*, Kt. (a *Mantuan* born) to the King, which ' *Balthaſar* was inſtalled in his room according ' to the uſual Ordinance.



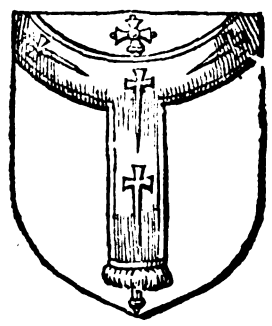
' The Field is *Argent*, a ' Cardinal's Hat, with ' Strings pendant and plat- ' ted in True-love, the ' Ends meeting in Baſe ' *Gules*. Theſe are the ' Arms of *Sclavonia*, a Re- ' gion in the Sea *Hadria-* ' *ticum*, commonly cal- ' led *Windeſhmarke*. Pope ' *Innocentius* the Fourth, ordain'd, That Cardi- ' nals ſhould wear red Hats, whereby he would ' ſignify, that thoſe that entred into that Order, ' ought to be prepared to expoſe themſelves even ' to the Shedding of their Blood, and hazard of ' their Lives (if need ſo required) in the De- ' fence of the Eccleſiaſtical Liberty. And this ' Inſtitution was made (according to *Chaſſan.*) ' at the Council holden at *Lyons*, 1273. But ' they have ever ſince ſo far digreſſed from it, ' as that they have more juſtly deſerved that ' Cenſure of a learned Man, thus:

' *Semiviros quicunque patres radiante Galero* ' *Conſpicis*, &c.

' *Whoever marks our carnal Cardinals Weeds,* ' *Their Hat and pendant Robe of purple Stain;* ' *Believe me, 'tis no crimſon Juice which breeds* ' *This ſanguine Hue, nor coſtly ſcarlet Grain:* ' *But 'tis the guiltleſs Blood of martyr'd Saints,* ' *Wherein their thirſty Veſtures they have dy'd;* ' *Or elſe 'tis bluſhing which their Weeds depaints,* ' *As ſhaming at the ſhameleſs Beaſts they hide.*

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'The Field is *Jupiter*, 'a Staff in Pale *Sol*, and 'thereupon a Croſs *patè* 'Luna, ſurmounted of a 'Pall of the *Laſt*, charged 'by four other like Croſ- 'ſes fitched *Saturn*, edged 'and fringed as the *Se-* 'cond. This Coat belong- 'eth to the Archiepiſcopal 'See of *Canterbury*, which hath annexed with 'it the Title of Primate and Metropolitan of 'all *England*; to whoſe high Place it of Right 'appertaineth to Crown and Inaugurate the 'Sovereign Monarchs of this Kingdom. This 'Ornament is called in Latin *Pallium*, *Quia ex* '*plenitudo dignitatis Archiepiſcopatus in geſtante*, '*palam ſit omnibus.* What a Pall is, *Chaſſanæus* 'ſheweth in theſe Words, *Pallium eſt quoddam* '*ornamentum ad modum Stolæ Sacerdotalis cum* '*quibuſdam crucibus nigris contextis, quod defertur* '*ſuper alia ornamenta, circundans pectus & humeros,* '*ad modum coronæ dependens.* In ancient Time 'it was (through the intolerable Pride and Ty- 'ranny of the *Roman* Biſhop) not lawful for 'any to take upon him the Title of an Arch- 'biſhop, before he had received from the Pope 'this Ornament which we call a Pall, and that 'was reckoned to be a manifeſt Demonſtration 'of the Lawfulneſs and Fulneſs of his Archie- 'piſcopal Juriſdiction. Beſides, he was to take 'a corporal Oath to hold Faith and Obedience 'to the Church of *Rome* at the Receiving of 'this Pall. No Man ought to lend his Pall 'to any other, but contrariwiſe the ſame to be 'buried with the Poſſeſſor and Owner.

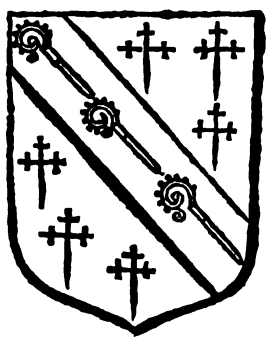


'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Miter with two Labels 'pendant *Argent*, garniſh- 'ed *Or*. This Coat ſtand- 'eth in St. *Thomas*'s Church 'in *Nantwich*, otherwiſe 'called *Wich Malbanke*. 'Amongſt the ſundry Or- 'naments ordained for the 'Illuſtration of the Bi- 'ſhop's Dignity, *Polydore Virgil* reckoneth the 'Miter for One, and affirmeth the Same to 'have been received from the *Hebrews*. And 'as touching the forked Shape thereof, he wri- 'teth in this Manner, *Addnntur bina cornua,* '*quoniam Moſes acceptis tabulis, quibus Mandata* '*Dei inſcripta erant, viſus eſt ſuis cornutus.*



'The Field is *Gules*, on 'a Lyon rampant *Argent*, 'a Biſhop's Croſier in 'Bend ſiniſter *Or*; born by 'Odo Biſhop of *Bayon*, 'Half-brother to *William* 'the Conqueror, by whom 'he was created Earl of 'Kent. This Staff (ac- 'cording to *Polydore Vir-* '*gil*) was given to Biſhops to chaſtiſe the Vices 'of the People; and it is called *Baculus Paſto-* '*ralis*, as given to them in reſpect of their Pa- 'ſtoral Charge, and Superintendency over their 'Flock, as well for feeding them with whol- 'ſome Doctrine, as for defending them from 'the violent Incurſions of the Wolf, wherein 'they do imitate the good and watchful Shep- 'herd, of whoſe Crook this Croſier hath a Re- 'ſemblance. Beſides theſe Ornaments, the ſame 'Author ſpeaketh of a Ring given to a Biſhop, 'in ſignification of the Conjunction or Marriage 'of Chriſt with his Church, whereof the Ring 'is a Pledge; and of his Gloves, that betoken- 'ed Cleanneſs of Hands, free from all conta- 'gious Corruption; and laſtly, his Sandals, that 'betokened his induſtrious Vigilancy over his 'Flock: All which are ſaid to have been inſti- 'tuted by the Decrees of Pope *Clement*.

'In Blazon here, you ſhall not ſay debruiſed 'or oppreſſed, both in reſpect the Croſier ex- 'tendeth not to the Extremities of the Eſcu- 'tcheon, as alſo in reſpect of the ſlender Sub- 'ſtance thereof, whereby it may be intended, 'the Lyon may eaſily free himſelf thereof, if 'it were extended throughout to the Corners 'of the Eſcutcheon. Howſoever, moſt true it 'is, That thoſe who are advanced to the Cal- 'ling repreſented by the Croſier, ought to be 'like Lyons, both for Courage and Vigilancy, 'in execution of that great Authority and Juriſ- 'diction wherewith Chriſt and his Church have 'honoured them, for the Repreſſing of obſti- 'nate Offenders, and Preſervation of the Churches 'Peace and Diſcipline.



"He beareth *Argent*, on "a Bend *Vert*, between "ſix Croſs Croſlets fitched "*Gules*, three Croſiers, "*Or*, by the Name of "*Weare* of *Devon*. And is "quartered by *Forteſcue* of "*Filley*. This Coat ſtand- "eth in *Weare* Church in "*Com. predict.*

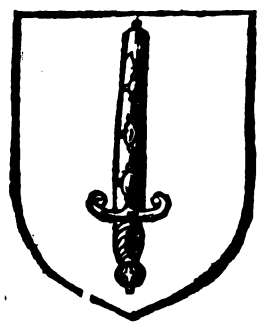
'To this Head muſt be referred all other Or- 'naments properly pertaining to Perſons of Ec- 'cleſiaſtical Dignity or Function. But this is 'ſufficient in this Place to ſhew their Uſe in 'Coat-Armour.

CHAP.

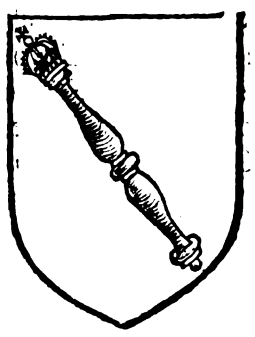
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CHAP. III.

'OF Things artificial born or worn by Per-
'ſons in Dignity, and repreſented in
'Coat-Armours, we have ſpoken in the two
'Chapters preceeding: In this ſhall be delivered
'Examples of ſuch Ornaments, or Repreſenta-
'tions of Dignity, as are born before Perſons of
'ſuch Majeſty or Dignity, for the more Honour
'of their Place and Calling.



'The Field is *Pearl*, a
'Sword of Eſtate in Pale,
'the Point erected *Ruby*,
'Hilted and Pomelled *To-*
'*paz*, the Scabbard en-
'riched with Stones of di-
'verſe Kinds, ſet in Gold-
'ſmiths Work *Proper*. The
'Manner of Bearing this
'Sword varieth according
'to the ſeveral Eſtates and Dignities of the Per-
'ſons for whom they are born. But the Same
'is not born before the Head-Officers of Bo-
'roughs and other Towns Corporate (ſaith
'*Leigh*) comparable to the orderly Bearing
'thereof within his Majeſty's Chamber of *Lon-*
'*don*, by reaſon of the Want of Judgment there-
'in. It is therefore to be obſerved, that when
'the Sword is born before our Sovereign Lord
'the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, the Bearer
'thereof muſt carry the Point thereof direct up-
'right, the Blade oppoſite and near to the middle
'Part of the Forehead. And as to the Form of
'Bearing the Sword before inferior Eſtates, as
'a Duke, Marqueſs, Earl, *&c.* I refer the Rea-
'der to the *Accidence of Armoury*.



'The Field is *Jupiter*, a
'Mace of Majeſty in Bend
'*Sol*. I call this a Mace
'of Majeſty, to diſtinguiſh
'the Same from the Mace
'born by a common Ser-
'jeant, not only in Form,
'but alſo in Uſe; foraſ-
'much as this is born in
'all Solemn Aſſemblies
'before his Majeſty, as alſo before his High-
'neſs's Vice-Roys. In like manner the Same is
'born before the Lords Chancellor, Keeper, and
'Treaſurer of *England*, and the Lords Preſident
'of *Wales*, and of the North Parts, and the Spea-
'ker of the Parliament-Houſe in Time of Par-
'liament.

'The Bearer hereof is called a Serjeant at
'Arms; whoſe Office is to attend the Eſtates
'and Perſons aforeſaid, for the Execution of their
'Commands, for the Arreſts of Traitors, the
'Remove of forcible Entries, and the Appre-
'henſion of Malefactors. A Man that is under
'Arreſt of a Serjeant at Arms, is protected all
'that Time from all other Arreſts.



'The Field is *Pearl*, a
'Purſe open, the long
'Strings thereof pendant,
'fretted, nowed, button-
'ed, and taſſeled *Ruby*,
'all hatched *Topaz*, em-
'broidered all over with
'the Sovereign Enſigns
'of his Majeſty, enſigned
'with a Crown Trium-
'phant, and ſupported of a Lyon guardant and
'an Unicorn, underneath the Same an Eſcroll.
'This Purſe is born before the Lord Chancellor
'and Lord Keeper, as the peculiar Enſign of his
'high Magiſtracy, whoſe Office is to mitigate
'the Rigor of the common Laws of the Realm,
'according to the Rule of Equity, and by ap-
'poſition of his Majeſty's Great Seal, to ratify
'and confirm the Gifts and Grants of Dignities,
'Offices, Franchiſes, Priviledges, and Immuni-
'nities, Eſtates in Fee for Term of Life, or for
'Years, granted by his Majeſty: As alſo to cor-
'rect and reform whatſoever ſeemeth to him
'(in any of thoſe Grants) either prejudicial to
'his Majeſty, his Royal Dignity, Honour, or
'Profit, before he do confirm the Same under
'the Great Seal. He is (according to *Chaſſa-*
'*neus*) the King's Vicar; for that (in his Ma-
'jeſty's Stead) he ordaineth Provincial Gover-
'nors, nominateth Judges without Election by
'Voices, and appointeth other Officers of infe-
'rior Place and Service. He hath his Name
'*à cancellando*, of cancelling Things amiſs, and
'rectifying of them by the Rules of Equity and
'a good Conſcience. Of whoſe Dignity *Polycra-*
'*tus* hath this *Tetraſtich*.

'*Hic eſt qui Leges Regni cancellat iniquas,*
'*Et mandata pii Principis æqua facit.*
'*Siquid obeſt populis aut, legibus eſt inimicum;*
'*Quicquid obeſt, per eum deſinit eſſe nocens.*

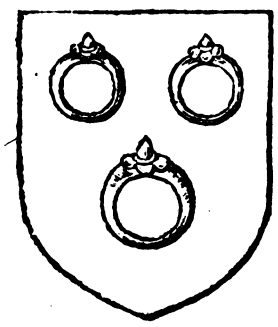
'Of Ornaments repreſenting Dignity born
'before Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, the Chiefeſt are
'the Croſs before exemplified, and the Vierge,
'which is born before them in Cathedral Chur-
'ches, within their ſeveral Juriſdictions, which
'I leave to each Man's own Obſervation.

CHAP.

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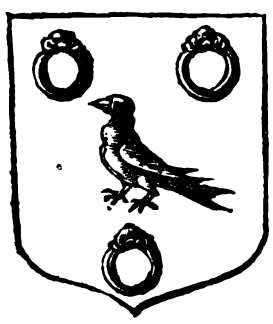
CHAP. IV.

'TO theſe honorary Enſigns, as well Tem-
'poral as Eccleſiaſtical, worn by the
'Perſons dignified, and born before them in To-
'ken of Honour, it ſhall not infringe our Order,
'if I add ſuch honourable Donations and Badges
'of Dignity as have in former Ages been be-
'ſtowed by Emperors, Kings, Princes, and
'States upon their Favourites, and upon ſuch
'others as they eſteemed worthy, in reſpect of
'their Merits, to poſſeſs ſome Pledges of their
'Favour, as Teſtimonies of their own Worth;
'in which number are Rings, Chains, Collars,
'Chaplets, and ſuch like. That theſe in for-
'mer Ages were beſtowed upon Perſons advan-
'ced to Honour, appeareth by many evident
'Teſtimonies both of ſacred and prophane Hi-
'ſtory. *Pharaoh* minding to advance *Joſeph* (for
'that he found by Experience that God had
'beſtowed upon him Gifts worthy to be highly
'honoured) put upon his Finger a Ring, and
'about his Neck a Chain of Gold; *Detrahens*
'*Pharaoh* (ſaith *Moſes*) *annulum ſuum è manu*
'*ſua, induit illum in manum Joſephi, juſſitque illum*
'*induere veſtes xylinas, & appoſuit torquem aureum*
'*collo ejus*, &c. And as touching Collars of Gold,
'they were beſtowed for Rewards upon ſuch
'as were of the Blood Royal of Kings, or ſuch
'as were near of Alliance unto them, as appear-
'eth in the firſt Book of *Maccabees*; *Fuitque,*
'*ut audivit Alexander Rex ſermones iſtos, ut am-*
'*pliore honore Jonathanem afficeret, mittens ei au-*
'*ream fibulam, ut mos eſt dari cognatis Regum*, &c.
'Of theſe laſt mentioned Ornaments, Rings are
'moſt uſually born in Coat-Armour.



'He beareth *Sable*, 3
'Gem-Rings *Or*, enrich-
'ed with Turkeſſes *Pro-*
'*per*.

(99) *Gules*, three Annulets *Or*, enrich'd with a Saphire-ſtone *Proper*, by the Name of *Eglington*. This Coat is carried as the ſecond Quarter in the Atchievement of *Montgomery* of *Eglingtoun*.

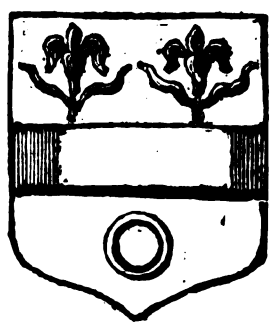


Azure, a Dove *Argent*, beak'd and leg'd *Gules*, between 3 Annulets *Or*, each enrich'd with a Ruby *Proper*, is born by the Name of *Bevan*, and was granted to *William Bevan* of *Pen-y-Coed* in the County of *Caermarthen* in South *Wales*, Eſq; High Sheriff of the ſaid County; and to his two Brothers, *viz. Theophilus Bevan*, Student in the Law, and *Thomas Bevan*, D. D. by Sir *Thomas St. George* Garter, and Sir *Henry St. George* Clarencieux, the 1ſt of *June* 1695, and 7th Year of the Reign of King *William* III.

'The *Romans* having loſt three great Battels
'to *Hannibal*, one at *Ticinum*, another at *Tre-*
'*beia*, and the Third at *Thraſimene*; *Mago*, his
'Brother, went to *Carthage* to make report of
'his happy Victories to his Country-men there:
'And for Approbation thereof, he poured forth
'before the Senate (as ſome report) above a
'Buſhel full; and, as others write, above three
'Buſhels and an half full of Rings, which had
'been taken from the *Roman* Knights. And
'though Cuſtom and Time hath made the Ring
'a common Ornament for every mechanick
'Hand; yet, of Right, none ſhould uſe them,
'but ſuch as either Blood, Wars, Learning,
'or Office and Dignity have made capable
'thereof.

"The *Lacedemonians* waging Battle againſt
"the *Meſſeni*, a People of *Peloponneſus* in *Greece*,
"to the End their People that deceaſed in the
"Wars, ſhould have Funeral Rites, and not be
"expoſed (unburied) to all Caſualties, they had
"certain Rings about their Arms, wherein their
"Names were engraven.

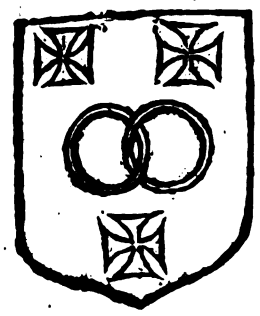
"The Ring is a Type or Repreſentation of
"Fidelity, as appeareth in the ſacred Writs of
"the *Egyptians*; for the Ancients did not wear
"Rings on their Fingers ſo much for Ornament
"or Oſtentation, as for Uſe of Sealing, in re-
"gard that the Seal gave a better Approbation
"than the Writing did, concerning the Validi-
"ty and Verity of the Charter: Therefore in
"After-ages Men uſed to fortify their laſt Wills
"and Teſtaments with ſeven manual Seals, or
"Rings manual, of Witneſſes called thereto, to
"ſignify the Verity and Validity thereof. Here-
"of came that Saying of *Cicero ad Quintum*
"*fratrem*, *Annulus tuus non miniſter alienæ vo-*
"*luntatis, ſed teſtis tuæ.*



(99) *Gules*, a Feſs *Or*, between two Lillies ſlip'd in Chief *Argent*, and an Annulet in Baſe of the *Second*, by the Name of *Kello*.

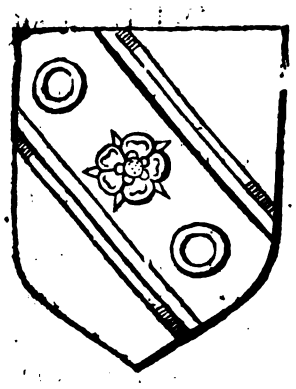
He beareth *Or*, on a Chevron *Sable*, three Lyons rampant *Argent*, in the dexter Chief Point an Annulet of the *Second*, by the Name of *Leigh*. This Coat was aſſigned by Patent by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *July Anno* 1609, to

to *William Leighe* of *Sutton*, in the County of *Surry*.



Argent, two Annulets braced in Fess *Gules*, between three Crosses *formé Sable*, was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, the 4th of *February* 1582, in the 25th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Thornhagh* of *Fenton* in the County of *Nottingham*, Esq;

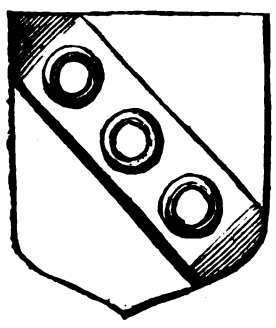
M. S. *in* Ashm. Numb. 834.



" He beareth *Diamond*, " on a Bend cottised *Ruby*, " a Rose between two An- " nulets *Pearl*; and is the " Coat-Armour of the " Right Honourable *Ed-* " *ward* Lord Viscount *Con-* " *way*, and Baron of *Rag-* " *ley* in *England*, Viscount " *Conway* of *Kilultagh* in " *Ireland*, Lieutenant-Ge- " neral of the Horse, and one of the Lords of " his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council " for the said Kingdom of *Ireland*, &c.

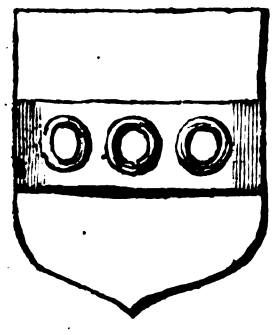
'This Coat, with the Arms of *Ulster*, is also 'born by Sir *Henry Conway* of *Botringham* in '*Flintshire*, Baronet.

(29) *Or*, three Annulets *Gules*, by the Name of *Hatton*.



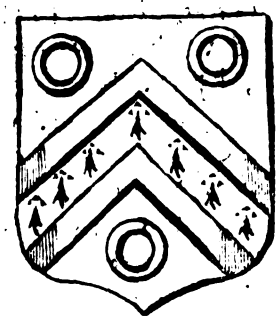
Argent, on a Bend *Sable*, three Annulets *Or*. This was the Bearing of *Laurence Saintloe*, M. A. and Fellow of *New College*, who dy'd the 6th of *July* 1675, aged 26, and was buried in *New College* Cloyster. He was (saith *Wood*) Son of *Lawrense Saintloe*, born of a gentile Family.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 130.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Fess *Sable*, three Annulets *Or*, by the Name of *Wildegos*. This Coat was confirm'd or allow'd to *John Wildegos* of *Iredge* in the County of *Essex*, Esq; by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, *Anno* 1586.

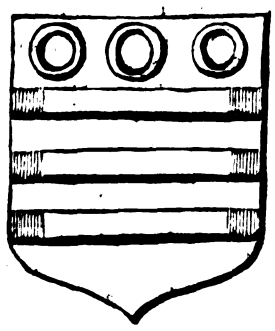
Note, That Mr. *Wildegos* did shew a good Seal wherein this Coat was by the Name of *Wildegos*, the Evidence bears date so far as King *Edward* the Third.



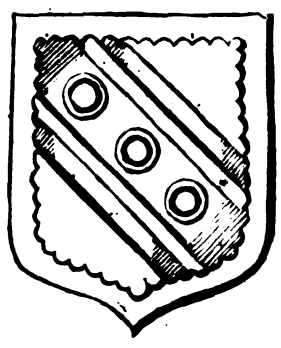
Argent, a Chevron *Gules*, charg'd with another *Ermine*, between three Annulets of the *Second*, was born by *Richard Clutton* of *Shropshire*, M. A. and Commoner of *Magdalen College*, who dy'd the 5th of *March* 1670-1, aged about 27, and was buried in the Outer-Chappel of that College, under the Pulpit, the 11th of the said Month. He had his Estate in his Hand, and was (as Mr. *Wood* thought) the Head of his Family. He was Son of *Richard Clutton* of *Namptwich* in *Cheshire*, Gent. and proceeded M. A. and was grand Compounder 1667.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 121.

Gules, on a Fess between three Crosses *patée Or*, as many Annulets *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Crane*, and was confirmed to *John Crane* Clerk of the Kitchen to King *James* I. Son of *John*, the Son of *William Crane* of *London*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1606.



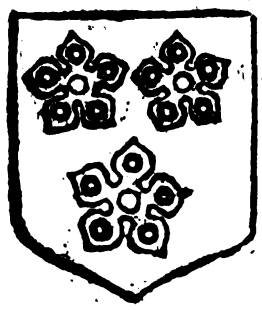
Argent, three Barrs *Azure*, in Chief as many Annulets *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Cooke*, and was confirm'd to Sir *Richard Cooke*, Principal Secretary of State in *Ireland*, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer* there, Son and Heir of *William Cook* of *Great Linford* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. a Descendant of the ancient Family of *Cooke* in *Linc.* by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 20th of *July* 1612, in the 10th Year of the Reign of King *James* the First.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend cottised *Sable*, 3 Annulets *Or*, within a Bordure engrailed *Gules*. by the Name of *Selwyn*. This Coat was assign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, by Patent, in *May Anno Domini* 1611, to ..... *Selwyn* of *Freston* in the County of *Sussex*.

Vert, a Lyon passant *Or*, armed and langued *Gules*, between three Annulets *Argent*, was confirmed unto *Nicholas Herman* of *Middleton Stony* in the County of *Oxford*, by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, the 10th of *December* 1630.

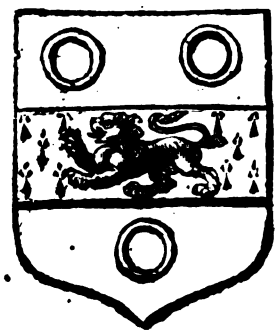
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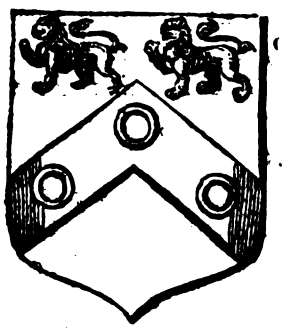
"*Argent*, three Cinquefoils *Gules*, each Leaf "charg'd with an Annulet *Or*, by the Name of "*Southwell*, and is the Paternal Coat-Armour of "Sir *Robert Southwell*, Kt. "one of the Clerks attending his Majeſty in "his moſt Honourable "Privy Council; whoſe Family is now ſeated "at *Kingſale* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, but "were formerly of *Woodriſing* in *Norfolk*, and "were anciently of the Town of *Southwell* in "the County of *Nottingham*.

This Coat in a Bordure *Gules* —— was granted to *Richard Southwell* of St. *Faith*'s in the County of *Norfolk*, by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, and *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 15th of *December* 1568.

Vid. M. S. of Grants per Dethick, Flower, and Cook, in the Aſhmol. Lib. in Oxon.



"He beareth *Gules*, on "a Feſs *Ermine*, between "three Annulets *Or*, a "Lyon paſſant *Azure*, by "the Name of *Underwood*, "and is born by *Edward* "*Underwood* of the City of "*London*, Gent.



He beareth *Or*, on a Chevron *Sable*, three Annulets *Argent*, in Chief two Lyons paſſant of the *Second*, by the Name of *Taylor*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Segar* to *Edward Taylor* of *Girdlers-hall*, *London*.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 148, a.

Vert, on a Chevron ..... between three Annulets ..... as many Eagles diſplay'd ..... is ſent to me as the Bearing of Mr. *Richard Miniſie* of *Honiton* in the County of *Devon*, or of *Sarum* in the County of *Wilts*. I find it to be the Coat of *Miniſie* of the Weſt.



Argent, on a Chevron between three Turfs or Hillocks with Graſs *Proper*, each charg'd with an Annulet of the *Field*, a Creſcent for Difference, is born by the Name of *Tyldſley*. This was the Coat of *William Tyldſley*, Eſq; who dy'd the 21ſt of *June* in the Year 1563, and lieth buried in *Burnham* Church.

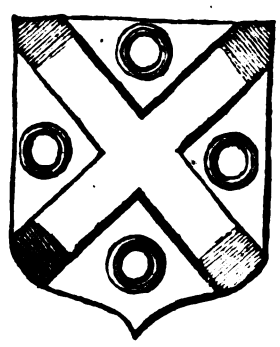
M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 844.



Azure, a Croſs flory between four Annulets *Or*, belong'd to *Thomas Ward* of *Little Abbington* in the County of *Kent*, who married *Martha*, Daughter of *Hugh Lancaſter* of *Withersfeild* in the County of *Suffolk*, and had Iſſue *Thomas Ward* Son and Heir, aged three Years *Anno* 1619, and *Dorothy* a Daughter.

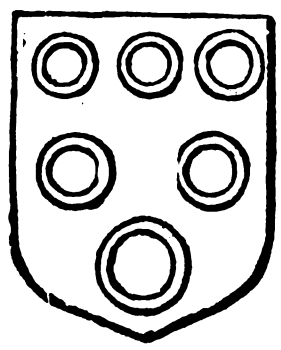
The aforeſaid *Thomas* was third Son of *Thomas Ward* of *Carleton Curtue* in the County of *Leiceſter*, by his Wife *Alice*, Daughter of *William Burton* of *Branſton* in the County of *Rutland*; which *Alice* bare to her ſaid Husband (beſides the aforeſaid *Thomas*) *George Ward* of *Carleton*, eldeſt Son and Heir, who married *Jane*, Daughter of *John White* of *Marſton Treſſell* in the County of *Northampton*, and *John Ward*, ſecond Son, who married *Mary* Daughter of ..... *Halton*, Serjeant at Law.

Note, That the abovementioned *Thomas Ward* of *Carleton Curtue*, was Son and Heir of *John Ward* of the ſame Place, by his Wife —— Daughter of —— *Aſhbie* of *Quenby* in the County of *Leiceſter*.



He beareth *Gules*, a Saltire between four Annulets *Or*, by the Name of *Shalcroſs*. This Coat, with a Mullet *Gules*, for a Difference, was aſſign'd by *William Segar* to *Humfry Shalcroſs* of the City of *London*.

Her. Off. London, C. 24. fo. 19. b. & 505. a.



"He beareth *Or*, 6 Annulets, 3, 2, and 1, *Sable*, "by the Name of *Lowther*, "and is born by Sir *John* "*Lowther* of *Lowther-hall* "in *Weſtmoreland*, Bart. "whoſe Family hath there "flouriſhed beyond any "Record; and do reckon "thirty Deſcents lineally "from Father to Son, and all, or the greateſt Part, "Knights. Which ſaid Sir *John* is Grandfather of "*John Lowther*, Eſq; who is Heir to the Eſtate "and Dignity of the ſaid Sir *John* by the Death "of his Father, the eldeſt Son of Sir *John*, who "married one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of "Sir *Henry Billingham* of *Levenes* in *Weſtmoreland*, "Baronet, deceaſed. This Coat is alſo born by "Sir *John Lowther* of *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, Bart. by *Anthony Lowther* of *Maske* in "*Cleaveland*, in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; and by diverſe other worthy Gentlemen, Branches of the ſaid Family.

"*Gules*, ſix Annulets *Or*, by the Name of "*Newport*.

"*Azure*,

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" *Azure*, ſix Annulets, three, two, and one, " by the Name of *Muſgrave*; and is born by " Sir *Philip Muſgrave* of *Muſgrave* and *Harcle-* " *Caſtle* in *Weſtmoreland*, Bart. who hath Iſſue " *Richard*, Sir *Chriſtopher*, Kt. and *Thomas*; and " by *Edward Muſgrave* of *Aſhbey* in the ſaid Coun- " ty, *Eſq*; Theſe are called Annulets in reſpect " of their ſmall quantity, wherein they differ " from the bigger Sort, and do thereupon re- " ceive the Name of Diminution, and are ſup- " poſed to be the Rings of Maile, which (ac- " cording to *Leigh*) was an Armour of Defence " long before the hard Temper of Steel, and " was deviſed by *Meſſius Maſſinus*, and then cal- " led an *Habergion*, for the Nimbleneſs thereof: " Some others take theſe to be Diminutives of " the former Rings. And ſo from Examples " of Artificials repreſenting Dignities, I proceed " to Artificials annexed to Profeſſions or Arts " of all Sorts.

CHAP. V.

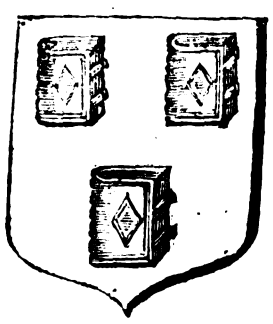
'WE now come to Coat-Armours betokening or borrowed from the Arts 'Liberal; which (according to *Joh. de Tur. Cremat.*) are ſo denominated for three Reſpects: 'Firſt, *Quia liberam mentem requirunt*, to put a 'Difference between them, and thoſe mechanical Sciences wherein Artificers do more exerciſe their Limbs than their Minds. Secondly, They are called Liberal, in regard they 'are attained without any Impeachment of Credit, or Cauterize of Conſcience. Thirdly, For 'that in Times paſt, only the Children of noble and free-born Perſons were admitted to 'be inſtructed and trained up in them. *Patricius* ſaith, That Arts Liberal are ſo termed, '*Quia liberos homines efficiunt ab omni turpi & ſordido queſtu, &c.* Becauſe they make Men to 'be of liberal and ingenuous Minds, free from 'baſe and ſordid Covetouſneſs and ſenſual Delights, ennobling them with true Wiſdom '(the moſt noble Endowment of Mankind) 'whereby Men are as it were link'd unto God, 'and made moſt like unto him.

'And this, eſpecially, is effected by that high 'and heavenly Art, Theology; a Science not 'invented by Man, but proceeding from the 'Eternal Wiſdom of the Almighty, whereunto 'all other Arts are but Handmaids; in which 'reſpect the Profeſſors thereof are by Right, 'and alſo by common Conſent of beſt approved 'Heralds, to have the Precedency of all worldly Profeſſions whatſoever. And this celeſtial 'Science tending to the eternal Happineſs of 'the Soul, is accompanied with two other Faculties of great Eſteem (though inferior to the 'Former) which are Phyſick and Law; the One 'reſpecting the Good of our Body (and therefore worthily to have the next Place after our 'Souls) the Other tending to our outward 'Eſtates of Fortune, which are not to be neglected of the Wiſeſt. And theſe three we call 'the Cardinal Sciences, becauſe of their great 'Neceſſity and noble Uſe above the other ſeven 'Liberal Sciences.

'One Example I will give you, which ſhall 'comprehend all the Liberal Sciences jointly, 'which is this next following.



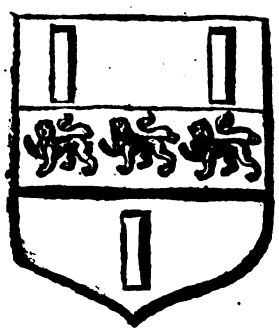
'The Field is *Jupiter*, 'a Book expanſed in Feſs '*Luna*, garniſhed, having 'ſeven Labels with Seals '*Sol*, and this Inſcription, '*Sapientia & Felicitate*, 'Saturn, between three 'Crowns of the Third. 'This Coat-Armour per- 'taineth to the famous 'Univerſity of *Oxford*; the Bearing whereof ap- 'peareth to be very ancient, by that which is 'ingraven in the Top of St. *Sampſon*'s Church 'in *Creklade* in *Glouceſterſhire*, where that Uni- 'verſity in the Old *Britain*'s Time (as is 'thought) was firſt planted. The Book it ſelf 'ſome have thought to ſignify that Book mentioned in the *Apocalyps*, having ſeven Seals: 'But theſe here are taken rather to be the ſeven 'Liberal Sciences, and the Crowns to be the 'Reward and Honour of Learning and Wiſdom; and the Triplicity of the Crowns are 'taken to repreſent the three Cardinal Profeſſions or Faculties before ſpecified. The Inſcription I find to vary according to Variety 'of Times: Some having *Sapientia & Felicitate*, 'Wiſdom and Happineſs; others (and that very 'ancient) *Deus illuminatio mea*, The Lord is my 'Light; others this, *Veritas liberat, bonitas reg-* '*nabit*, Truth frees us, Godlineſs crowneth us: 'And others thus, *In principio*, &c. In the Be- 'ginning was the Word, and the Word was 'with God. This one Eſcutcheon may ſerve 'for a Pattern of all the other Sciences; yet of 'ſome of the Reſt I will give Inſtance.



He beareth *Argent*, 3 Books (I ſuppoſe Bibles) *Gules*, Leaves, Claſps, and Boſſes *Or*, by the Name of *Paynter*. This Coat was aſſign'd to *John Paynter* of *Sprole*, Gent. Son of *Robert Paynter*, Gent. by *William Segar*, the 4th of *July* 1609.

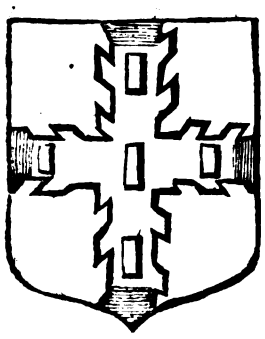
Int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.

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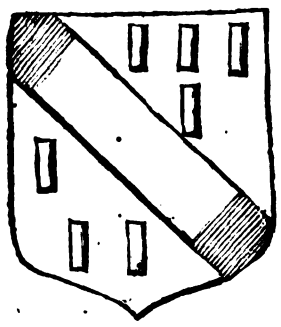


Gules, on a Feſs between three Billets *Argent*, as many Lyoncels paſſant guardant of the Field, was confirm'd to *Edward Oldeſworthe* and his Brethren, Sons of *Nicholas Oldeſworthe* of *Palton*'s Court in the County of *Glouceſter*, Eſq; by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, and ——— ——— the 15th of *June* 1569.

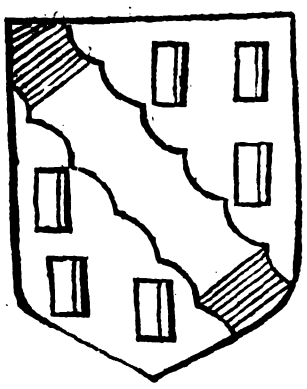
M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. *Num.* 844.



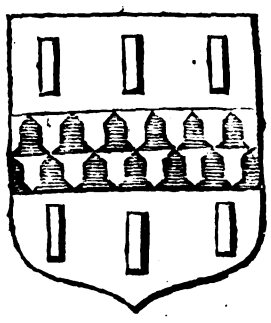
Argent, on a Croſs *ragulé Sable*, five Billets of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Pettyward*, and was aſſign'd by Patent, dated the 16th of *July* 1660, in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to *John Pettyward* of *London*, Merchant, (Son of *Roger Pettyward*, the Son of *John Pettyward* of St. *Edmondsbury* in *Suffolk*) by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter; the ſaid *John*, Merchant, having in his Station expreſs'd his Zeal for the Intereſt of his Majeſty, and happy Reſtoration.



Azure, a Bend *Argent*, between ſeven Billets *Or*, four and three, is born by the Name of *Smith*, and was confirm'd to *Edmond Smith* of *Middleſex*, Gent. (Son and Heir of *Robert Smith* of *Tudenham* in the County of *Suffolk*, Son and Heir of *Robert* of St. *Edmondsbury* in the ſaid County, Gent.) by *William Hervey* Clarencieux, the 5th of *May* 1561, and 3d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.



" *Diamond*, a Bend en-
" engrailed between ſix
" Billets *Pearl*. This is
" the Atchievement of the
" Right Honourable *Wil-*
" *liam* Lord *Allington*, Ba-
" ron of *Killard* in *Ire-*
" *land*, &c. and dwelling
" at *Horſe-heath* in *Cam-*
" *bridgeſhire*.

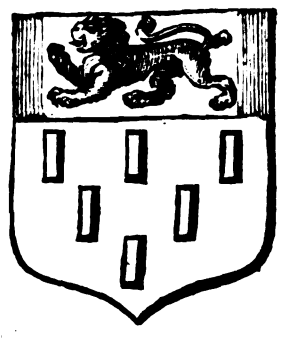


Gules, a Feſs Vaire, between ſix Billets *Or*, is born by the Name of *Harlow*, and was aſſign'd by Patent to *Pedach Harlow* of *Gray*'s *Inn* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; (Son of *Robert Harlow* of *Preſton* in the County of *Northampton*) by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 8th of *September* 1629.

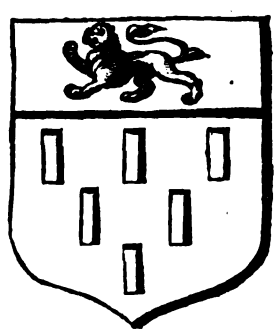
Int. M. S. L. Cromp, Eſq; York Herald.

Argent, a Feſs between ſix Billets, was born by *Martin Aylworth* of *Borne*, in the Dioceſs of *Oxford*, Doctor of the Civil Law, and Fellow of *All Souls*, who dy'd in *All Souls* College at Twelve at Night, the 11th of *January* 1657-8, and was buried in the Chappel of the ſaid College, aged about 70, but never married. He was Son of *Anthony Aylworth* Doctor of Phyſick, ſometime King's Profeſſor of Phyſick in this Univerſity, who married (as Mr. *Wood* conceived) the Daughter of Dr. *Walter Bayley*, ſometime King's Profeſſor of Phyſiek alſo in the ſaid Univerſity —— *See their Epitaphs*, &c. *in* Wood's *Hiſt. & Antiq. Ox. Univ.* p. 152. col. 2.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 93.

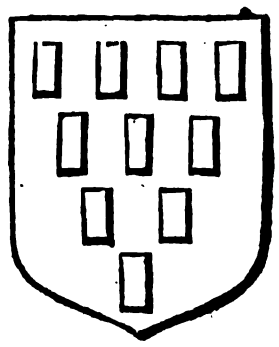


Argent, ſix Billets *Sable*, three, two, and one, on a Chief of the *Second*, a Lyon paſſant *Or*, armed and langued *Gules*, was the Arms of Sir *Robert Jeffery*, Kt. one of the Sherriffs of *London*.



Gules, ſix Billets, three, two, and one, *Or*, on a Chief of the *Second*, a Lyon paſſant *Vert*, is born by the Name of *Fawether*, and was confirmed or granted to *Joſias Fawether* of *Briſſet* in *Suffolk* (late of *Henly* upon *Thames*) by Sir *William Segar* Garter.

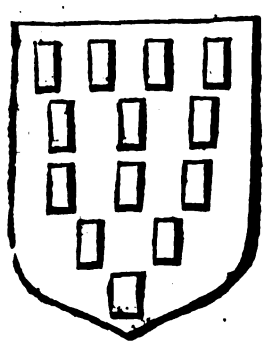
Her. Off. inter M. S. Vincent, Num. 154. fo. 1. b.



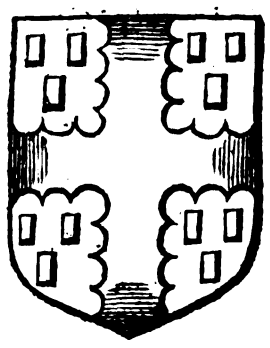
" He beareth *Gules*, ten
" Billets, four, three, two,
" and one, *Or*, by the
" Name of *Cowdrey*. This
" Billet in Armoury is ta-
" ken for a Paper folded
" up in Form of a Let-
" ter; for ſo I underſtand
" by the Author of that
" *French Manuſcript* which
" I have ſo often cited in
" this Edition, where he writeth of Billets and
" Billette. I will preſently, in my Lord Chief
" Juſtice *Heath*'s Coat-Armour, ſhew you the
" very Words; in the mean Time, I, for the
" eaſier underſtanding of that Place of the Ma-
" nuſcript, will obſerve, out of *Leigh pag.* 159.
" the Difference between Billets and Billette,
" which is this. If the Number of the Billets
" born in one Eſcutcheon be Ten, or under;
" then you muſt in blazon of ſuch a Coat-Ar-
" mour ſay, He beareth ſuch or ſuch a Metal
" or

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" or Colour, and ſo many Billets, as in this " preſent Coat-Armour of *Cowdrey* I have done: " But if the Number of Billets exceed ten, then " you may tell the Colour or Metal of the Field, " and then ſay Billette, as in this next Example " is more plainly demonſtrated.

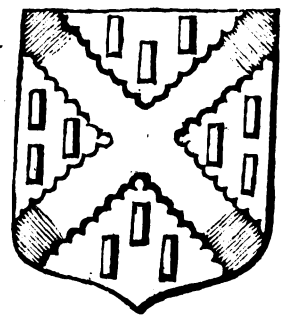


" He beareth *Argent*, " Billette *Sable*, by the " Name of *Belvale*.



" The Field is *Pearl*, " Billette *Ruby*, a Croſs " engrailed of the *Se-* " *cond*. This was the " Paternal Coat-Ar- " mour of that wor- " thy Judge Sir *Robert* " *Heath*, Kt. Lord Chief " Juſtice of his Maje- " ſty's Court of *Common* " *Pleas*; and is now the " Coat of Sir *John Heath* " of *Braſted* in *Kent*, Kt. his Majeſty's Attor- " ny-General of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*. And " now, according to my Promiſe, I will ſhew " you, out of the late mentioned ancient *French* " Manuſcript, the very Words of that Author, " concerning the Bearing of Billets and Billette " in Armoury, and their Difference and Signi- " fication; *Billettes ou Billette ſont ung peu plus* " *longues, que carres & ſont une meſme choſe ſi non* " *pour difference de nom, les Billes ou Billetts ſe num-* " *bernt; & le Billette eſt ſans nombre*; and a little " after, *Et eſt Billet ſeneſiance de lettres cloſes qui* " *ſont communement plus longues qûe lers* (I think " he means *larges*) *& en pluſurs pais appellees bil-* " *les, parles quelles len adiouſte foy credence & con-* " *noiſſance ſervantes à corps dome, & ſeneſie que* " *celvi qui premier les porta en armes eſtoit home* " *hault & bien trenchie de membres, à qui lun adion-* " *ſtoit foy creance & connoiſſance en ſes parolles, &* " *en ſes fais & ſegret en ſes affaires.* The curious " *Frenchmen*, I know, will much blame the Or- " thography; but I in this, as elſewhere in the " like Caſe, have, with all the Care I could, " followed the very Letter of the Author pun- " ctually; altho' I know well, that ſince the " Time that this Author wrote, the *French* have " much varied their Orthographical Form of " Writing.

But *Mackenzie* differing from this, tells us, *p.* 48. That Billets are four-corner'd, but are longer in the Sides than at the Ends, they repreſent a Brick, and therefore are called *Laterculus* by the *Latin* Heralds. Some ancient Families bear theſe, to ſhew the Antiquity of their Families, as *Varreus*; for of old, all Houſes were built of Brick; and ſome Families with us, adds he, uſe them, to ſhew their Original was from *England*, where Brick-Tyles are much uſed.



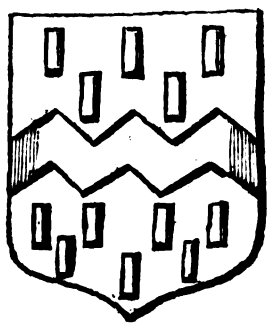
Argent, a Saltire engrailed between twelve Billets *Gules*, was the Coat of *Robert Heath* of *Eatonbridge* in *Kent*, who had Iſſue *Robert Heath* of *Micham* in *Surry*, Juſtice of Peace for that County, and Solicitor General to King *James* the Firſt. He married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *John Miller* of *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, by whom he had Iſſue *Edward*, *John*, *George*, and *Mary*, —— living *Anno* 1623.

Edward married *Lucy*, Daughter of ..... who dy'd the 16th of *May* 1645, and was embalm'd in Lead, and laid in the Vault of *All Saints* Church in *Oxford*, on the North Side of the Chancel. *Ita Reg. Eccleſiæ.*

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. *p.* 74.

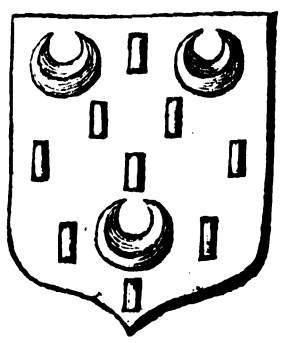
Or, a Saltire engrailed between twelve Billets *Sable*, was born by ..... *Alworth* or *Aylworth*, L. L. D. and Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Oxon*, in the Time of *Ant. à Wood, viz.* about the Year 1667.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 114.

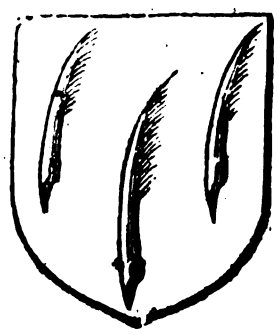


Argent, a Feſs *dancetté*, between twelve Billets *Sable*, five in Chief and ſeven in Baſe, was the Coat of Mr. *John Deyncourt* of *Yorkſhire*.

Glov. Alph. *of the* North *in* M. S. *in* Aſh. *Num.* 834.



Gules, *Semé* of Billets, and three Creſcents *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Culleymore*, and was aſſign'd by Patent by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *January* 1611, to *John Culleymore* of the City of *London*.



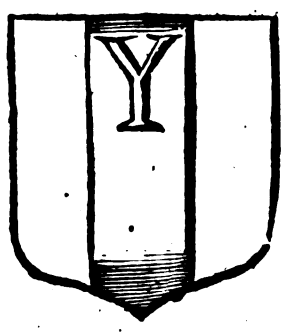
' He beareth *Gules*, 3 ' Pens *Argent*, by the ' Name of *Cowpen*. This ' hath Affinity with the ' Art of Grammar, and is ' therefore here placed. ' The Wiſdom of a learn- ' ed Man cometh by uſing ' well his vacant Time; ' and he that ceaſeth not ' from

'from his own Matters and Labour may come 'by Wiſdom, *Eccleſ.* 38. 34. In ancient Ages, 'before the Invention of Printing, the only 'Means of preſerving good Arts (without which 'the World had been overwhelmed in Barba-'riſm) was, by this ſilly Inſtrument, *The Pen*; 'whereby greater Matters in the World have 'been atchieved, than ever could be by Sword, 'or great Canon: And one great Monarch ſaid, '*That he more feared one Blot or Daſh of a learned 'Pen, which might wound his Fame amongſt all his 'Poſterity, than the Armies of his moſt powerful 'Enemies.*

'It is a Cuſtom with many Men that are ſlow 'or dull of Apprehenſion, when they ſet them-'ſelves to write of any ſerious Matter, long to 'deliberate with themſelves, how they may 'beſt contrive the Same, and during all the 'Time of their Meditation, to gnaw or bite 'their Pen, whereupon it ſeemeth the Proverb 'grew, *Demandere Calamum*, which may be ap-'plied to them that beſtow much Time, and 'take great Pains to accompliſh that they un-'dertake. *Whom ſhall he teach Knowledge, and 'whom ſhall he make to underſtand the Things that 'he heareth? Them that are weaned from the Milk, 'and drawn from the Breaſts*, Iſa. 28. 9. *For Pre-'cept muſt be upon Precept, Precept upon Precept, 'Line upon Line, Line upon Line, here a little and 'there a little*, Verſe 10.

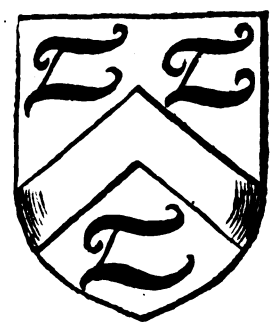


'The Field is *Argent*, 'a Penner and Inkhorn 'in Feſs *Gules*, ſtring'd '*Azure*. Theſe are the 'Badges whereby Novi-'ces and Practitioners in 'Learning are known, and 'by Means whereof ma-'ny Men, by long Pra-'ctice and induſtrious Tra-'vel, do attain to ſundry Places of Eminency 'in the Commonwealth, to the great Benefit of 'themſelves, and Good of their Country, and 'oftentimes do merit to be highly rewarded by 'the Sovereign, than which there cannot be a 'greater Spur to good Endeavours, or more be-'neficial for the univerſal Good, for that it re-'turneth with plentiful Intereſt; as a certain 'Author noteth, ſaying, *Profeſſoribus atque veris 'bonarum Artium ſtudioſis quicquid tribuitur*, &c. 'Whatſoever is beſtowed upon Profeſſors of 'Arts, and thoſe that are truly ſtudious, that 'returneth an hundred fold Benefit to the Com-'monwealth; whilſt every Man performeth 'the Function whereunto he is called; either 'by preaching the Word of God, or by form-'ing ſome politick Courſe of Government, or 'by curing of the Diſeaſed. Where, on the 'contrary Part, that which is beſtowed upon 'counterfeit Profeſſors, idle Maſs-mongers, and 'Monks, doth turn wholly to common Deſtru-'ction of the general Good. Rightly therefore 'did *Frederick* the Emperor beſtow double Pri-'viledge upon ſuch as imployed their Time and 'Travel in the Practice of good Arts.

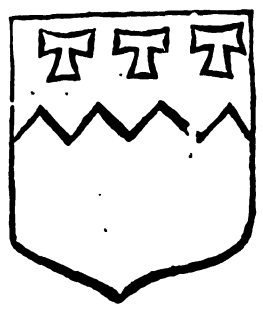


Sable, on a Pale *Argent*, a Greek Ypſilon *Gules*, was granted and aſſigned by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 21ſt of *January* 1604, and ſecond Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, to *William Chark* of *London*, Gent. for his great Piety and Learning.

Fauſtina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron between three 'Text Tees *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Tofte*. Letters 'have not had, Originally, 'any one preſcript Form 'of Character, but have, 'in all Ages and Coun-'tries varied their Form 'according to the Conceit 'of their firſt Deviſer, as *Bekenhawb* noteth, ſay-'ing, *Literæ ſunt quædam elementa figurarum ad 'voluntatem inſtituentis factæ, ad notificandum 'vota hominum abſentium, vel tacentium inſtituta*; 'Letters were inſtituted to make known the 'Thoughts of Men abſent or ſilent.



"He beareth *Ermine*, "on a Chief indented "*Gules*, three Taus *Or*, "by the Name of *Thur-"land*; and is the Pater-"nal Coat-Armour of *Ed-"ward Thurland*, only Son "of Sir *Edward Thurland* "of *Reygate* in *Surry*, Kt. "one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of "*Exchequer*. Sir *Edward Byſhe* in his Book of "Heraldry ſaith, *That Litera Græca Tau, is the "ancient Coat of the* Thurlands; *but ſome uſe to "bear them* Argent.

'The comfortable Letter among thoſe of an-'cient Time was *A*, which ſignified Abſolution 'or Pardon: Contrariwiſe the ſad and woful 'Letter was *C*, which betokened Condemnation 'or Death. The Text Letters are ordained for 'Perſpicuity, that they may eaſily be diſcerned 'afar off. In ſuch was that Viſion written, 'that was commanded to *Habakkuk* to be put 'in Writing, that it might be legible even to 'him that beheld the ſame running; *And the 'Lord anſwered me and ſaid, Write the Viſion, and 'make it plain upon Tables, that he may run that 'readeth it, Habak.* 2. 2.

'He

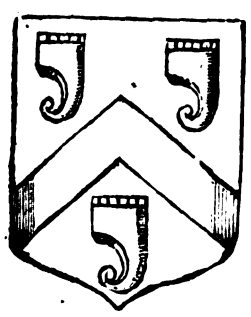
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'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'Text Esses *Or*, by the 'Name of *Kekitmore*.

'Commendable was the 'Invention of *Artemido-* 'rus the Philosopher, who 'read Philosophy to *Octa-* 'vian Augustus. For when 'he saw him easily incli- 'ned to Anger (to the End he should do no- 'thing rigorously, whereof he should after- 'wards repent) he did admonish him to re- 'hearse the four and twenty Greek Letters; that 'so his momentary Passion (which, according 'to *Horace*, is a Fury for the Time) might, by 'some like Intermission of Time, be diverted, 'and so vanish away. This Letter *S.* as it hath 'the Form of a Serpent, so doth it resemble 'their Sound and Hissing. So much for the 'Grammatical Escutcheons.

'Of demonstrable Examples of Instruments 'pertaining to the Arts Liberal, the Number is 'not great, unless it be of such as do peculiarly 'pertain to the Art of Musick. As touching 'the Rest, either they have no material Instru- 'ments at all, for that their Attaining and Ex- 'ercise are altogether in Discipline and Instru- 'ctions by Speech only; as Grammar, Logick, 'Rhetorick, *&c.* Or, if they have Instruments, 'they are such as are common with them to 'other Professions; as the Rule and Compass, '*&c.* whereof the Carpenter and Mason have 'Use as well as the Geometrician. As for Globes, 'Spheres, Quadrants, and other Astronomical 'Instruments, I find them not usual in Coat- 'Armour; wherefore I let them pass. The 'Musical Instruments are of three Sorts, where- 'of some are Wind-Instruments, as are the Or- 'gans, Shagbuts, Hautboys, Cornets, Flutes, '*&c.* The second Sort consisteth in Strings, and 'in the skilful Fingring of them; as are Harps, 'Viols, Rebecks, Virginals, Claricords, Ban- 'dore, Alpharion, Cittern, *&c.* The third Sort 'consisteth in Striking; as the Taber, Timbrel, 'Ordinary Drums and Kettle-Drums, and such 'others, whereof in another Place.

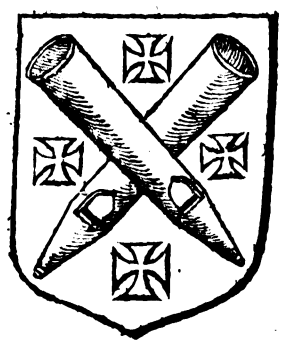


He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron between three Claricods *Or*, by the Name of *Arthur*. This Coat was assign'd to the Family of *Arthur* of *Essex*, by Sir *William Segar* Garter.

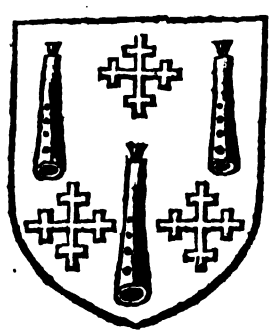
Her. Off. Essex, C. 21. fo. 203. b.

Some call this Kind of Bearing [Rests] making them Part of the Furniture of the ancient *Amazons*, as a Defence to their Breasts; but the Generality hold them to be Claricords, even in the Arms of *Granville*.

Gules, a Fess wavy between three *Fleurs de Lis Or*, was the Coat-Armour of Sir *Baptist Hickes* of *Camden*, in the County of *Glocester*, second Son of *Robert Hicks* of the City of *London*, Esq; who likewise quarter'd these Arms, *viz.* *Gules*, a Lyon passant between three Suffles *Or*.



'The Field is *Saphir*, 'two Organ Pipes in Sal- 'tire, between four Cros- 'ses *pateé Pearl*. This 'Coat Armour pertained 'sometimes to the Lord '*Williams* of *Tame*. As 'touching the first finding 'out of Musical Instru- 'ments, it is clear that '*Jubal*, the Son of *La-* '*mech* did devise them, as appeareth *Gen.* 4. 'where it is said, *Nomen autem fratris ejus Ju-* '*bal, is fuit Author omnium tractantium Cithe-* '*ram & Organon.*



'He beareth *Azure*, 3 'Hautboys between as 'many Cross Crosslets *Or*, 'by the Name of *Bour-* '*den.* Altho' the Harp or 'Organs are only named 'to be the Invention of '*Jubal*; yet, we must by 'them understand him to 'have been the first De- 'viser of all other musical Instruments. For so 'doth *Tremellius* observe in his Annotations up- 'on that Place before alledged, saying, *His* '*nominibus Synecdochicè comprehendit omnia Instru-* '*menta Musica quæ digitis ventoque moventur.* Of 'some Wind-Instruments, as the Fife and Trum- 'pet, we shall speak among Military Instru- 'ments.

(G) *Gules*, on a Bend *Or*, a Flute of the *Field*, is the Coat of *Elliot* of *Laringston*.

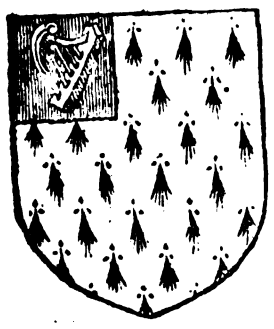
(H) *Gules*, on a Bend engrail'd *Or*, a Batton, or, (according to some Authors) a Flute *Azure*, pertains to *Elliot* of *Stobbs*.



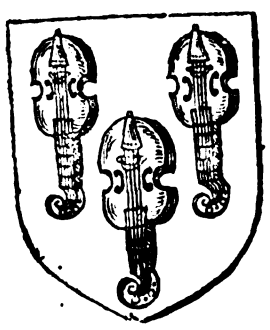
Sable, an Harp *Argent*, string'd *Or*, with a Crescent for a Difference, is born by the Name of *Harpham*, and was confirm'd to *Robert Harpham* of *Marfleet* in the County of *York*, Gent. by *William Ryley*, Esq; Norroy, the 9th of *July* 1657, being in the late Times of Usurpation; which Grant was revoked by Authority, soon after King *Charles* the Second's happy Restoration.

He

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'He beareth *Ermine*, 'on a Canton *Sable*, a 'Harp *Argent*, by the 'Name of *Fraunces*. By 'the *Harp* (ſaith *Pierius*) 'Men uſed, in old Time, to 'ſignify a Man of a ſtay'd 'and of a well compoſed and 'tempered Judgment, be-'cauſe therein are conjoined 'diverſe diſtinct Sounds in Note or Accent of Ac-'cord. Which Office Man ſeemeth to perform, 'when he doth moderate and reconcile his diſ-'ordering and repugnant Affections unto Rea-'ſon: And therefore this Inſtrument was wor-'thily approved in praying and praiſing of God, 'and uſed by the godly King *David* in his moſt 'devout Meditations.



'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'Treble Violins tranſpo-'ſed *Argent*, ſtring'd *Sa-'ble*, by the Name of 'Sweeting.

This Coat was born by *John Sweeting* Commoner of *Baliol* College *Oxon*, Son of *Sweeting* of *Pick-maller* or *Brickmaller* in the County of *Somerſet*, who died the 11th of *April* 1673, and was buried in *Magdalen* Pariſh Church in *Oxon*, aged Nineteen. He was a Fellow Commoner.

Mr. *Ant. à Wood* notes, That afterward there were drawn for his Arms, *Gules, gutté Argent*, a Chief *Ermine*, and on that Account ſeem'd doubtful of his Right; the Family, indeed, uſe them.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 127.

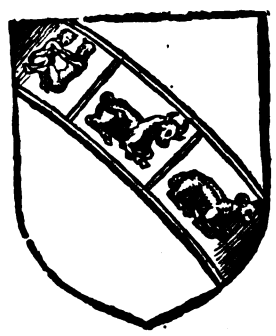
'*Diogenes* (who for his taunting and crabbed 'Quips did merit the Surname of *Cynicus*) not 'without Cauſe, uſed to tax Muſicians in this, 'That they could skilfully tune and accord the 'Strings of their Inſtruments, but had the Af-'fections of their Mind diſproportionable, and 'far out of frame. Under theſe will I compre-'hend all other Sorts of ſtring'd Inſtruments 'whatſoever. And now I will proceed to Aſtro-'nomical Examples.



"King *Stephen* entring "this Realm, the Sign be-"ing Sagittarius, and ob-"taining a Victory by the "Help of his Archers, aſ-"ſumed to his Arms the "ſaid Sign, and left off "bearing both the Arms "of his Father, *Stephen* "Earl of *Champaine*, and "his Grandfather *William* the Conqueror. *Gules*, "a Sagittarius *Or*.



'The Field is *Gules*, on 'a Bend ſiniſter *Argent*, 'three of the Celeſtial 'Signs, *viz.* Sagittarius, 'Scorpio, and Libra, of 'the *Firſt*. This Coat is 'ſaid to appertain to the 'King of *Spain*, in reſpect 'that he found out an un-'known Climate, under 'which his *Indians* have 'their Habitation. But in ſuch Conqueſts it 'were to be wiſh'd, that as well Juſtice's Ba-'lance, as Sagittarius his Arrow, or the Scor-'pion's Sting were put in Practice.



'The Field is *Argent*, 'on a Bend *Azure*, three 'of the Celeſtial Signs, '*viz.* Gemini, Taurus, 'and Aries *Or*. This (like 'as the other laſt Prece-'dent) containeth a fourth 'Part of the Zodiack, and 'hath no Owner, that 'may challenge any Pro-'perty in him, but is 'formed by Imitation of the Former, and may '(doubtleſs) be as well born as that, *Quia ab 'eſſe ad poſſe bonum deducitur argumentum*, From 'that which is, to that which may be, we may 'well frame a good Argument. It is born, there-'fore it may be born; but of the contrary 'you cannot ſay, It may be, therefore it is. 'This is another Quarter of the Celeſtial Zo-'diack.

CHAP. VI.

'THOUGH great be the Difference of 'Dignity and Eſteem betwixt the No-'ble and Liberal Profeſſions (before intreated 'of) and thoſe other which we call Mechanical 'and Illiberal; becauſe thoſe are the Objects of 'divine Spirits and underſtanding Minds, where-'as theſe are for the moſt Part but the Imploy-'ment of an induſtrious Hand: Yet, in theſe 'alſo, as there is great Uſe for the Neceſſity of 'Man's Life; ſo is there much Reputation for 'the exquiſite Varieties of Invention. And al-'tho' they are called Illiberal, *Quia liberè exerceri*

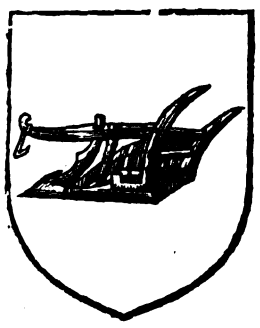
'*non*

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'*non poſſunt, ſine corporis viribus*, becauſe they 'cannot be freely practiſed without bodily La- 'bour; yet, in another reſpect, they may be 'more truly called Liberal, than the Liberal 'Sciences themſelves, for that commonly they 'beſtow more Wealth on their Profeſſors, whilſt, 'as *Virtus*, ſo *Scientia laudatur & alget.* In the 'firſt Rank of theſe Illiberals, Reaſon exacts 'that Agriculture ſhould have Precedence, it 'being the chief Nurſe of Man's Life, and 'hath, in the Times of the ancient *Romans*, been 'eſteemed a Profeſſion not unbefitting their great- 'eſt Dictators and Princes: And it was deviſed 'and put in practice ſoon after the Creation, 'as appeareth in the Text, where it is ſaid, '*Habel Paſtor Gregis, Kaiin verò Agricola*; for 'here we underſtand not only Tillage, but alſo 'Paſtorage, Vintage, and all Kind of Increaſe 'of Beaſts, or Fruits for Food, under this Name 'of Husbandry.

"That Tillage and Husbandry was the Firſt "of all the mechanical Trades (as we now call "them) it is manifeſt, *Gen.* 2. 15. *Then the Lord "God took the Man, and put him into the Garden "of* Eden, *that he might dreſs it, and keep it. "Wherein* (ſaith *Zanch.*) *God would moderate the "Pleaſure and Delight that he had given to* Adam, "*in ſome Kind of Trade or Courſe of Life, and ho- "neſt Exerciſe. Whereof Tillage is of all other the "moſt ancient and commendable, inaſmuch as it "was inſtituted in Paradiſe, and that in the Time "of Man's Innocency, before he had tranſgreſſed.*

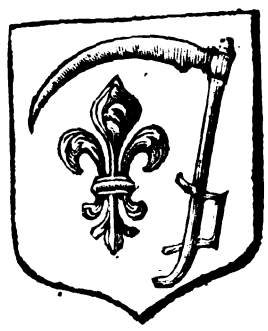
'Many are the Inſtruments pertaining to 'Husbandry, I will make choice of ſome of 'the Chiefeſt, and of moſt frequent Uſe in Coat- 'Armour.



'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Plough in Feſs *Argent*, by 'the Name of *Kroge*. It 'was the Manner in an- 'cient Time, when a City 'was to be built, to limit 'out the Circuit thereof 'by drawing of a Furrow 'with a Plough, as *Alex.* 'ab *Alex.* noteth. So was 'it in Uſe alſo, when they intended the final 'Deſtruction of a City, to plough it up, and to 'ſow Salt therein: As we read that *Abimelech* 'having taken the City of *Sichem*, put the Peo- 'ple to the Sword that were therein, deſtroyed 'the City, and ſowed Salt therein; which 'was done (as *Tremellius* noteth) in Token of 'perpetual Devaſtation thereof: But that Kind 'of Fracing out their Cities was uſed as an hap- 'py Preſage of ſucceeding Abundance, and Fer- 'tility of all Things, which the Citizens ſhould 'ſtand in need of.



'He beareth *Ermine*, 'three Harrows conjoyn- 'ed in the Nombril of the 'Eſcutcheon *Gules*, with a 'Wreath *Argent*, and as 'the *Second*, Tooth'd *Or*, 'by the Name of *Har- 'row.* This is an Inſtru- 'ment of Husbandry, or- 'dained for the Breaking 'of Clods after the Husbandman hath ploughed 'and ſowed his Land, for the better Preparing 'of the Corn to take Root, and Preſervation 'thereof from the Fowls. Moreover, it hath 'been uſed ſometime by Conquerors, to torture 'and torment their Enemies withal, and to put 'them to Death. So we read that *David* did 'execute the *Ammonites* his Enemies, where it 'is ſaid, *Populum verò qui in ea erat eductum diſ- 'ſecuit ſerrâ, & tribulis ferreis, & ſecuribus: & 'ſic fecit David omnibus Civitatibus Ammonita- 'rum.*



Argent, a Scythe, and in Feſs a *Fleur de Lis Sable*, was the Coat of *Ralph Sneyde*, who married *Mary* Daughter of *Thomas Chatwey* of *Juggleſthorpe*, and by her had Iſſue *William Sneyde* Son and Heir, and *Elizabeth.*

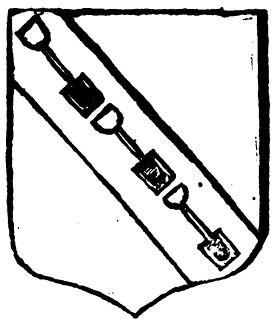
Note, That the ſaid *Ralph* was Brother of *George*, and eldeſt Son of Sir *William Sneyde* (now, ſaith *Glover*, Lord of *Brodwell* in the County of *Stafford*, *Anno* 1566.) by his firſt Wife *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of *Robert Barrow* of the City of *Cheſter*; which ſaid Sir *William Sneyde* was Son of *Richard Sneyde* of *Cheſter* and of his Wife *Anne*, Daughter of —— *Folſhorſt* of the ſame Place; which *Richard* was the Son of *William*, who married the Daughter and Heir of —— *Ledham*, both of *Cheſter* aforeſaid.

M.S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. Ped. *of the North* per Glov.



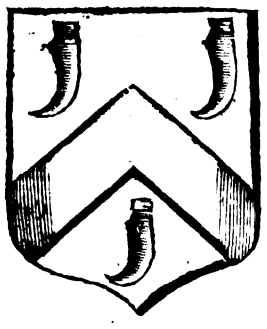
'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'Scythes in Pale Barrways '*Argent*, by the Name of '*Kempley*. The Condi- 'tion of this Kind of Men 'is well ſet down *Eccleſ.* '38. 25. *How can he get 'Wiſdom that holdeth the 'Plough, and he that hath 'Pleaſure in the Goad, and 'in driving Oxen, and is occupied in their Labours, 'and talketh but of the Breed of Bullocks? He gi- 'veth his Mind to make Furrows, and is diligent to 'give the Kine Fodder.*

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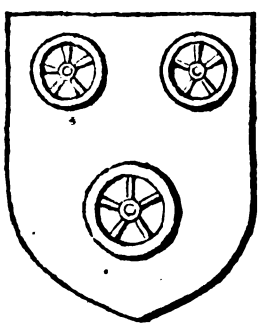
Argent, on a Bend *Vert*, three Spades of the *Field*, their Blades *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Swettenham*. This Coat was confirmed by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, and *William Flower* Norroy, the 9th of *February* 1568, to *Lawrence Swettenham* of *Somerford* in the County of *Cheſter*.

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. Num. 844.



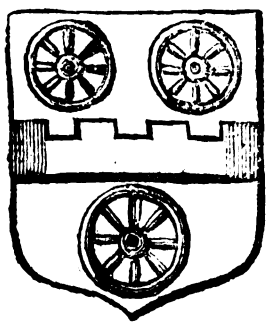
Argent, a Chevron between three Lavers, Culters or Plow-ſhares *Sable*, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 24th of *September* 1580, and twenty ſecond Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Lyverſage* or *Leverſage* of *Whelock* in the County of *Cheſter*, Eſquire.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.



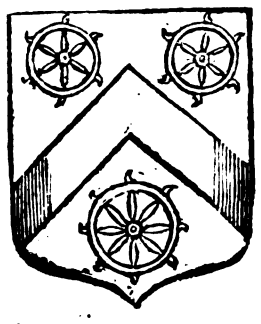
'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'Wheels *Or*. This was 'the Coat-Armour of Sir 'Payne Roet, Kt. who had 'a Daughter married to 'the famous *Engliſh* Poet 'Sir *Jeffery Chaucer*. I find 'in *Roman* Hiſtory, men-'tion of a Husbandman, 'who was accuſed before 'the Magiſtrate for being an Inchanter, for that his 'Grounds were fertil when others were barren. 'A Day being appointed, he promiſed to bring 'forth his Inchantments, and then brought forth 'his Ploughs, Carts, Oxen, *&c.* ſaying, *Hæc mea 'incantamenta*, Theſe are my Conjurings: Mean-'ing, That his induſtrious Care made his 'Grounds fertil, which others neglecting, found 'the Puniſhment of their Idleneſs.

"The Wheel is called, in *Latin*, *Rota à ro-"tunditate*; or elſe, as ſome hold, *à ruendo, quia "in declive faciliter ruit*, becauſe it rolleth "down ſuddenly from the ſteep declining Part "of the Ground.



Or, a Feſs embatteled between 3 Cart-wheels *Sable*, with a Martlet for a Difference, is born by the Name of *Cartwright*, and was confirmed unto *Timothy Cartwright*, Son of *William Cartwright* of *Waſhborne* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Gent. by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 20th of *May*, in the 15th Year of King *James* the Firſt.

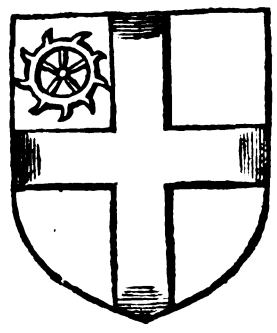
Which *Timothy* married *Penelope*, Daughter to the ſaid Sir *William Segar*, and Widow of *Nicholas Charles*, Eſq; *Lancaſter* Herald, from whom deſcended that elegant Architect, *Thomas Cartwright*, chief Builder of the *Royal Exchange*, *Bow-Church*, &c. in *London*.



He beareth *Argent*, a Chevron *Sable*, between three *Catherine*-wheels *Vert*, by the Name of *Carter*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, by Patent dated the 11th of King *James* the Firſt, *Anno Dom.* 1612. to .... *Carter* of *London*.

Vide Her. Off. Lond. *C.* 24. fo. 316. a.

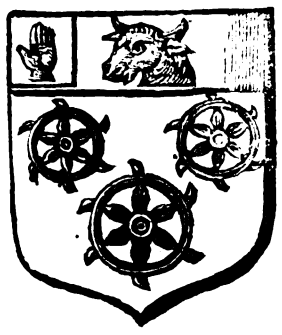
'Other Sorts of Wheels there are, which al-'tho' they are not neceſſary for Husbandry, yet 'I have held it fit to annex them to theſe, in 'reſpect of their near Reſemblance, as in theſe 'next Examples may be ſeen.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Croſs *Gules*, in the firſt 'Quarter a *Catherine*-'Wheel of the *Second*, 'which was ſometimes 'born by *Robert de Stone*.



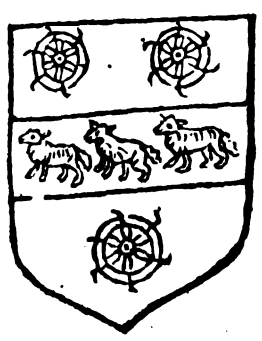
'He beareth *Or*, on a 'Bend *Azure*, three *Ca-'therine*-wheels *Argent*, by 'the Name of *Rudhall*. 'In the primitive Age of 'the Church, even Chil-'dren and young Virgins, 'for the Profeſſion of their 'Faith, did conſtantly en-'dure moſt terrible Deaths, 'as did St. *Catherine* by this Kind of Wheel, 'wherewith all her tender Limbs were bruiſed 'and rent in Pieces. Now Men will ſcarce be 'true Chriſtians, when they may be ſuch, not 'only without Puniſhment, but both with Quiet-'neſs and Commendation alſo.



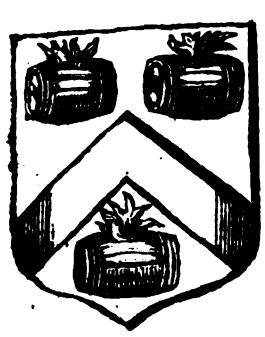
"He beareth *Gules*, 3 "*Catherine*-wheels *Ar-"gent*, on a Chief of the "*Second*, a Bull's Head "coup'd *Sable*, by the "Name of *Matthews*. This "with the Arms of *Ulſter*, "is the Coat-Armour of "Sir *Philip Matthews* of "*Edmonton* in *Middleſex*, "Baronet.

"He

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" He beareth *Argent*, " on a Feſs *Gules*, cotti- " ſed *Azure*, three Lambs " of the *Firſt*, between as " many *Katherine*-wheels " *Sable*, by the Name of " *Scott*; and is born by " *Thomas Scott* of *Great-* " *Barr* in *Staffordſhire*, " Gent.



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Chevron between three " Tuns *Sable*, their Bungs " flaming *Proper*, by the " Name of *Inkledon*; and " is the Coat-Armour of " *Lewis Inkleden* of *Buck-* " *land* in the Pariſh of " *Branton* in *Devonſhire*, " Eſquire.

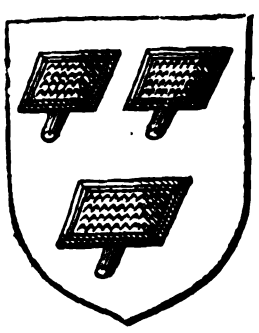


Azure, a Bend engrail'd between three Tuns *Or*, on each an Owl perch'd *Argent*, with a Creſcent for Difference, was, in a Patent paſs'd by the whole Office, granted to *Henry Calton* of *Bradburham* alias *Babram* in the County of *Cambridge*, the 25th of *January* 1567, in the 10th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

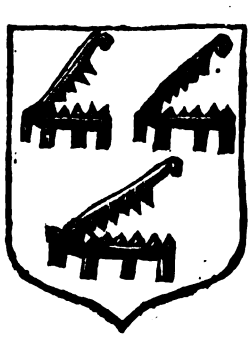
' Under this Head we may aptly beſtow all ' other Inſtruments pertaining either to Husban- ' dry, or to the ſeveral Trades of Shepherds, ' Vine-dreſſers, Bakers, Brewers, Vintners, *&c.* ' for that theſe are all grounded upon Agri- ' culture.

CHAP. VII.

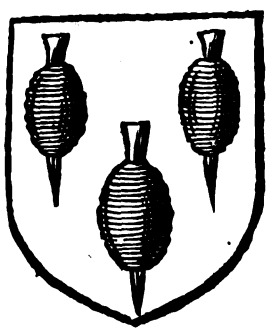
' AGRICULTURE is for meer Neceſ- ' ſity: Cloathing is partly for this, ' and partly for Ornament and Decency; but ' had not Man ſinned, he had not needed ' cloathing; which is worthy of the Conſide- ' ration of thoſe who are ſo proud of their ' Apparel.



' He beareth *Sable*, 3 ' Wool-Cards *Or*, by the ' Name of *Cardington*. ' *Marcus Varro* maketh ' mention, That within ' the Chappel of *Fortune* ' was kept the very Royal ' Robe or Mantle of E- ' ſtate, which *Tanaquil* the ' Wife of *Tarquinius Priſ-* ' *cus*, made with her own Hands after the Man- ' ner of Water-chamlet in Wave-work, which ' *Servius Tullius* uſed to wear.



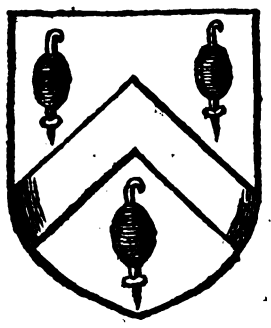
Argent, three Hemp-breakers *Sable*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent to *Robert Hampſone* Alder-man of *London*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 10th of *October* 1602, in the 44th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.



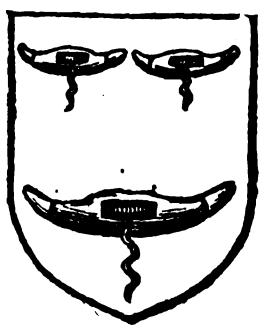
' He beareth *Argent*, ' three Fuſils upon Slip- ' pers *Gules*, by the Name ' of *Hoby*; " and is the " Coat-Armour of *Philip* " *Hoby* of *Neath-Abby* in " *Glamorganſhire*, Eſquire. " Theſe are called Fuſils " of the *Latin* Word, *Fu-* " *ſus*, which ſignifieth a " Spindle of Yarne. *Marcus Varro* reporteth, " That in the Temple of *Sangus*, there conti- " nued, even till that Time that he wrote his " Book, the Wooll that the Lady *Caia Cecilia* did " ſpin together with her Diſtaff and Spindle.

' He beareth *Sable*, three Fuſils upon Slippers ' tranſpoſed, the Points downward *Argent*. This ' Coat is quartered by *Knowell* of *Sanford*. *Clo-* ' *ſter* the Son of *Arachne*, taught firſt the Making ' of the Spindle for Woollen-yarn. *It was* (ſaith ' *Pliny*) *a Faſhion and Cuſtom at* Rome, *that when* ' *Maids were to be wedded, there attended upon* ' *them one with a Diſtaff dreſſed and trimmed with* ' *kembed Wooll, as alſo a Spindle and Yarn upon it,* ' *to put them in mind that Houſewifery and Wifery* ' *were to go together.*

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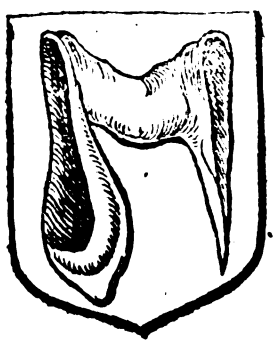


'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron between three 'Wharrow-Spindles *Sa-* 'ble, by the Name of *Tre-* 'fues. This Spindle dif- 'fereth much from thoſe 'preceeding, in reſpect of 'the Crook above, and 'of the Wharrow impo- 'ſed upon the lower Part 'thereof. This Sort of Spindle-women do uſe 'moſt commonly to ſpin withal, not at the 'Torn as the Former, but at a Diſtaff put un- 'der their Girdle, ſo as they oftentimes ſpin 'therewith going. The round Ball at the lower 'End ſerveth to the faſt-twiſting of the Thread, 'and is called a Wharrow; and therefore this is 'called a Wharrow-Spindle, where the other 'are called Slippers that paſs thorough the Yarn 'as this doth.



'He beareth *Argent*, 3 'Weavers Shuttles *Sable*, 'tipp'd and furniſh'd with 'Quills of Yarn, the 'Threads pendant *Or*, by 'the Name of *Shuttle-* 'worth; "and is born by "*Jo. Shuttleworth*, Gent. "deſcended from the "*Shuttleworths* of *Aſterley* "in *Lancaſhire*." 'Weaving was the Invention 'of the *Egyptians*, and *Arachne* was the firſt 'Spinner of Flax-thread, the Weaver of Lin- 'nen, and Knitter of Nets, as *Pliny* noteth. But 'it ſeemeth that thoſe Arts were at firſt learn- 'ed by imitation of Silk-worms, Spiders, and 'the like, whoſe ſubtle Works no mortal Hand 'can match.

'Under this Head muſt be reduced all manner 'of Tools and Inſtruments born in Coat-Ar- 'mour, and pertaining to the ſeveral Trades of 'Weaving, Fulling, Dying, Shearing, *&c.* As 'alſo ſuch as do pertain to the ſeveral Myſte- 'ries or Occupations of Embroiderers, Semp- 'ſters, and ſuch others. Among Artificers and 'Men of Trade (ſaith *Chaſſaneus*) this is a Note 'of Obſervation, That each One is to be pre- 'ferred before the Other, according to the Dig- 'nity of the Stuff whereon he doth exerciſe his 'Trade. Hereto we will annex ſome Examples 'of Tailory.



"The Field is *Pearl*, a "Maunch *Diamond*. This "is the Paternal Coat of "the Right Honourable "*Theophilus* Earl of *Hun-* "*tington*, Baron *Haſtings*, '*Hungerford*, *Botreaulx*, '*Moulins*, *Moules*, *Meinel*, 'and *Peverel*, &c.

'*Topaz*, a Maunch *Ruby*, pertained to the 'Honourable Family of *Haſtings*, ſometime 'Earls of *Pembroke*; and is quartered by his 'Grace the Duke of *Kent*. *Of Things of An-* '*tiquity* (ſaith *Leigh*) *that are grown out of* '*Uſe, this is one which hath been, and is taken for* '*the Sleeve of a Garment.* Which may well be; 'for you may ſee in old Arras Cloths, Garments 'with Sleeves wrought not much unlike to this 'Faſhion, but now much altered from the 'Same; for Faſhion and Times do go together. 'That this is a Sleeve I will make more apparent 'by this next Example.

"*Azure*, a Maunch *Or*. This, with the Di- "ſtinction of a Creſcent *Gules*, charged with "another *Or*, is the Paternal Coat-Armour of "*Edward Conyers*, Eſq; principal Store-keeper of "his Majeſty's Ordnance and Armour in the "*Tower* of *London*, who is deſcended from the "Family of *Conyers*, late of *Wakerly* in the Coun- "ty of *Northampton*, being a Branch of that "ancient Family of the *Conyers* of *Sockburne* "within the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, whoſe An- "ceſtors, in the Reign of *William* the Conque- "ror, had the Office of Conſtable of the Caſtle "of *Durham* granted to them in Fee; which "Eſtate is yet continuing in the ſame Family, "though not in the ſame Name, being deſcend- "ed to an only Daughter of..... *Conyers* of "*Sockburne*, Eſq; who married the Right Ho- "nourable *Francis* late Earl of *Shrewsbury*. From "this Family is likewiſe deſcended the Right "Honourable *Conyers* Lord *Darcy-Meynell* and "*Conyers* of *Hornby Caſtle* in the County of *York*, "whoſe Grandfather *Thomas Darcy*, Eſq; mar- "ried *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *John* "Lord *Conyers* of *Hornby*. And thence is alſo "deſcended *Triſtram Conyers* of *Walthamſtow* in "the County of *Eſſex*, Serjeant at Law.



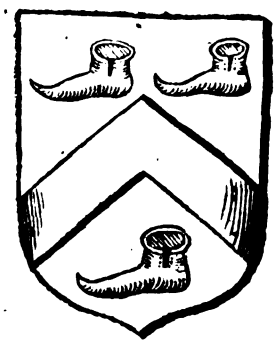
'He beareth *Gules*, a 'dexter Arm habited with 'a Maunch *Ermine*, the 'Hand holding a *Fleur de* 'lis *Or*. This Coat-Ar- 'mour pertained to *Wil-* 'liam *Mohun*, alias *Sappell*, 'ſometime Lord of *Dun-* 'ſtore, who came into *En-* 'gland with *William* the 'Conqueror, who gave him the Earldom of 'Somerſet; of whom did deſcend *Renold Mohun* 'Earl of *Somerſet*, that was diſinherited by 'Henry the Third in the Barons Wars. From 'this *Renold de Mohun* did deſcend, as Heirs- 'male, *Mohun* of *Cornwall*; and as Heir-general, 'the Earl of *Derby* by the Lord *Strange*, and 'Sir *Peter Carew*, Kt. This Word Maunch 'ſeemeth to be derived from the *Latin* Word 'Manica, which ſignifieth the Sleeve of a Gar- 'ment. And the ſame of ſome Armouriſts is 'termed *Manche mal tailee*, *Quaſi manica malè* 'taliata, as an ill-ſhapen Sleeve. To wear 'Sleeves unto any Sort of Garment, was, with 'ſome

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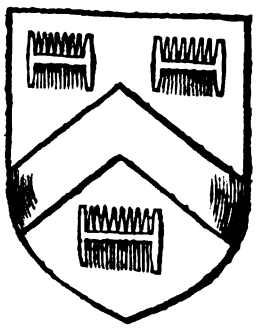
'ſome People, holden reproachful, as appear-
'eth in the Expoſition of the Epiſtle of St. *Hie-*
'*rome ad Euſtochium*, in theſe Words; *Objicie-*
'*batur quaſi delicatum apud Maronem, quòd tu-*
'*nicæ haberent Manicas.* The Coming of the
'Hand out in this Manner, doth ſhew the ſame
'to be a Sleeve. For (if you obſerve) you
'may herein diſcern the Bought of the Arm in
'the Midſt, as alſo the Elbow oppoſite there-
'unto, and the Widning thereof at the Shoul-
'der, as if the ſame were enlarged with a Guſ-
'ſet under the Arm-pit. Alſo the hanging
'down of the Bag from the Hand-wriſt doth
'concur with that Form of Sleeve, which the
'Women of *Galoway* in the North Parts of *Ire-*
'*land* at this Day do uſe. The ſame doth the
'Former alſo expreſs, although in a more ob-
'ſcure Manner, as, if you compare one of them
'with the Other, you may eaſily perceive.



" He beareth *Argent*, a
" Chevron between three
" Maunches *Sable*, by the
" Name of *Maunſell*, a
" ſpreading and worthy
" Family in *Glamorgan-*
" *ſhire*, and other Welch
" Counties. The chief
" Ornament of which is
" Sir *Edward Maunſell* of
" *Margam* in *Glamorgan-*
" *ſhire*, Baronet. This Coat, with a due Dif-
" ference, is born by *Richard Manſell* of *Iſcoed* in
" *Caermarthenſhire*, Gent.



" He beareth *Gules*, a
" Chevron between three
" *Iriſh* Brogues *Or*. This
" Coat pertaineth to the
" Family of *Arthure* of
" *Ireland*.



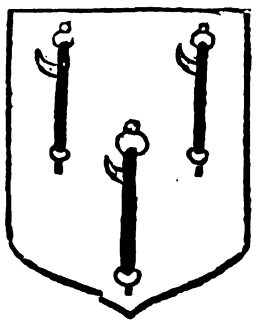
'He beareth *Sable*, a
'Chevron between three
'Combs *Argent*, by the
'Name of *Tunſtall*,' and is
the Coat-Armour of ....
Tunſtall of *Tunſtall* in *Lan-*
caſhire. 'The Comb is a
'neceſſary Inſtrument for
'triming of the Head, and
'ſeemeth (as touching the
'Form thereof) to have been deviſed by Imi-
'tation of the Back-bone of a Fiſh; and ſerveth
'not only for cleanſing the Head from Dand-
'ruff and other Superfluities, but is of moſt
'Uſe with Women for ſhedding and triming
'their Hair and Head-tires, wherein ſome of
'them beſtow more Labour for the Adorning of
'them, than their whole Body is worth.



'He beareth *Argent*, a
'Chevron between three
'Palmers Scrips *Sable*, the
'Taſſels and Buckles *Or*.'
" Theſe are the Arms of
" Sir *Henry Palmer* of *How-*
" *lets* in the Pariſh of *Beak-*
" *burne* in the County of
" *Kent*, Kt. Comptroller
" of his Majeſty's Navy
" Royal, Son of Sir *Henry Palmer* of the ſaid
" Place, Knight, ſometime Admiral of the Nar-
" row Seas, and Comptroller of the Navy Royal.
" Theſe Arms, although ſome Part of them al-
" lude unto the Name, are very ancient, and
" were impaled, in *Otford* Church in *Kent*, be-
" fore it was burned, where this Knight's An-
" ceſtor's had ſome Poſſeſſions; with the ſeve-
" ral Coats of the *Torrels*, *Fitzſimonds* and *Tir-*
" *rels*. And in the Chancel at *Snodland* in *Kent*,
" *Thomas Palmer*, that married with the Daugh-
" ter of *Fitzſimon*, lieth buried, of whom I have
" read this Epitaph, not derogating from the
" Beſt of Verſifying in that Age:

" Palmers *all our Fadets were*,
" *I a* Palmer *lived here*
" *And travel'd ſtill, till worn wud age*
" *I ended this wolds pilgrimage.*
" *On the bleſt Aſcenſion day*,
" *In the cheerful month of May*,
" *A thouſand with four hundred ſeaven*,
" *I took my journey hence to Heaven.*

" Sir *Thomas Palmer* of *Leigh* near *Tunbridge*
" in *Kent*, Kt. Grand-father to the elder Sir *Hen-*
" *ry Palmer*, Kt. before recited, was Owner of
" the Mannors of *Tottington* and *Eccles* in *Ayles-*
" *ford* and *Boxley*, adjoyning to *Snodland* afore-
" ſaid, which came unto this Family by a Match
" with a Daughter of the Lord *Poynings*: And
" *Katharine Palmer*, this Sir *Thomas Palmer*'s
" Siſter, was married to *John Roe* of *Boxley* in
" *Kent*, Gent. Father of *Reginald Roe* of *Leigh*
" aforeſaid, Gent. Anceſtor to Sir *Thomas Roe*, Kt.
" living in 1632. whoſe worthy Merit in the Diſ-
" charge of many Ambaſſages, wherein he hath
" been imployed by this State, deſerves to be re-
" membred with an honourable Character.

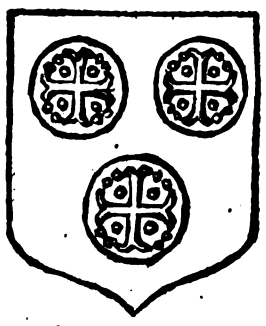


" He beareth *Argent*, 3
" Palmers Staves *Sable*,
" the Heads, Reſts, and
" Ends *Or*, by the Name
" of *Palmer*, and is the
" Coat-Armour of *Wil-*
" *liam Palmer* of *Winthorp*
" in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſquire,
" Captain of a Troop in
" the Regiment of his
" Grace the Duke of *Monmouth*, Captain-Ge-
" neral of all his Majeſty's Land Forces.

Azure,

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Azure, a *Jacob*'s Staff in Pale *Or*, in Chief two Eſtoils of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Thurlow*, and was granted to *John Thurlow*, Lord of the Mannor of *Burnham-Overy* in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. (who had for divers Years travelled over ſeveral Parts of *Europe*, *Africa*, and *America*) by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 19th of *November* 1664, in the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.



'He beareth *Azure*, 3 'Peny-yard Pence *Proper*, 'by the Name of *Spence*. 'Theſe are ſo named of 'the Place where they 'were firſt coined, which 'was (as is ſuppoſed) in 'the Caſtle of *Peny-yard* 'near the Market-Town 'of *Roſs*, ſituated upon 'the River of *Wye* in the County of *Here-*'*ford*.

'To this Head muſt be reduced all other 'Sorts of Bullion or Coin, and whatever elſe 'pertaineth to Traffick or Commerce.' And here ſhould I have placed the *Bezants* or Coin of *Bizantium*, but that I have reſerv'd them for a Chapter particular, among the other Roundlets peculiar to this Science.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Purſe Overt *Gules*. This 'Coat pertaineth to the 'Family of *Conradus Wit-*'*tenbergenſis Comes*, that 'was firſt inveſted by *Hen-*'*ry* the Fourth, Emperor, 'to whom he gave faith-'ful Aid in his Wars, and 'did much deteſt the Strife 'betwixt him and *Rodolph* 'of *Swevia*, his competitor to the Empire, whom 'the Pope had nominated Emperor: He much 'laboured a Pacification of the Tumults then 'ſtirred up in *Germany*, as *Hemingius* in his Ge-'nealogies noteth.

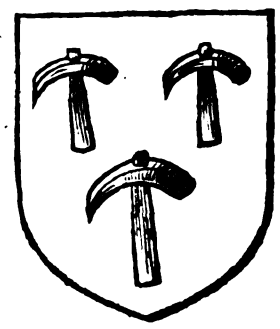
'By this open Purſe we may underſtand a 'Man of a charitable Diſpoſition, and a frank 'and liberal Steward of the Bleſſings which God 'hath beſtowed upon him, for the Relief of 'the Needy: Of ſuch an one St. *Hierome* hath 'this Saying, *Non memini me legiſſe malâ morte* '*mortuum, qui libenter opera charitatis exercuit*; '*habet enim multos interceſſores, & impoſſibile eſt* '*multorum preces non exaudiri.*

(99) *Sprewl* of *Coldoun*; *Or*, a Chevron between 3 Purſes *Gules*; ſome give the Chevron Checquy, *Azure* and *Argent*; others give a Feſs Checquy.

'To this Head may be reduced all Sorts of 'Things whatſoever pertaining to the Adorn-'ing, Decking, or Triming of the Body, as 'Combs, Glaſſes, Head-bruſhes, Curling-bod-'kins, *&c.* and alſo Purſes, Knives, *&c.*

CHAP. VIII.

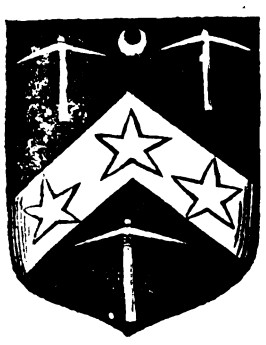
'HAVING exemplified ſuch Bearings as 'are borrowed from the two Arts of Nou-'riſhing and Clothing our Bodies; the third 'Place may juſtly be challenged by that Art 'which we call Armature, whereby we are de-'fended from all outward Injuries, either of Foes 'or Weather: For by Armature we underſtand 'not only thoſe Things which appertain to mi-'litary Profeſſion (whereof we will ſpeak in 'its proper Place) but alſo thoſe defenſive Scien-'ces of Maſonry, and Carpentry, and Metal-'works, which do concur to Building and other 'neceſſary Strengthening for Protection of our 'weak Carkaſſes. For Houſes are Manſions for 'our Bodies, as our Bodies for our Souls; and 'the Weakneſs of the One muſt be ſupplied by 'the Strength of the Other. Eſcutcheons of 'this Kind are theſe which enſue, as firſt for 'Maſonry and Stone-work.



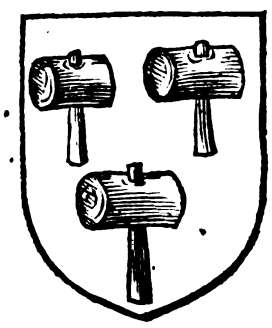
'He beareth *Sable*, 3 'Pickaxes *Argent*, by the 'Name of *Pigot* of *Ab-*'*ington-Pigots* in *Cam-*'*bridgeſhire*, a Family of 'long Continuance there. 'This Coat may compare 'for Antiquity with any; 'in reſpect that it, or 'ſome ſuch Inſtrument, 'ſeemeth to have been 'uſed by the moſt Ancient of Mankind, who 'was appointed to dig and delve in the Gar-'den of *Eden*. Where we may ſee how little 'Cauſe any (though of nobleſt and antienteſt 'Blood) hath to be proud, if he look'd unto 'the Pit whence he firſt was digged, being the 'very ſame from whence the Meaneſt alſo is de-'rived.

He

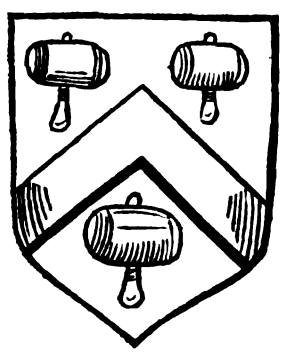
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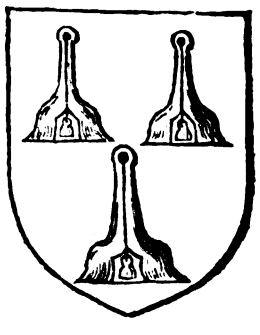
" He beareth *Sable*, on " a Chevron between 3 " Milpecks *Argent*, as ma- " ny Mullets *Gules*, by " the Name of *Moſley*; and " is the Coat of *John* " *Moſley* of *Moſley* in *Staf-* " *fordſhire*, Eſq; This is " an Inſtrument of great " Uſe, by which the " Bluntneſs of the Mill- " ſtone is amended. The Mill it ſelf, as every " one well knoweth, is very uſeful in a Com- " monwealth; for with it Corn is ground, and " made fit for Bread, which is the Staff of hu- " mane Life.



' He beareth *Argent*, 3 ' Mallets *Gules*, by the ' Name of *Forte*. Touch- ' ing this and ſundry other ' Inſtruments we muſt ' obſerve, That whereas ' ſuch Inſtruments are u- ' ſually made by one Trade ' and uſed by another (as ' the Smith maketh the ' Axe which the Carpenter doth uſe;) we ' thought it fitter to place them under thoſe ' Arts, for whoſe Uſe they were made (the End ' and Uſe of each Thing being the Perfection ' thereof) than to refer them to thoſe Arts ' which form and make them.

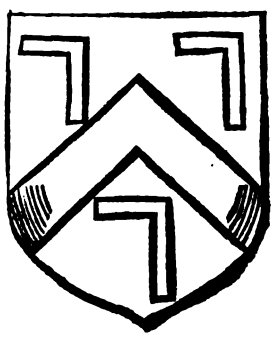


" He beareth *Gules*, a " Chevron between three " Mallets *Or*. This is the " Coat of *John Soame* of " *Little Thurlow* in *Suffolk*, " Eſquire.

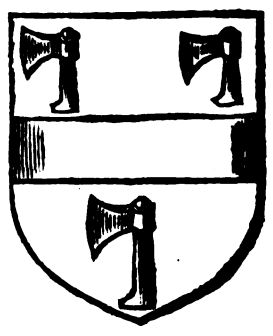


' He beareth *Azure*, 3 ' Levels with their Plum- ' mets *Or*, by the Name ' of *Colbrand*. This Inſtru- ' ment is the Type of ' Equity and Uprightneſs ' in all our Actions, which ' are to be levelled and ' rectified by the Rule of ' Reaſon and Juſtice. For ' the Plummet ever falls right, howſoever it be ' held, and whatever befals a vertuous Man, ' his Actions and Conſcience will be uncorrupt ' and uncontrolable.

' To this Head muſt be reduced all Manner ' of Inſtruments that do pertain to the ſeveral ' Trades of Bricklayers, Plaiſterers, Paviers, and ' ſuch others, whoſe Work conſiſteth of Stone, ' Lime, or Mortar. So much may ſuffice for ' Examples for Maſonry. Now we come to ' Carpentry, as may appear by theſe next fol- ' lowing Eſcutcheons.



' He beareth *Argent*, a ' Chevron between three ' Carpenters Squares *Sa-* ' *ble*, by the Name of *At-* ' *low*. *Artificers* (ſaith *Plu-* ' *tarch*) *do uſe their Squares,* ' *their Rules, their Lines* ' *and Levels; they go by* ' *Meaſures and Numbers, to* ' *the End, that in all their* ' *Works there ſhould not be* ' *any Thing found done, either raſhly or at adven-* ' *ture.* And therefore much more ſhould Men ' uſe the like Moderation and Rules in the Per- ' formance of thoſe Actions of Vertue, wherein ' Man's Happineſs doth conſiſt; eſpecially thoſe ' who ſit in the Seats of Juſtice, which in *Mo-* ' *ſes*'s Time were wont to be *Men fearing God,* ' *and hating Covetouſneſs*, which is the perfect ' Square which ſuch ought to follow. But *Ari-* ' *ſtotle* writeth of a *Lesbian* Square or Rule, ' which was made of ſo flexible a Stuff, that it ' would bend any way the Workmen would ' have it: But moſt dangerous is the Eſtate of ' that Commonwealth, whoſe Judges work by ' ſuch Squares, making the Laws to bow to ' their private Affections, and ſometimes to ' mean one Thing, another Time the Contrary, ' as themſelves are diſpoſed to incline.

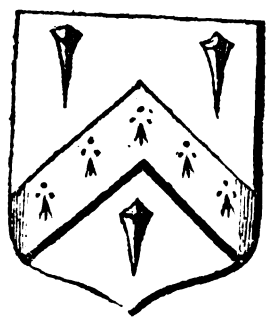


' He beareth *Sable*, a ' Feſs between 3 Hatch- ' ets *Argent*, by the Name ' of *Wrey*. This with the ' Arms of *Ulſter*, is the ' Coat of Sir *Bourchier* ' *Wrey* of *Trebiſh* in *Corn-* ' *wall*, Knight of the Bath, ' and Baronet. This In- ' ſtrument is alſo much ' uſed in Execution, for beheading of great Of- ' fenders. In which Senſe *Jordanus Urſinus*, ' Viceroy of *Sicily*, being impriſoned by his ' own Son, gave for his Impreſs an Ax, and a ' Pair of Fetters, with this Motto, *Patientia in* ' *adverſis*, to ſhew his Reſolution and Patience ' in ſo great an Indignity. Not many Years ' ſince there was a Reverend Judge of this Fa- ' mily, with whoſe Function this Coat ſuited ' very aptly, foraſmuch as he did execute the ' Office of Chief Juſtice of *England*.

' Under this Head muſt be comprehended all ' Sorts of Inſtruments (whereof there is uſe in ' Coat-Armours) pertaining to the ſeveral ' Trades of Joyners, Milwrights, Cartwrights, ' Turners, Coopers, *&c.* and whatſoever other ' Trades, whoſe Uſe conſiſteth and is exerciſed ' in working or framing of Timber, Wainſcot, ' or any Sort of Wood. And ſo from Tools of ' Ma-

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'Maſonry and Carpentry born in Coat-Armour, 'we come to Inſtruments of Metal-work (the 'other Species of Armature) whether the ſame 'be malleable and wrought by Hammer, or Fuſil, 'and formed by Fire.

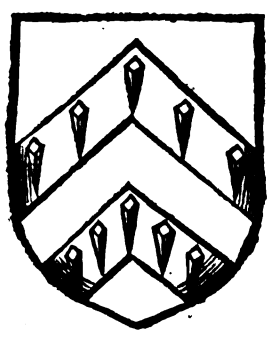


He beareth *Or*, a Chevron *Ermine*, between 3 Nails *Azure*, by the Name of *Prickly* alias *Harris*. This Coat was allow'd by *William Segar* to.... *Prickly* alias *Harris* of *London*.

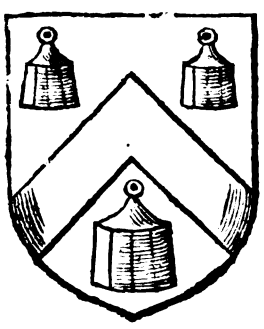
Her. Off. London, mark'd C. 24. fo. 75.

The Reader is to take Notice, That the Precept of not placing Metal upon Metal, or Colour upon Colour, is not broken in this Coat, for *Ermine* being neither Metal nor Colour, but a Fur, may be born under or upon either, as indeed may all Furs of what Compoſition ſoever.

(S) *Balmakin* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Spikes *Gules*, coming to a Sort of Point in Baſe: I rather take them to be Paſſion-nails, as the *Scots* term them.

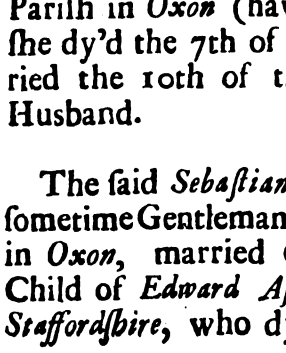


'This Coat-Armour is 'born by the Name of '*Clovell*, and is thus bla-'zoned: The Field *Ar-'gent*, two Chevrons *Sa-'ble*, each charged with 'five Nails *Or*. The Nail 'hath had his Uſe in mili-'tary Service, as well as 'domeſtick Uſe. For with 'this did the prudent Lady *Jael* end the cruel 'War betwixt the *Canaanites* and *Iſraelites*, by 'ſtriking a Nail through the Temples of *Siſera*, 'who was General of King *Jabin*'s Hoſt. As 'to the domeſtical Uſe of the Nail, we ſee that 'Houſeholders minding to fix themſelves in 'ſome Houſe wherein they mean to make them 'a ſettled Habitation, do drive Nails into the 'Walls, for the more commodious and ſeemly 'hanging up and beſtowing and orderly placing 'of Things neceſſary. Whereof *Ezra*, in his 'Prayer to God, taketh a Similitude, ſaying, '*And now for a little ſpace, Grace hath been ſhewed 'from the Lord our God, to leave us a remnant to 'eſcape, and to give us a Nail in his holy Place*, &c. '*Ezra* 9. 8.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron *Gules*, between 'three Plummets *Sable*, 'by the Name of *Jennings*. 'The Plummet may aptly 'ſerve for an Hieroglyphick of Prudence, in 'reſpect that Mariners, by 'the Help of this Inſtrument, faſtned to ſome Line of many Fathoms, 'do ſound the Depth of the Seas, when by 'ſome tempeſtuous Storm, or other Accident, 'they are forced upon an unknown Coaſt; that 'ſo, if Neceſſity require, they may betake them 'to their Anchor-hold, or divert their Courſe 'ſome other Way: Whereby we are admoniſh-'ed to ſound the Depth of our Intentions be-'fore we put them in Practice, leſt we hazard 'our Fortunes or Lives (through the Want of 'Foreſight) upon the Shoals of Deſtruction.

Argent, a Chevron engrail'd between three Plummets *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Jennings*, and was granted to *Peter Jennings* of *Sileſden* in the County of *York*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 26th of *May* 1641.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Feſs between three Pair 'of Pincers *Gules*. This 'Coat is quarter'd by the 'Right Honourable and 'worthy Gentleman Sir '*William Ruſſel*, Lord '*Ruſſel* of *Thornhaw*, de-'ceaſed. Though the Pin-'cers be an Inſtrument 'peculiar to the Smith 'that formed the ſame, yet is the Uſe thereof 'communicated unto the Profeſſors of diverſe 'other Trades, as Carpenters, Joyners, Far-'riers, *&c.* As touching the firſt Invention of 'this Inſtrument, *Pliny* ſaith, *That* Cynira *the 'Son of* Agrippa *deviſed Pincers, Hammers, Iron 'Crowes, and the Anvil or Stythe.*



——— a Chevron between three *Anvils* ——— This Coat was born by *Sebaſtian Smith*, D. D. and Canon of *Chriſt-Church*, who dy'd the 27th of *April* 1674, and was buried in the North Iſle, joining to *Chriſt-Church* Choir on the North Side, near to the Grave of Dr. *Weſton*. He married *Dorothy*, Daughter of Dr. *John Weſton*, (ſometime Canon of *Chriſt-Church*, whoſe Wife *Anne*, Daughter of ..... *Freeman* of *Wallingford* in *Berkſhire*, dy'd aged 100 Years, at the Houſe of the ſaid Dr. *Smith*) which ſaid *Dorothy* left one only Son ſurviving named *Sebaſtian*, a Barriſter of the *Middle Temple*, at whoſe Houſe in St. *Martin*'s Pariſh in *Oxon* (having ſurvived her Husband) ſhe dy'd the 7th of *December* 1682, and was buried the 10th of the ſame Month, near her Husband.

The ſaid *Sebaſtian Smith* of the *Middle Temple*, ſometime Gentleman-Commoner of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxon*, married *Grace*, Daughter and only Child of *Edward Aſteyne* an Attorney, born in *Staffordſhire*, who dy'd at his Houſe in St. *Martin*'s

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tin's Pariſh in *Oxon*, the 30th of *Auguſt* 1673, and was buried in the Church thereof, near his Son *James*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 105, 128, 129, and 147.

Party per Chevron *Argent* and *Sable*, three Anvils counter-chang'd, was the Coat-Armour of *Richard Smith* of the City of *London*, living *Anno* 1634, Son of *Richard Smith* of *Abingdon* in the County of *Berks*.

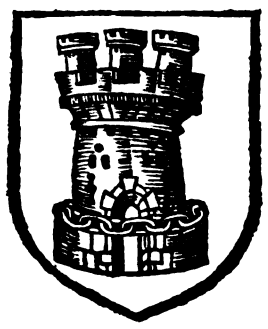
Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 3. b.

Azure, on a Chevron *Or*, three Cinquefoils *Gules*, a Chief *Argent*, charg'd with a Lyon paſſant of the *Third*, between two Gadds of Steel *Sable*, was granted by *William Harvey*, Eſq; the 1ſt of *September* 1559, in the firſt Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *James Hawes*, Gent. Citizen and Cloathworker of *London*.

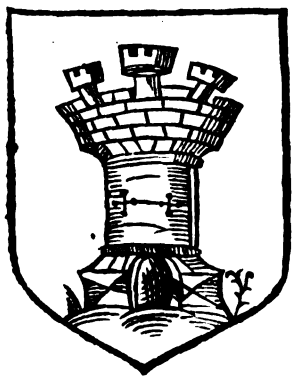
'Hitherto I have only given Examples of the 'Inſtruments of the ſaid Arts; I will proceed 'to ſome Examples of the Works and Effects of 'the Same.

CHAP. IX.

'AMONG the ſundry Works of the afore-'ſaid Artizans, ſome are fixed and per-'manent, as Buildings, either prophane, for or-'dinary Uſe of Dwelling; or Sacred, as Tem-'ples for God's Service: And ſome others are 'moveable, as Tents, *&c.* Examples whereof 'we will now produce.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Tower triple towred '*Sable*, chained tranſverſe 'the Port *Or*, by the 'Name of *Oldcaſtle*. *Mun-'ſter* reporteth, That *Ca-'tiphus* Governor of the 'City of *Suſa*, had there-'in a Tower full of Gold "and Jewels, but for Ava-'rice, would not diſperſe his heaped Treaſures 'among his Soldiers. Afterwards *Alan*, King 'of the *Tartarians*, ſurpriſed this City, and ta-'king *Catiphus*, ſhut him up in his Tower, ſay-'ing unto him, *If thou hadſt not ſo greedily wal-'led up thy Treaſure, thou hadſt ſaved thy ſelf and 'this City; now therefore eat and drink, and take 'thy fill of that thou lovedſt ſo dearly.* So died he 'miſerably, through the Famine, in the Midſt 'of his exceſſive Treaſures.



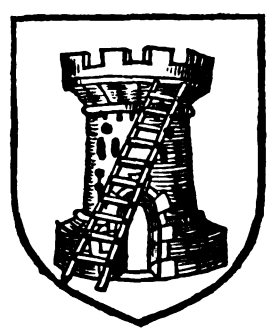
"He beareth *Argent*, "a Tower triple tow-"red *Sable*, on a Mount "*Proper*, by the Name "of *Chiverton*; and is "born by Sir *Richard* "*Chiverton*, Kt. ſome-"time ſince Ld. Mayor "of *London*.

(𝔄) *Macaben* of *Knockdolian*; *Azure*, on a Rock *Proper*, a Caſtle *Argent*.

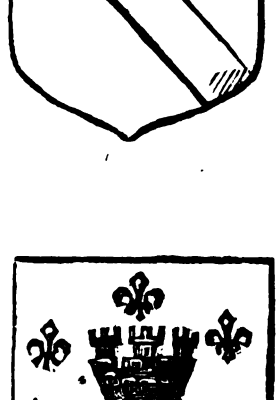
(𝔅) *Macleod* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, a Caſtle *Argent*, Gates and Windows *Gules*.

(𝔇) *Macloid* of *Lewes* in *Scotland*; *Azure*, a Caſtle triple towred *Argent*. Some of the *Macloids* give the Field *Or*, and the Caſtle *Gules*.

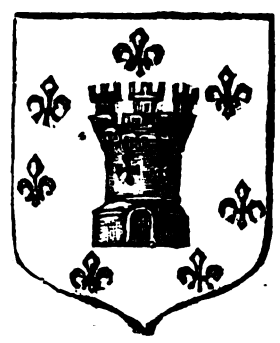
(𝔈) *Kincaid* of that *Ilk*; *Gules*, a Caſtle triple towred *Argent*, That in the Middle, round and cupolo'd, with a Bar in Chief *Ermine*: Some add two Mullets of the *Second* in Chief.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Tower *Sable*, having a 'ſcaling Ladder raiſed a-'gainſt it in Bend ſiniſter 'Or. This Coat is quar-'tered by Sir *Edward* '*Maunſell*, Kt. The Lad-'der thus raiſed againſt 'the Tower, may put us 'in mind to ſtand careful-'ly upon our Guard, who live in this World, 'as in a Caſtle continually aſſaulted by our ſpi-'ritual and corporal Enemies, that ceaſe not 'evermore to plot and put in Execution what-'ſoever tendeth to our Deſtruction.



"He beareth *Diamond*, "a Bend *Pearl*, in the ſi-"niſter Chief a Tower "triple towred of the "*Second*. This is the Pa-"ternal Coat-Armour of "the Right Honourable "*Luke Plunkett*, Earl of "*Fingall*, and Baron of "*Killeene* in the Kingdom "of *Ireland*.



He beareth *Argent*, a Tower triple towred between ſeven *Fleurs de lis* in Orle *Sable*, by the Name of *Someſter*. This Coat was confirm'd by *Robert Cook* alias Clarencieux, the 14th of *March* 1586, to *William Someſter* of *Peins-*

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ford in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; a Deſcendant from *Adam Someſter* of *Widicombe* in the ſaid County.

Vid. Grafton's M. S. de Com. Devon. *fol.* 10.

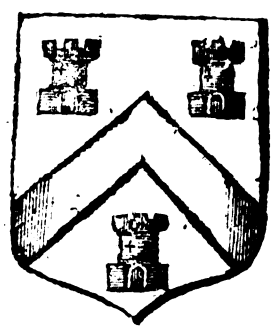


'The Field is *Gules*, a 'Lyon rampant *Argent*, 'a Caſtle in the dexter 'Point *Or*. Theſe were 'the Arms of Sir *Francis* 'Caſtilion of *Benhall Val-* 'lence in the County of 'Berks, Kt. deſcended of 'the noble Family of the 'Count *Caſtilion* in *Pied-* 'mont near unto *Mantua*.

'The Lyon is a magnanimous Beaſt, and of 'an invincible Courage, and is not daunted with 'any occurrent; neither (being laid down) will 'he be rouſed but at his Pleaſure, as appeareth '*Gen.* 49. 9. *Judah, as a Lyon's Whelp ſhalt thou* 'come up from the Spoil, my Son. He ſhall lie down 'and couch as a Lyon, and as a Lyoneſs, and who 'ſhall ſtir him? Moreover, of his incomparable 'Strength and noble Courage, a certain Author 'ſaith, *Leo fortiſſimus Beſtiarum ad nullius pavebit* 'occurſum, The Lyon, the Strongeſt of all Beaſts, 'feareth not the Encounter of any.

Gules, a Buck's Head in Baſe *Argent*, attired *Or*, in the dexter Chief a Caſtle of the *Third*, was granted to *Giles Dunſter* of *Seavington* in the County of *Somerſet*, by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 17th of *June* 1664, the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II.

(99) *Bruig* of *Nether-Anquharsk*; *Sable*, two Barrulets engrailed between as many Towers triple towred in Chief *Argent*, and three Creſcents in Baſe *Or*.



He beareth *Or*, a Chevron between three Caſtles *Gules*, by the Name of *Scarburgh*. This Coat was confirm'd to *Henry Scarburgh*, and to *John* and *Edmond* the Sons of the ſaid *Henry Scarburgh* of *Northwaltham* in *Norfolk*, Gent. by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 10th of *September* 1614, and 12th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.

He beareth *Pearl*, (for Hope) a Chevron between three Towers *Diamond*, (for Conſtancy) flaming with Fire *Ruby*, (for Magnanimity) by the Name of *Madocks*. This Coat was confirmed to *John Madocks* of *Middleſex*, Gent. (Son of *Thomas Madocks* of *Salop*, Gent. ſometime one of the Gentlemen of the Chamber to King *Edward* the Sixth, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*) by *William Dethick* Garter, *March* the 26th, 1592, in the 34th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

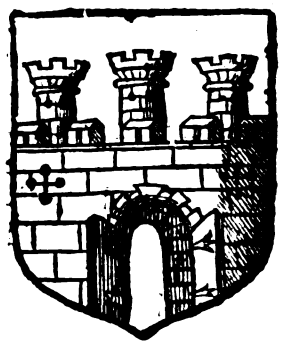
I blazon this Coat in ſuch Manner, with the intended Significations annexed, becauſe I find them ſo expreſs'd in the Patent for the Confirmation, which alſo declares the Same was publickly to honour the ſaid *John Madocks*, for the valiant Service of his Parents performed in the Rebellion at *Norwich*, in the Time of King *Edward* the Sixth.

(G) *Renton* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, a Chevron between three ſquare Caſtles *Argent*.

(99) Royal Burgh of *Aberdeen*; *Gules*, three Towers triple tower'd, within a double Treſſure counterflowry *Argent*.

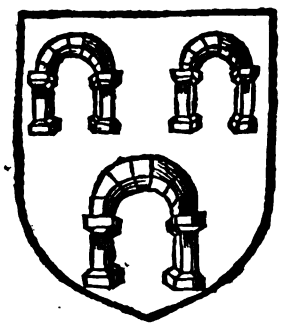
Sable, on a Chevron between three Dolphins *Argent*, three Caſtles triple towred of the *Field*, was granted by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 12th of *February* 1602, and 45th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Frear* of *London* Doctor of Phyſick, Son of *John Frear*, Eſq; of the ſaid Faculty, Doctor, and of *Urſula*, Daughter of ..... *Caſtell* of *East Hatley* in the County of *Cambridge*.

Fauſtina E. 1. *in* Cotton. Biblioth.



'He beareth *Or*, a Ca- 'ſtle triple towred *Gules*, 'the Port diſplayed of the 'Field, Leaved *Argent*.

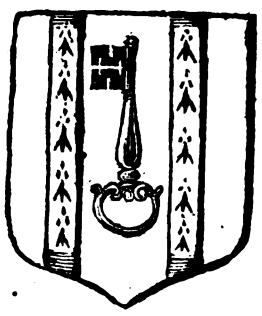
'*Note*, That when the 'Architecture or Maſon- 'ry extendeth it ſelf all 'over the Field from the 'one Side of the Eſcut- 'cheon to the Other, then 'muſt it be named a Caſtle. But if it be thus 'turretted and environed by the Field, then 'muſt it be blazoned (as above) a Tower triple 'towred, or a Tower with ſo many Turrets. 'The Gate muſt be conceived to be tranſpa- 'rent, ſo as the Field doth manifeſtly ſhew it 'ſelf through the ſame; and all the Port ſhould 'have *Or*, if the conceited Shadow, repreſent- 'ing the Thickneſs thereof, did not extenuate 'a great Part of the Same.



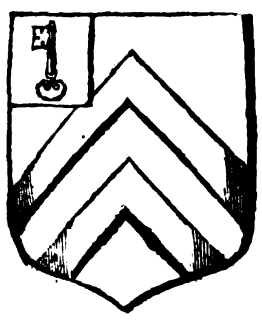
'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'ſingle Arches *Argent*, 'their Capitals and Pede- 'ſtals *Or*, by the Name of '*Arches*. Theſe are ſup- 'poſed to be Arches of a 'Bridge. And *Nicholas* 'de *Ponte*, Duke of *Ve-* 'nice, gave a Bridge for 'his Device, beaten with 'the Waves, with this 'Motto, *Aliis inſerviendo conſumor*. Pope *Xiſtus* 'the Fourth alſo gave a Bridge, with this 'Word,

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'Word, *Cura rerum publicarum.* And it may 'ſignify the Cares and patient Stability of 'Men in Magiſtracy, who muſt endure the 'Aſſaults, Taunts, and Envy of the diſcon-'tented Vulgar.



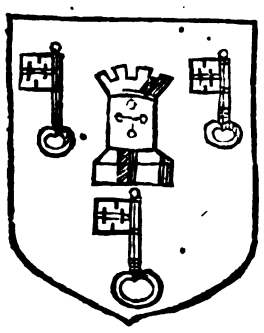
Sable, a Key erected in Pale *Or*, between two Pallets *Erminois*, is born by the Name of *Knot*, and was granted to *Anthony Knot* of *Whitchurch* in the County of *Southampton*, and to his Poſterity, and to the Poſterity of *Anthony Knot*, his Father, by Sir *Richard St. George*, the 15th of *April* 1632.



He beareth *Or*, two Chevrons *Gules*, on a Canton of the *Second*, a Key erected with the Wards upwards of the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Decrioll*. This Coat was confirmed or granted to *Benjamin Decrioll* alias *Deicrow* of *Enfield* in the County of *Middleſex*, Son of *John Decrioll* alias *Deicrow*, Son of *John Decrioll* of *Soll* in *Suffolk*, deſcended from *Decrioll* of *Kent*, Lieutenant of *Dover-Caſtle*, for which Service the Key was born in the Canton.

Her. Off. Hartf. & Middleſex, C. 28. fo. 37. 1ſt Index. *Intr.* M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.

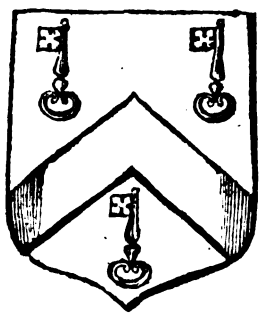
Argent, a Bend ſiniſter *Sable*, between an Annulet in Chief *Gules*, and a Griffon's Head eraſed in Baſe of the *Second*, holding in his Mouth a Key *Azure*, by the Name of *Kay* or *Cay*.



"He beareth *Argent*, a "Tower between three "Keys erect *Sable*, by the "Name of *Baker*; and is "the Coat of *John Baker* "of *Mayfield* in *Suſſex*, "Gent.

'Twas granted to *Thomas Baker* of *Battle* in *Suſſex*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *May* 1615, but there the Tower and Keys are *Azure*, not *Sable*.

(99) *Gibſon* of *Durie*; *Gules*, three Keys barways in Pale *Or*. The Same within a Bordure *Vaire*, is the Coat of *Gibſon* of *Paintland*.



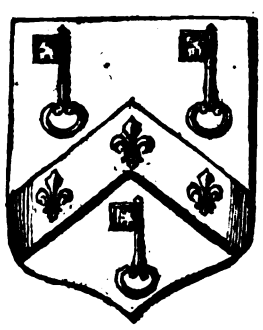
He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron *Or*, between 3 Keys erected *Argent*, by the Name of *Parker*. This Coat was aſſign'd (being from another Coat alter'd) by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 28th of *May* 1572, to *John Parker* of *Lambeth* in the County of *Surry*, Gent. (eldeſt Son of the moſt Reverend Father in God, *Matthew Parker*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*) and to his Deſcendants; and alſo by another Patent to his Brother *Matthew Parker*, the Biſhop's ſecond Son, and his Deſcendants, with a Creſcent for a Difference.

The Chevron is ſaid to be *Argent*, in *Lib. Num.* 834. *p.* 8. *in Aſhmole.*

The following Coat was what this was altered from, omitting only the Eſtoils.

Gules, on a Chevron between three Keys erected *Argent*, as many Eſtoils of the *Firſt*, was the Coat of *John Parker*, who was born the 5th of *May* 1548; he married *Joane*, Daughter of *Richard Coxe*, Biſhop of *Ely*, who was born the 1ſt of *April* 1551, by whom he had Iſſue *Matthew Parker* (eldeſt Son) born at *Canterbury*, the 15th of *May* 1570, *Richard Parker* (ſecond Son) born at *Cambridge* the 20th of *May* 1577, and ..... *Parker* (third Son) born at *Breaksborne*; alſo two Daughters, *viz.* The firſt *Margaret*, born at *Lambeth*, *March* 21, 1568, and married to *Thomas Diggs* of *Bertram* in *Kent*, Eſq; *Sept.* 28, 1584; and *Jane Parker* (ſecond Daughter) born alſo at *Lambeth*, *March* 13, 1571.

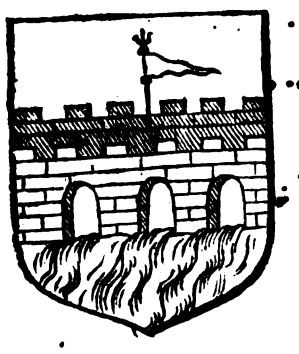
Note, That the abovementioned *John Parker*, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Matthew Parker* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, born the 6th of *Auguſt* 1504, and dy'd the 17th of *May* 1575. This *Matthew* added the three Eſtoils on the Chevron, the Coat being born before without, but in the ſame Colours. He was Son and Heir of *William Parker*, the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *Nicholas Parker*. —— This Coat was confirmed (or rather granted) to his Grace, *Matthew Parker*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, the 28th of *November* 1559, in the 2d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.



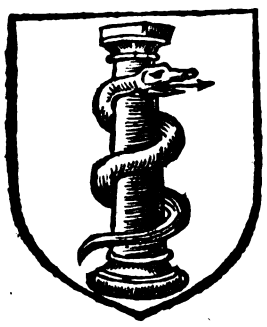
Gules, on a Chevron between three Keys erected the Wards upwards *Argent*, as many *Fleurs de lis* of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Parker*, and was granted to ..... *Parker* of *Sandwich*, or of *Margret*, in the Iſle of *Thanet* in the County of *Kent*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter.

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(M) *Grierſon* of *Lag*; *Gules*, on a Feſs *Or*, a Mullet *Azure*, between three quadrangular Locks *Argent*.



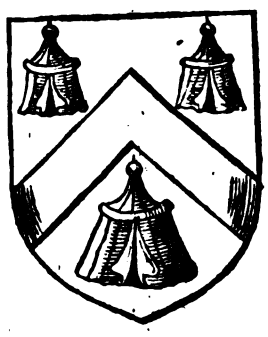
" He beareth *Or*, on a " Bridge of three Arches " in Feſs *Gules*, maſoned " *Sable*, the Streams tranſ- " fluent *Proper*, a Fane " *Argent*, by the Name of " *Trowbridge* of *Trowbridge*. " This Coat ſtandeth in " *Kirton* Church in the " County of *Devon*: And " it ſeemeth to have been " given to the firſt Bearer thereof as an Allu- " ſion to his Surname *Trowbridge*, *quaſi Throw-* " *bridge*, having reſpect to the Current and Fall " of the Streams that do paſs through the " Arches; wherein the Deviſer had an ingeni- " ous Conceit in the Fitting thereof to his Name, " yet ſo as it was not ſo palpably underſtood of " the vulgar Sort.



' He beareth *Or*, a Pillar ' *Sable*, enwrapped with ' an Adder *Argent*, by the ' Name of *Myntur*. The ' Adder thus enwrapped ' about the Pillar, may ſig- ' nify Prudence conjoined ' with Conſtancy; both ' which being united in ' Men of high Spirits, do ' greatly avail to the Atchieving of noble En- ' terprizes. *Farneſius* making mention of the ' chief Vertues that ought to be in a Prince, ' ſetteth down two eſpecially; whereof ' the One is Prudence, whereby the Helm of ' the Commonwealth is governed in Time of ' Peace; the other Fortitude, whereby the At- ' tempts of the Enemy are fruſtrated in Time of ' War.

' Pillars, the Hieroglyphicks of Fortitude and ' Conſtancy, were erected for diverſe Ends and ' Purpoſes: Sometimes to limit the Bounds of ' the Poſſeſſions of People that bordered one upon ' another: Sometimes in remembrance of Vows ' made; as that which was erected by *Jacob* at ' *Bethel*; *Gen.* 28. 18. Sometimes for Ornament, ' as thoſe of the Temple, 1 *Kings* 7. 15. Some- ' times for Teſtimonies of Covenants, as that ' which was erected by *Jacob* for a Memorial be- ' tween him and *Laban*, *Gen.* 31. 44, 45. Some- ' times for Monuments to extol the Valour, ' Worth, and Merits of well-deſerving Men; ' as thoſe that were decreed by the Senate and ' People of *Rome* to Men of ſpecial Deſert and ' approved Vertue Sometimes they were ſet ' up for Preſervation of Names of Families from ' Oblivion; of which Sort is that mentioned in ' 2 *Sam.* 18. 18. *Now* Abſalom *in his Life-time* ' *had taken and reared up for himſelf a Pillar,* ' *which is in the King's Dale*; *for he ſaid, I have* ' *no Son to keep my Name in remembrance: And he* ' *called the Pillar after his own Name, and it is cal-* ' *led unto this Day* Abſalom's *Pillar*.

' To theſe we will add one Example of a ' Work moveable, as in this next Eſcutcheon.



' He beareth *Sable*, a ' Chevron between three ' Tents *Argent*, by the ' Name of *Tenton*.

' Tabernacles or Tents ' were the chief Habita- ' tion of our Fathers in the ' firſt Age of the World, ' as we may ſee *Gen.* 12. 8. ' Such Kind of Habitations did beſt fit their ' Uſes, for the often removing of their Seats to ' refreſh their Cattel with Change of Paſtures; ' ſometimes at hand, and othertimes in Places re- ' mote: Which they could not commodiouſly ' do, if they had been ſtill dwelling in ſolid ' and ſettled Buildings. Such is the Manner of ' the *Tartarians* at this Day: They have no Ci- ' ties, Towns, or Villages to inhabit, but the ' open and champion Fields in Tents, after the ' Manner of the ancient *Scythians*, becauſe they ' are (in manner) all Herdſmen. In the Winter ' Seaſon they plant themſelves in the Plains and ' Valleys; and in the Summer they live in moun- ' tainous Places, where they may find the rankeſt ' and beſt Paſture.

' Of this Sort are the Ships and Boats hereaf- ' ter to be handled, and all other navigable Veſ- ' ſels; in reſpect that during the Time that Men ' do undergo any Voyage, they are to them a ' Kind of domeſtical Habitation. Now proceed ' we to Examples of ſuch Neceſſaries as we find ' pertaining to Buildings either Sacred or Pro- ' phane.

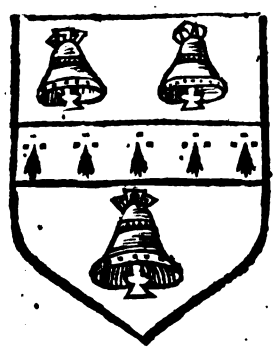


' He beareth *Sable*, 3 ' Bells *Argent*, by the ' Name of *Porter*. This ' Sort of Bells that are ' Caſt by the Hand of a ' Founder, is not of ſo ' great Antiquity as ſome ' others hereafter hand- ' led; yet is their Uſe no ' leſs approved than thoſe: ' Forafmuch as both theſe ' and thoſe were ordained for good Uſes; theſe ' to aſſemble the People together to hear divine ' Service; the other to move them (being aſ- ' ſembled) to attention, when the High Prieſt ' did exerciſe his Office.

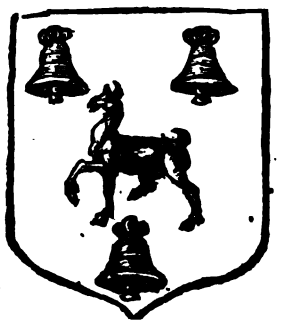
(N) *Bell* of *Kirkonel*; *Azure*, three Bells *Or*. Which was alſo the Coat of *Bell* of *Proveſt-hauch*, with the Addition of a Feſs of the ſame Metal between the Bells.

Sable,

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" *Sable*, a Feſs *Ermine*, " between three Bells *Ar-* " *gent*, by the Name of " *Bell*. This was the Coat- " Armour of Sir *Robert* " *Bell*, Knight, Lord Chief " Baron of the *Exchequer*, " who died of that peſti- " ferous Sickneſs at *Ox-* " *ford*, *Anno* 1577, together " with the other Judge of " Aſſize; which Sir *Robert*, by *Dorothy* ſole " Daughter and Heir of *Edmund Beaupree* of " *Beaupree hall* in *Norfolk*, had Iſſue Sir *Edmund* " *Bell* and *Sinolphus*, with three Daughters, *viz.* " *Mary*, *Dorothy*, and *Frances*.



Sable, a Doe tripping between three Bells with Clappers *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Dobell*; and was aſſigned by *William Camden* Clarencieux, by Patent dated the 7th of *February* 1607, to *Walter Dobell* of *Faumor* in *Suſſex*.



' He beareth *Gules*, 3 ' Cuſhions *Ermine*, but- ' toned and taſſeled *Or*, ' by the Name of *Redman*. ' Howſoever, theſe are ' now taken for Cuſhions; ' others are of Opinion, ' that they are more truly ' Pillows, and given to ' ſome Anceſtors of this ' Bearer (if Fame be true) ' for that by Occaſion of a Combat challenged ' upon him by a Stranger, for the Performance ' whereof, the Day and Place being appointed, ' this Man being more forward than the Chal- ' lenger, came very early to the Place at the ' Day appointed, and by Chance fell on Sleep ' in his Tent: The People being aſſembled, and ' the Hour come, the Trumpets ſounded to the ' Battle, whereupon he awakened ſuddenly, ' ran furiouſly upon his Adverſary and ſlew ' him.

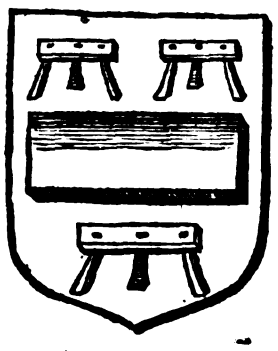
(G) *St. Michill* of *Branſum* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a Chevron between three Lozenge Cuſhions with Taſſels *Sable*.

(H) *Randolph*, ſometime Earl of *Murray*; *Or*, three Cuſhions within a double Treſſure counterflowred *Gules*: Now born by ſome of the Name of *Dumbar*, and by *Stewart* Earl of *Murray*.

(I) *Johnſton* Earl of *Annandale*; *Argent*, a Saltire *Sable*, on a Chief of the *Second*, three Cuſhions *Or*. Some give the Chief for this Earl, *Gules*, as Sir *George Mackenzy* has in *p.* 47.

Kirkpatrick of *Closburn*; *Argent*, a Saltire *Azure*, on a Chief of the *Second* three Cuſhions *Or*.

' Theſe and ſuch other Utenſils do ſerve as ' well for Ornament as Neceſſity; whereas others ' there are, which ſerve for Neceſſity only; as ' in Example.



' He beareth *Gules*, a ' Feſs *humetté*, between ' three Treſtles *Argent*, by ' the Name of *Stratford*. ' More aptly (in my Con- ' ceit) may this tranſverſe ' Charge be termed a Ta- ' ble, than a Feſs *humetté*, ' for ſo have I ſeen the ' ſame anciently blazoned, ' and ſo taken it as a Note ' of ſpecial Hoſpitality and Houſe-keeping, a ' Thing in this Age much commended, but little ' practiſed.

" I find King *Solomon* to be the moſt famous " Precedent, for his daily Expences, that I read " of; wherein he exceeded all others that pre- " ceeded or ſucceeded him, as we may ſee " 1 *Kings* 4. 22. where it is ſaid, *And* Solomon's " *Victuals for one Day, were thirty Meaſures of fine* " *flour, and ſixty Meaſures of Meal; ten fat Oxen,* " *and twenty Oxen of the Paſtures, and one hundred* " *Sheep, beſides Harts, Roebucks, and fallow Deer,* " *and fatted Fowl.*

" I alſo find in an ancient Manuſcript, that " King *Lud* commanded his houſehold Officers " to have in daily cuſtome, to cover the Tables " in the Hall, from Seven of the Clock in the " Morning till Seven in the Evening. His daily " Diet was not much in rare and delicate Viands; " but that he kept it conſtantly with all good " Cates as could be gotten; and at the four " great Feaſts he cauſed Proclamations to be " made in all Countries, for all Manner of " People to come thither.

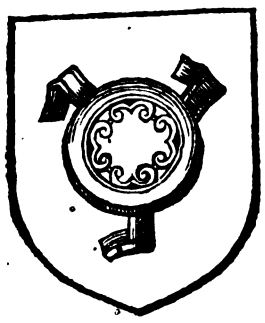
" Moreover, the ſame Author maketh men- " tion of a very memorable and moſt royal " Feaſt, that *Caſſibelane* made upon his ſecond " Triumph over the *Roman* Emperor. And " foraſmuch as it is a chief Point to be ob- " ſerved of him that ſhall cite Authority for " any Thing that he writeth or ſpeaketh of, " to uſe the expreſs Words of his Author which " he voucheth, I will therefore deliver it as he " himſelf relateth the ſame.

" *Domus Regis Caſſibelani ſtandeth for a ſpecial* " *Note, which after his ſecond Triumph upon the* " *Emperor, gave out his Royal Commandments to* " *all the Gentiles in* Britany, *to come with their* " *Wives to magnify his Feaſt: For which he ſlew* " *Forty thouſand Kine and Oxen, One hundred thou-* " *ſand Sheep, Thirty thouſand Deer, nnd other wild* " *Beaſts of the Wood, beſides the diverſe Kinds of*

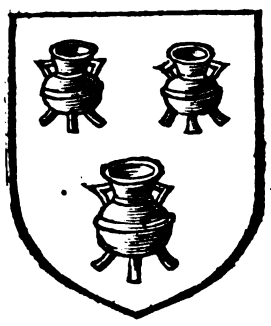
" *Pulline*,

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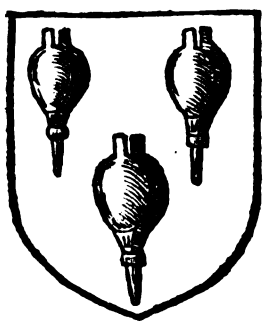
" *Pulline, Coneys, wild Fowl and tame, of Sea and* " *Land, with much other Purveyance of Victual,* " *with many Diſguiſings, Plays, Minſtrelſie and* " *Sports.*



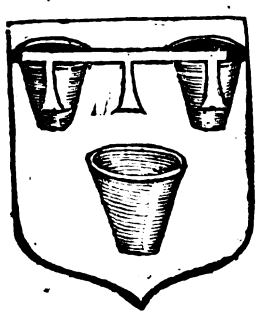
' He beareth *Argent*, a ' Trevet *Sable*, by the ' Name of *Trevet*. A ' Trevet ſeemeth to be ſo ' called of its three Feet, ' or *à Tripode*, which in ' Greek ſignifieth a Stool ' of ſo many Feet. A- ' mong the Heathens *Apol-* ' *lo*'s Prieſt was ſaid to ' give Anſwers from the Oracle, ſitting on ſuch ' a Stool; whence, he that ſpeaketh Oracles, is ' ſaid to ſpeak *tanquam ex Tripode.*



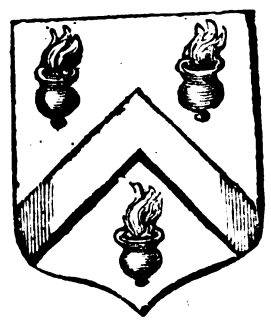
' He beareth *Argent*, ' three Fleſh-pots *Gules*, ' by the Name of *Moun-* ' *bowchier*. It appeareth ' by Hiſtory, that the ' Ancients were wont to ' ſeethe their Meet in the ' Hides of Beaſts, which ' yet is in Uſe in barba- ' rous Countries, but Art ' ſupplieth that Defect. The Fleſh-pots of *Egypt* ' are objected to the fleſhly-minded Jews, who ' were contented to forſake the Hope of bleſ- ' ſed *Canaan*, to enjoy again their Belly-cheer: ' And *Eſau*'s Meſs of Pottage is, with many, ' of more Eſteem, than the Birth-right and In- ' heritance of the heavenly *Canaan*.



' He beareth *Argent*, ' three Pair of Bellows *Sa-* ' *ble*, by the Name of *Scip-* ' *ton*. The Invention of ' this Inſtrument for ma- ' king of Wind, was much ' more witty than that ' Conceit of the Poets of ' *Boreas* his keeping of ' Winds in Bottles. The ' Author of theſe (as *Strabo* witneſſeth) was ' *Anacharſis*.



' He beareth *Argent*, ' three Lamps *Sable*, a File ' of three Points *Gules*, ' by the Name of *Lampe-* ' *law*.



He beareth *Sable*, a Chevron between three Lamps *Argent*, with Fire *Proper*, by the Name of *Farmer*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent to *George Farmer*, Eſq; by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 20th of *October* 1663, in the 15th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, which *George Farmer* was one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of *Common Pleas*, and ſecond ſurviving Son of *Bartholomew Farmer* of *Ratcliffe* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Gent. Grand-child of *John Farmer*, and great Grand-child of *Bartholomew Farmer* of the ſame Place, as appears by the Viſitation of that County made 1619. The Patent was to alter the Arms of his Family, tho' it mentions not what anciently they were.

" We read of a certain Church dedicated to " *Venus*, wherein was a Lamp that burnt con- " tinually, and never went out, but ſtill gave " Light, yet was not maintained with any " Kind of Oyl, or other oily Matter or Sub- " ſtance; and this was holden for a ſpecial mi- " raculous Thing; yet, might the ſame be per- " formed by ſome other natural Means; as " with a certain Kind of Stone that is found " in *Arcadia*, and is called *Asbeſtus*, which is " ſaid to be of that Nature, that being once " kindled and ſet on Fire, doth never extin- " guiſh or go out, neither is it thereby conſu- " med or waſted, *Zan. lib.* 4. *de potent. dæmon.* " *chap.* 12. *pag.* 255.

" There are, doubtleſs, both in Herbs and " Stones, admirable Vertues (not manifeſt) " whereby ſtrange and unwonted Effects may " be wrought. Therefore, Men being igno- " rant of the Efficacy and forcible Vertues of " Things natural, and apprehending only their " Effects by Sight, do forthwith conceive, that " there is wrought ſome ſtrange or great Mi- " racle; whereas, indeed, it is nothing leſs but a " Matter proceeding meerly from ſome natural " Cauſe.

' Beſides theſe aforeſaid, there are ſundry ' other Inſtruments of houſehold Uſe, as Mor- ' tars, Grid-irons, *&c.* which we leave to Ob- ' ſervation. And to this may be referred ' Candles, Torches, *&c.* The great Turk *Soli-* ' *manus* gave four Candles for his Device, one ' burning, the other three extinct; to ſignify ' that other Religions were nothing light in re- ' reſpect of his; or that the other Parts of the ' World ſhould loſe their Beauty, by the Bright- ' neſs of his Glory.

(S) *Kill* of *Kill* in *Scotland*; *Sable*, three Oven Peels, two and one, *Or*.

(T) *Or*, three Candleſticks, two and one, *Sable*, by the Name of *Kyle*.

(U) *Lowry*

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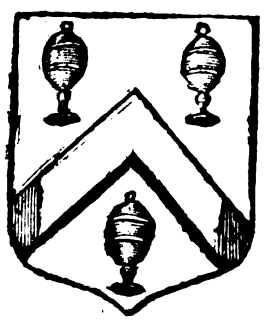
(M) *Lowrey* of *Maxweltoun*; *Sable*, a Cup *Argent*, with a Garland between two Laurel Branches, all iſſuing out of the Same *Vert*.

(M) *Macilvain* of *Grimet*; *Gules*, two Cups cover'd *Or*, and in the middle chief Point, a Star *Argent*.



"*Sable*, three covered "Cups *Argent*, was born "by Sir *Edmund Warcupp* "of *North-More* in *Ox-* "*fordſhire*, Eſq;

(M) *Shaw* of *Sauchie*; *Azure*, three cover'd Cups *Or*, two and one.

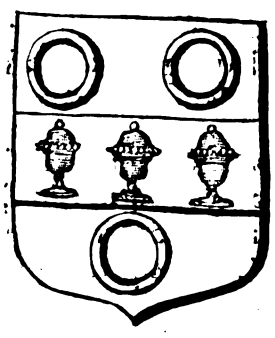


"*Azure*, a Chevron be- "tween three Cups co- "ver'd *Or*, by the Name "of *Butler*, and is the "Coat of Sir *James But-* "*ler* of *Lincoln*'s *Inn* in "*Middleſex*, Kt. Steward "of his Majeſty's Palace, "and Marſhal's Court; "and is born by *John But-* "*ler*, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Maje- "ſty King *Charles* the Second, and Canon of "*Windſor*.

"This Coat is alſo born by *Nicholas Butler* of "*London*, Doctor in Phyſick.

(S) *Ryngeroſe*; *Argent*, a Roſe in Feſs *Gules*, between three cover'd Cups *Sable*.

(M) *Shaw* of *Sornbeg*; *Azure*, three Mullets in Feſs between as many cover'd Cups *Argent*.

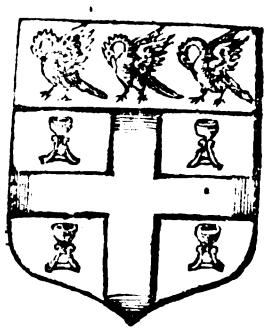


Or, on a Feſs between three Annulets *Gules*, as many cover'd Cups of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Draper*, and was confirm'd to *Henry Draper* of *Colebrook* in the County of *Middleſex*, Gent. by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 14th of *October* 1571, in the 13th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Azure, a Bend between ſix cover'd Cups *Or*, was the Coat of Sir *Thomas Butler* of *Benſey* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Kt. who to his firſt Wife married *Giſley*, Daughter of *Peter Leighe* of *Lynde* in the County of *Cheſter*, by whom he had Iſſue *Thomas*, *John*, *Margaret*, and *Jane*. *Thomas*, his Son and Heir, married *Eleanor*, Daughter to *John Hudleſton* of *Sauſton* in *Cambridgeſhire*; and *Margaret*, Wife of *Thomas Holford*, Son and Heir to Sir *John Holford*, Kt. to whom the bare *Chriſtopher*.

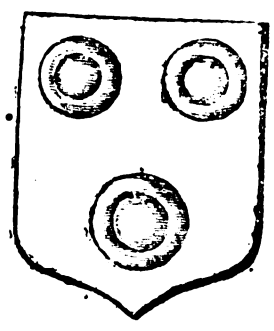
The firſt named Sir *Thomas Butler* had to his ſecond Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Edward Sutton*, Baron of *Dudley*, and late Wife of *John Hudleſton*.

Collection per Glov. in M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834. p. 2.



Gules, a Croſs between four Cups uncovered *Or*, on a Chief *Argent*, three Pellicans with Wings elevated *Sable*, and vulning their Breaſts *Proper*, was aſſign'd by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 28th of *July* 1579, in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Gyles* Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, for his vertuous Life, good Converſation, and orderly Demeanour of himſelf in ſundry Offices and Places of Credit within the ſaid City.

M. S. of Grants *in* Aſhm. Num.



Sable, three Plates (or Diſhes) *Argent*, was the Coat of *James Standiſh* of *Daxbury*, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *John Butler* of *Raclyf*, by whom he had Iſſue *Thomas* and *Ann* ——

It is the Coat alſo of *Standiſh* of *Standiſh* in *Lancaſhire*.

Collect. of the North *per* Glov. *or per* Cheſt. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. *p.* 7.



"He beareth *Azure*, "three Cups *Or*, out of "each a Boar's Head "erected *Argent*, by the "Name of *Bowles*. This, "with the Arms of *Ul-* "*ſter*, is the Coat-Armour "of Sir *John Bowles* of "*Scrampton* in *Lincoln-* "*ſhire*, Bart.

"This Coat is alſo born by Sir *William Bowles* "of St. *James Clerkenwell* in the County of *Mid-* "*dleſex*, Kt. one of the Gentlemen of his Ma- "jeſty's Privy Chamber in Ordinary.



Azure, out of three Bowles or Diſhes *Or*, as many Boars Heads coup'd *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Bolle*, and with a Mullet for a Difference, was allow'd and confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, the 16th of *July* 1575, to *William Bolle* alias *Bolles* of

of *Osbarton* in the County of *Nottingham*, Eſq; Son of *William Bolles* of *Wortham* in the County of *Suffolk*, a Deſcendant of the Houſe of *Bolle* alias *Bolles*, of *Haugh* in the County of *Lincoln*.

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſh. Num. 844.

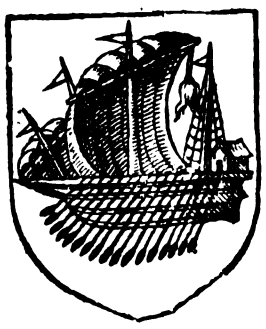
" To this Place are Clocks, Watches, and " ſuch like Inſtruments (repreſenting the ſwift " inceſſant Motion of Time) to be referred, " wherein we may obſerve that every Wheel " therein is moved by ſome other of more ſwift " Motion than it ſelf hath; whereby is verified " this Saying, *Quilibet motus menſuratur per velociorem motum ſeipſo.*

CHAP. X.

'NEXT to Armature, with the Appen-
'dices thereof, ſucceedeth Navigation,
'whereunto pertain all Sorts of Ships and Boats,
'with their ſeveral Parts, their Hulls, Stems,
'Sterns, Maſts, Tops, Tacklings, Sails, Oars,
'Cables, Anchors, *&c.* whereof diverſe are
'born in Coat-Armour, as ſhall by theſe next
'Examples partly appear.



'He beareth *Argent*, a
'Ship with three Maſts,
'a Sail truſſed up and
'hoiſted to the Top of
'the Main Yard, ſhrouded
'*Sable*, by the Name of
'*Meeres*. *Andreas Doreo*,
'Admiral of *Spain*, gave
'for his Impreſs a Ship
'under full Sail, with this
'heavenly Motto, *Omnia*
'*Fortunæ committo*, I commit all to Fortune:
'But another of that Name (Admiral to *Charles*
'the Fifth) gave the ſame Device with a much
'more Chriſtian-like Word, *Non dormit qui*
'*cuſtodit*, He that is keeper is no ſleeper.



'He beareth *Azure*, a
'Galley paſſing under full
'Sail *Or*. This is a Coat
'of *Spaniſh* Bearing, which
'Nation much uſeth this
'Kind of Veſſel on the
'Mediterranean and cal-
'mer Seas, the Rowers
'therein being ſo many
'captivated Slaves, chain-
'ed faſt to their Seat, leſt they ſhould rebel
'againſt the Miniſters of their Oppreſſion.
'The firſt Ship we read of, was made by *Noah*,
'for the Preſervation of Increaſe of all living
'Creatures in the Time of the general Flood.
'But *Jaſon* firſt made the Galley which *Seſoſtris*,
'King of *Ægypt*, uſed after him.

(℔) The Earl of *Caithneſs*, by the Title of *Cathneſs*, as the third Coat in his Atchievement, bears *Azure*, a Ship under Sail *Argent*. And the ſame Earl, for the firſt Coat, as repreſenting *Spar*, ſometime Duke of *Orkney*, bears *Azure*, a Ship at Anchor, her Oars in Saltire within a double Treſſure counter flowry *Or*.

(℔) *Azure*, in the Sea *Vert*, a Ship in full Courſe *Or*, Maſts, Sails, and Tacklings *Proper*, Flags *Gules*, by the Name of *Craik*.

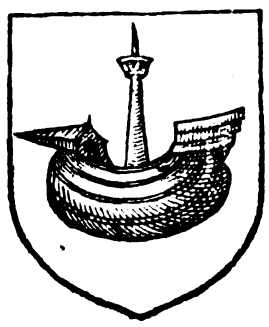
(℔) Earl of *Arran* of Old; *Argent*, a (Lymphad, or a) Ship with her Sails truſs'd up *Sable*. This Coat is now quarter'd in the Atchievement of the Duke of *Hamilton*.

(℔) *Mackintoſh*, as the Chief of the *Clanehatton*; *Or*, a Lymphad, her Oars erected in Saltire *Sable*, in the dexter chief Point a right Hand coup'd Barr-ways, holding a Man's Heart, ſome ſay a *Fleur de lis*, *Gules*. But *Mackintoſh* has now altered this, and gives Quarterly the Firſt *Or*, a Lyon rampant *Gules*, as deſcended of *Macduff*: The Second, *Argent*, a dexter Hand coup'd Bar-ways, holding a Man's Heart *Gules*: The Third, *Azure*, a Boar's Head coup'd *Or*: The Fourth *Or*, a Lymphad, her Oars erected in Saltire *Sable*.

(℔) Lord of *Lorn* of Old; *Argent*, a Lymphad with her Oars in Action; quarter'd now by the Earl of *Argyle* and *Glenurghie*.

(℔) *Argent*, an Ark in the Waters *Proper*, ſurmounted of a Dove *Azure*, having in her Beak an Olive Branch *Vert*, by the Name of *Gallie*.

(℔) *Richardſon* of *Smeiton*; *Or*, on a Feſs *Azure*, betwixt a Bull's Head coup'd in Chief, and a Gally with her Oars erected Saltire-ways in Baſe *Sable*, a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs *Argent*.



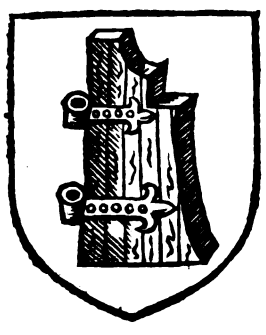
'The Field is *Mars*, the
'Hull of a Ship, having
'only a Main Maſt, and
'a Top without any
'Tackling *Sol*. This is
'the Coat-Armour of the
'high and mighty Prince
'Duke *Albertus de Alaſco*
'of *Polonia*, who did bear
'the ſame alſo for his
'Creſt, with this Motto, *Deus dabit vela*,
'God will give Sails; ſhewing, that heavenly
'Guidance is that whereby worldly Affairs are
'governed, and that we muſt not altogether
'rely on human Helps.

'He

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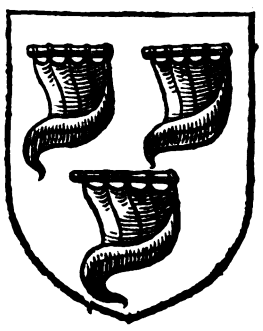


'He beareth *Or*, a 'Lighter-boat in Feſs 'Gules. This Coat-Armour pertaineth to the 'Family *de Wolfo* of *Swed-* 'land. Like to this was 'born in Deviſe, by the 'Prince *Jam Bentivolious*, 'who opened his Mean- 'ing thus, *Me video in* '*Mari ſine gubernatore*, I find my ſelf in the Sea 'without a Pilot. Such is the Condition of a 'Commonwealth without a Ruler, or a Man 'without Reaſon, toſſed with every Wave of 'Affection. But in theſe Toſſings of Fortune's 'Waves, wiſe was the Reſolution of Viſcount '*Hugo de Melan*, whoſe Device was a Ship with- 'out any Tackling to ſtay it, with this Motto, '*In ſilentio & ſpe fortitudo mea*, My Strength is 'in Silence, Patience and Hope.

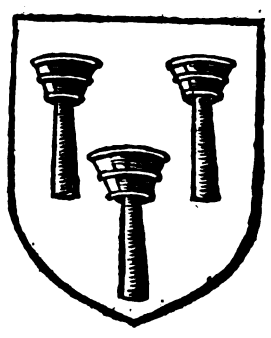


'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Ruther or Helm of a 'Ship *Argent*. By the 'Help of this Helm doth 'the Pilot wield the Ship 'at Will through the moſt 'violent Seas. Some Men 'are of Opinion, That the 'firſt Invention of the 'Helm of a Ship was ta- 'ken from the Obſervation of a Kite flying, or 'rather gliding in the Air, that by turning of 'his Tail one while one Way, another while 'another Way, doth guide his Courſe in the 'Air: Whereby it ſeemeth that Nature would 'manifeſt in the clear Air, what was neceſſary 'to be practiſed in the deep Waters. So neceſ- 'ſary is the Uſe of this Inſtrument, as that with- 'out it no Shipping can be directed in a certain 'Courſe, but would be evermore in danger of 'ſplitting upon Shoals and Rocks.

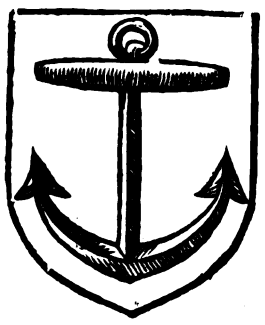
'Other Parts of Ships have been born both 'in Coat-Armour and Impreſſes. *Horatius* '*Gonſaga* gave the Prow of a Ship ty'd to a 'Plow-wheel, with a Laurel over it, ſignifying 'his quiet Country Life after his Naval Life. 'And Cardinal *Raphael Riarius*, affecting the 'Papacy, gave an Oar on the Globe of the 'Earth, with this Motto, *Hoc opus*; ſhewing 'what a Pilot he would be, if he had the Com- 'mand.



'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'Sails *Argent*, by the Name 'of *Cavell* alias *Locavell*. 'Pliny aſcribeth the In- 'vention of Sails to *Ica-* 'rus the Son of *Dædalus*, 'who for this Device is 'ſaid (by Poets) to have 'flown with artificial 'Wings. *In a naval con-* 'flict (ſaith *Alex. ab Alex.*) to ſtrike Sail, or take 'down the Flag at the Command of another, is a To- 'ken of Yielding or Submiſſion, which is yet obſerved 'by Men of Naval Profeſſion. There are three 'Things (ſaith one) which excel all other for beau- 'tiful Shew; a goodly Man at Arms bravely mount- 'ed on a warlike Steed; a Woman of fair and goodly 'Feature bearing a great Belly; and a goodly Ship in 'her Ruff, and under full Sail.



'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'Pieces of Maſts coup'd, 'with their Tops *Argent*, 'by the Name of *Cromer*. 'The Invention of the 'Maſt, as alſo of the 'Croſs-piece whereunto 'the Sail is faſtened, and 'is therefore called Sail- 'yard, came (ſaith *Poly-* '*dore*) from *Dædalus*, that excellent Engineer 'of *Athens*, who is famous for making the ar- 'tificial Cow, wherein *Paſiphae* (that Monſter 'of Womankind) did put her ſelf, and ſo enjoy- 'ed her Luſt and beſtial Deſires with a Bull, 'with whom ſhe was in Love.



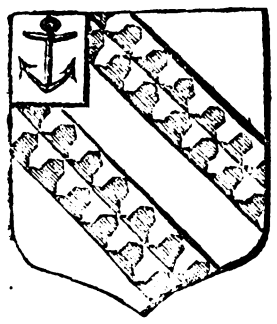
'He beareth *Gules*, an 'Anchor in Pale *Argent*, 'the Timber or Croſs- 'piece thereof *Or*, by the 'Name of *Goodreed*.

'*Anacharſis* (ſaith *Pliny*) '*made Anchors firſt with* 'two Hooks.

'The Anchor ſignifieth Succour in Extre- 'mities; and therefore the Author of the Epiſtle 'to the *Hebrews*, reſembleth Hope to the An- 'chor, where it is ſaid, *Ut ſpem propoſitam tenea-* '*mus, quam velut animæ anchoram habemus tu-* '*tam & firmam*; becauſe Hope doth eſtabliſh 'and confirm our Faith againſt all the tempe- 'ſtuous Guſts of adverſe Occurrents. *Coſmus* '*Medices* Duke of *Hetruria*, gave two Anchors 'for his Impreſs, with this Word, *Duabus*; 'meaning it was good to have two Holds to 'truſt to. But *Richard* the Firſt, King of *En-* 'gland, gave a Sun on two Anchors, with this 'Motto, *Chriſto Duce*; a worthy and princely 'Choice of ſo heavenly a Pilot.

He beareth *Or*, an Anchor in Pale *Sable*, by the Name of *Chappell*. This Coat was aſſign'd or allow'd to *Bartholomew Chappell*, Serjeant Bailiff of *London*, by *William Segar*.

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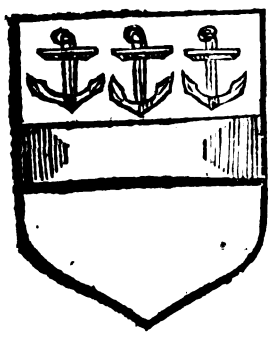


Gules, two Bends *Vaire*, on a Canton *Or*, an Anchor *Sable*, was the Coat of Sir *Richard Ford*, Kt. and Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, *Anno* 1671.

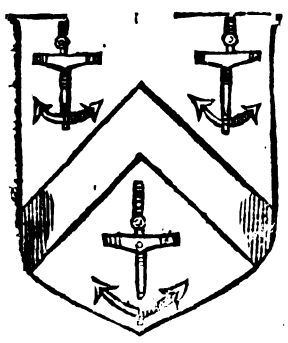


He beareth *Gules*, an Anchor erected in Pale *Or*, on a Chief of the *Second*, three Roſes of the *Field*, by the Name of *Mayor*. This was confirm'd to *John Mayor* of *Southampton*, deſcended out of the Pariſh of *Hanway* in the Iſle of *Jerſey*, from Sir *Marius Mayor* or *Mager*, who flouriſhed in the Time of King *Henry* VII. and King *Henry* VIII. and ſerv'd in the Wars of the firſt of thoſe Kings.

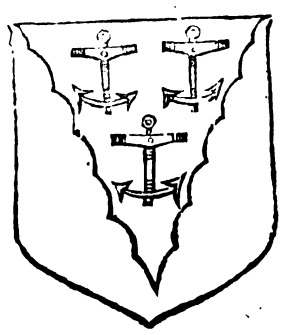
Her. Off. Hampſh. mark'd C. 19. folio 101.



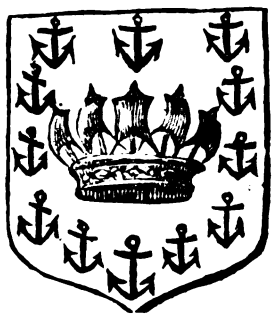
" *Azure*, a Feſs *Or*, in " Chief three Anchors of " the *Second*, by the Name " of *Terne*; and is born " by *Chriſtopher Terne* Do- " ctor in Phyſick, Fellow " of the Colledge of Phy- " ſicians in *London*, Phy- " ſician to St. *Bartholo-* " *mew*'s Hoſpital, and Rea- " der of Anatomy to the Company of *Barbers-* " *Chyrurgeons*, *London*.



" He beareth *Sable*, a " Chevron between three " Anchors *Argent*, by the " Name of *Holder*; and " is the Coat-Armour of " *Thomas Holder* of *South-* " *Wheatly* in *Nottingham-* " *ſhire*, Eſq; (late Auditor " General to his Royal " Highneſs the Duke of " *York*) a Perſon of approved Loyalty to the " Crown all along the late Rebellion.



" *Or*, on a Pile engrail- " ed *Azure*, three Anchors " of the *Field*, by the " Name of *Byde*; and is " the Coat-Armour of " *Skynner Byde*, Eſq; Son " and Heir of Sir *Thomas* " *Byde* of *Ware-Park* in " *Hertfordſhire*, Kt. and " with a due Difference, " is the Coat of *Edward* " *Byde* of *Lincolns-Inn* in " *Middleſex*, Eſq;



Azure, a Naval Crown within an Orle of twelve Anchors *Or*, is born by the Name of *Lendon*, and was granted by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, by Patent dated at *Bruſſels* the 10th of *May* 1658, in the 10th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to Captain *Robert Lendon*, born of honeſt Parents at *Allington* in the County of *Devon*; who, in his Youth, actively applied himſelf to Navigation, and being an Officer in the Navy Royal *Anno* 1648, (which for ſome Years before had been, and then was poſſeſſed and employed by the uſurp'd Power of a rebellious Parliament) had thereby the happy Opportunity, out of a due and loyal Senſe of his Duty to his lawful Sovereign King *Charles* the Second, to be the prime and active Inſtrument to induce tweleve Ships (which his Anchors reſemble) of the ſaid Navy to their Duty and Obedience, and to embrace his Majeſty's Service againſt his rebellious Subjects.

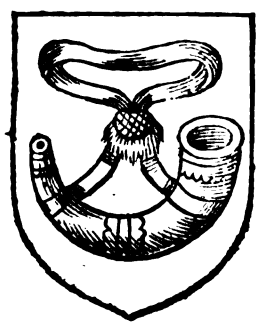
CHAP. XI.

'THE Laſt of the aforeſaid Arts we reckoned to be Venation, which *Plato* 'divideth into three Species, Hunting, Hawking, and Fiſhing; all which, becauſe they 'tend to the Providing of Suſtenance for Man, '*Farneſius* doth therefore account a Species of 'Agriculture. The dangerous Chaſes of the 'Bear, the wild Boar, Bull, *&c.* whether the 'Same be performed on Horſeback or on Foot, 'hath a Reſemblance of military Practice; for 'it maketh a Man provident in aſſaulting, as 'alſo valorous in ſuſtaining the Brunt of the 'Enemy: It maketh them politick for Choice 'of Places of Advantage, and enableth them to 'tolerate Hunger, Thirſt, Labour, Storms, 'Tempeſts, *&c.* all which are moſt requiſite 'for ſuch as do profeſs a military Courſe of Life. 'What valorous Commanders thoſe Men have 'proved,

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'proved, that have been trained up in the Art 'of Hunting, when they have come to the Ad- 'miniſtration and managing of martial Affairs, 'the *Perſians* can ſufficiently witneſs unto us, 'who had no better Means to become expert 'Soldiers, than their daily Exerciſe of Hunting: 'As alſo the Hiſtory of *Mithridates* King of '*Pontus*, who was ſo much tranſported with 'the Love of Hunting, as that (according to '*Farneſius*) by the Space of ſeven Years, he took 'not the Benefit of any Houſe either in City or 'Country to lie in; by Means whereof he ſo ena- 'bled and enured his Body to ſuſtain all Hard- 'ſhips, that afterwards he became a Scourge and 'Terror to the *Romans*. And therefore this no- 'ble Kind of Venation is priviledged from the 'Title of an illiberal Art, being a princely and 'generous Exerciſe: But thoſe only, who uſe 'it for a Trade of Life, to make Gain thereof, 'are to be marſhalled in the Rank of Mechanicks 'and illiberal Artizans.

'As touching the Number of Examples of 'Things pertaining to this noble Exerciſe of 'Hunting, propoſed for the firſt Species of Ve- 'nation, I purpoſe to be very brief; not in re- 'ſpect of their Scarcity, but becauſe of the ma- 'nifold Imployments of the Workman for the 'Preſent, that he is not able to furniſh me with 'more. And having ended with them, I will 'proceed, according to Order, with the other 'two Species of Venation, *viz.* Hawking and 'Fiſhing.

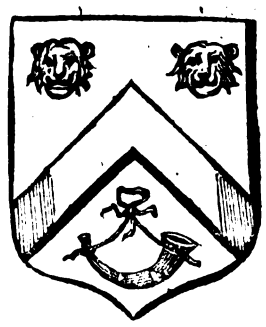


'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Bugle or Hunter's Horn 'garniſhed and furniſhed '*Argent*. This Coat-Ar- 'mour is of very ancient 'Erection in the Church 'of *Rewardine* within the 'Foreſt of *Dean* in *Glou- 'ceſterſhire*, and pertained 'to the Family of *Hathe- 'way* of the ſame Place.

(ℜ) *Argent*, three Hollin-leaves in Chief *Proper*, and a Hunting-horn in Baſe *Sable*, garniſhed *Gules*, is the Coat of *Burnet* of *Lees*. This ſame Coat was uſed by the late famous Dr. *Burnet* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and Chancellor of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

(ℜ) *Kyd* of *Craigie*; *Argent*, a Pine-tree eradicated *Proper*, with a Bugle-horn pendant upon one of the Branches *Or*.

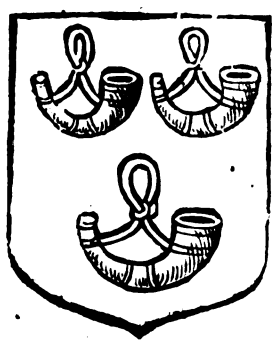
(ℜ) *Cleland* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, a Hare ſaliant *Argent*, with a Hunting-horn about his Neck *Vert*, garniſhed *Gules*.



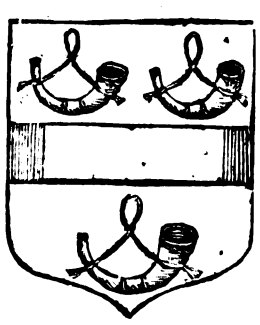
"He beareth *Gules*; a "Chevron between two "Leopards Heads in Chief, "and a Bugle-horn in "Baſe *Argent*, by the "Name of *Slingsby*, a Fa- "mily of good Antiquity "and Repute in *Yorkſhire* "and elſewhere; and is "born by Sir *Thomas* "*Slingsby* of *Read-houſe* in *Yorkſhire*, Baronet.

(ℜ) *Or*, a Bendlet betwixt a Stag's Head eraſed in Chief, and a Hunting-horn in Baſe *Sable*, garniſhed *Gules*, by the Name of *Porterfield*.

(ℜ) *Currour* of *Innerlothy* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a Feſs *Gules*, between three Mullets in Chief and a Bugle-horn in Baſe *Sable*, ſtring'd of the *Second*.

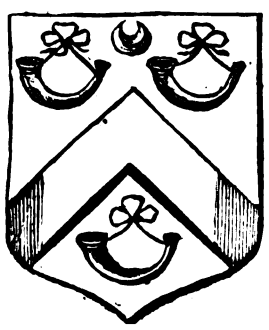


"He beareth *Argent*; "three Bugle-horns *Sable*, "ſtringed *Vert*, by the "Name of *Wyrſey*; and "is the Coat-Armour of "*Humphry Wyrſey* of *Hamp- "ſted-hall* in *Staffordſhire*, "Eſquire, one of the Pro- "thonotaries of the Court "of *Common Pleas* at *Weſt- "minſter*, fifth Son of *Humphry Wyrſey* of *Hamp- "ſted-hall* aforeſaid, Eſq;



He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs between three Bugle-horns ſtring'd *Sable*, by the Name of *Thoroton* of *Screveton* in *Nottinghamſhire*; and is now born by *Thomas Thoroton* of *Screveton* aforeſaid, Eſq; Recorder of *Lincoln*, and *Richard Thoroton* of the *Middle Temple*, Eſq; as their Paternal Coat.

"*Sable*, three Bugle-horns ſtringed *Or*, gar- "niſhed *Azure*, born by *John Thurſton* of *Ho- "xon* in *Suffolk*, Eſq; This Colour *Sable*, is re- "ſembled to the precious Stone called *Diamond*, "which ſignifieth in Armoury durableneſs; and "the Charge of this Eſcutcheon being of the "Metal *Or*, is oftentimes in blazon deſcribed by "the *Topaz* Stone, the Emblem in Heraldry of a "ſure Meſſenger, as Sir *John Ferne* noteth.

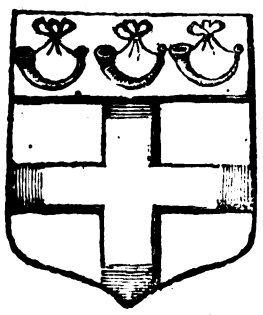


Argent, a Chevron *Vert*, between 3 Bugle-horns ſtringed *Sable*, with a Creſcent for a Difference, is born by the Name of *Forſter*, and was allow'd by Patent to Sir *Thomas Forſter* of St. *James's ſtreet* in the County of *Middleſex*,

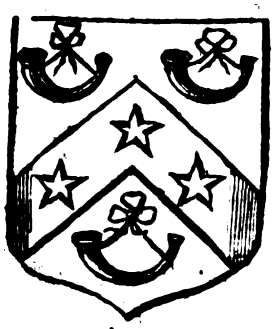
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by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 27th of *February* 1605.

Argent, a Chevron between three Bugle-horns ſtring'd *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Wayte*, and was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux in *June* 16.. to *Thomas Wayte*, his Majeſty's Receiver for the Counties of *Warwick* and *Leiceſter*.



He beareth *Sable*, a Croſs *Argent*, on a Chief of the *Second*, three Bugle horns of the *Firſt*, ſtringed *Gules*, by the Name of *Langhorn*. This Coat was aſſign'd to *William Langhorn* Son of *William Langhorn* of *Bedford*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, by Patent dated the 20th of *January* 1610, in the 8th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Chevron between three Bugle-horns *Sable*, garniſh'd *Or*, as many Mullets of the *Field*, by the Name of *Colborne*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Segar* to *William Colborne* of *Bruton* in the County of *Somerſet*.

Vid. in Coll. Arm. Wilts, Dorſet, & Somerſet, mark'd C. 22. fo. 378. b.

Argent, on a Chevron *Gules*, between three Bugle-horns *Sable*, as many Croſs-croſſets *fitché Or*, was born by *William Burt*, D. D. Warden of the College by *Wincheſter*, Son of ..... *Burt*, ſometime a Singing-man of the Cathedral there: which *William* dy'd the 3d of *July* 1679, aged about 76, and was buried in the Chappel of *Wincheſter* College.

He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Maximilian Pettie* of *Thame* (by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Waller* of *Beconsfield*) and was buried at *Beconsfield*.

Which ſaid *Elizabeth Burt* (ſurviving the Doctor her Husband) dy'd in the Warden's Lodgings in *New College* in *Oxon*, the 25th of *September* 1683, aged about 63, and was buried the 28th of the ſame Month at the upper End of the Chancel of *Thame Church* in the County of *Oxon*, near the Grave of her Father ——

The ſaid Dr. *William Burt* and *Elizabeth*, left Iſſue behind them, *viz.* 1. *Maximilian*, who married ..... Daughter of ..... 2. *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Henry Beeſton*, L. L. D. ſometime Maſter of *Wincheſter* School, afterwards Warden of *New College* in *Oxon*; 3. *Anne*, Wife of *Robert Hawkins*, D. D. a *Wiltſhire* Man; 4. *Judith*, Wife of ..... *Bradſhaw*, Prebendary of *Winton*, which Doctor dy'd about the Time that *Elizabeth Beeſton* dy'd; 5. *Mary*, Wife of ..... *Brooks* a Miniſter.

Elizabeth, Wife of *Henry Beeſton* before mentioned, dy'd in *New Colledge* the 14th of *April*, at 10 of the Clock at Night, *Anno* 1690, buried the 18th of the ſame Month, near her Mother in *Thame* Chancel. She (ſaith *Ant. à Wood*) hath had 23 Children by Dr. *Beeſton*, but all are dead but three.

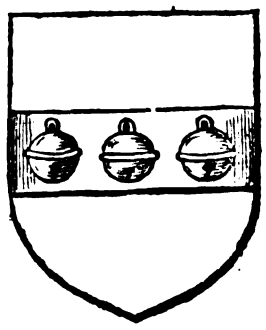
M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 152.

(39) *Argent*, a Ratch-hound currant, between three Hunting-horns *Sable*, by the Name of *Forreſter*.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'on a Chevron between 'three Stags Heads couped '*Sable*, as many Bugle-'horns ſtring'd of the *Firſt*. 'This Coat pertained to 'Sir *George Huntley* of '*Frowceſter* in the County 'of *Glouceſter*, Kt. Other 'Coats derived from this 'noble Exerciſe I might produce, as three Dog-'hooks born by the Name of *Mertingham*; 'three Leaſhes or Slips, by the Name of *Hay-'ward*; but theſe Examples may ſtand in Stead 'of the Reſt. And hitherto are to be referred 'Toyles, Hayes, Collars for Grey-hounds: Of 'which laſt Sort I find an Eſcutcheon erected 'in the Church of *Newent* in the Foreſt of *Dean*, 'in Field *Sable*, three Grey-hounds Collars *Ar-'gent*, edged, ſtudded, and tyrretted *Or*.

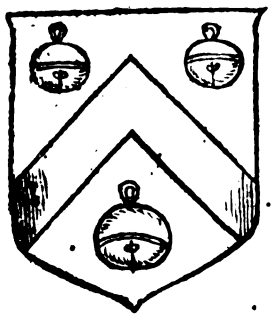
Powrie of *Woodcocksholm*; *Argent*, a Saltire engrail'd *Gules*, ſurmounted of another *Or*, between four Bugle-horns *Sable*.



'He beareth *Or*, on a 'Feſs *Azure*, three Hawks 'Bells of the *Firſt*, by the 'Name of *Planke*. This 'Sort of Bells is of no late 'Invention, but of great 'Antiquity, and in Uſe 'amongſt the *Hebrews*, 'whoſe High Prieſt had 'little Bells at the Skirts 'of his uppermoſt Garment, as appeareth *Exod.* '28. 33. *And beneath upon the Skirts thereof, thou 'ſhalt make Pomegranates of blue Silk, and Purple 'and Scarlet round about the Skirts thereof, and 'Bells of Gold round about*: To ſhew that the 'Attention and Devotion of God's People muſt 'be ſtirred up by the Miniſtry of this moſt ſa-'cred Function.

'He

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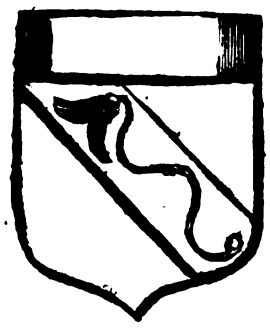


" He beareth *Azure*, a " Chevron between three " Bells *Or*, by the Name " of *Ent*; and is the Coat " of that eminent Phyſi- " cian Sir *George Ent* of " *East Laughton* in *Lin-* " *colnſhire*, Kt. Preſident " of the Colledge of Phy- " ſicians in *London*.

Azure, a circular Wreath *Argent* and *Sable*, with four Bells join'd thereto, and diſpos'd in quadrangle *Or*. This Coat pertain'd to *Thomas Jocelin* of *Horſley* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; living *Anno* 1614, being then Husband to *Jane*, Daughter of *Edmund Saunders* of *Charlwood* in the County of *Surry*; which *Thomas Jocelin* was Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *Jeffery*, who was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Ralph*, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *George*, the Son and Heir of *Thomas* who lived *Anno* 7 *H.* 6. which *Thomas* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Jeffery*, the Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *Ralph*, who was Son and Heir of *Jeffery*, the Son and Heir of *Ralph*, who was Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *Ralph Jocelin* of *H*..... the Son and Heir of *Henry*, who was Son and Heir of *James Jocelin*.

It pertain'd alſo (with due Difference) to Sir *Thomas Jocelin* of *Newhall Jocelins* in the County of *Eſſex*, Son and Heir of *John Jocelin* of the ſame Place by his Wife ..... Daughter of ..... *Bradbury*, Eſq; which *John Jocelin* dy'd the 17th of *Henry* 8. being younger Brother of *Ralph*, and ſecond Son of *George Jocelin* aforeſaid.

Vid. Viſit. de Com. Eſſex, in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 21. fo. 26. b.

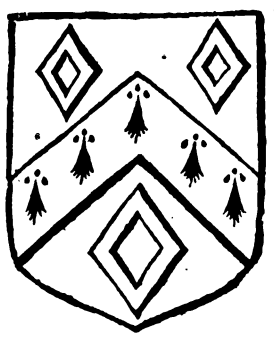


He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend *Sable* a Lure with a Line and Ring of the *Field*, and a Chief of the *Second*, by the Name of *Brooke*. This Coat was confirmed by *William Camden* Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1605. to *William Brooke* of *Buckingham*, Son of *Robert Brooke*, Father of *Leonard* ——



' He beareth *Sable*, a ' Chevron *Or*, between ' three Lures *Argent*, by ' the Name of *Prenue*. ' This Coat was quarter- ' ed by Sir *Nicholas Ar-* ' *nold*, Kt. ſometimes of ' *Hyneham* in the County ' of *Glouceſter*. A like ' Coat to this is born by ' the Name of *Lie*, and well accordeth with ' the Name; for Faulconers uſe to deceive their ' Hawks with caſting up of this, as if it were ' ſome Fowl, and ſo they give them a Lye for ' a Truth. And theſe two Examples may ſuf- ' fice for the noble Art of Hawking. The next ' and laſt is Fiſhing.

' The Skill of Fiſhing is diverſely exerciſed; ' *viz.* Sometimes with Nets, ſometimes with ' Hooks; at other times with Salmon-ſpears or ' Eel-ſpears, and ſometimes with Gins, with ' Puttes, Weels, *&c.* all which are found born ' in Coat-Armour. Now firſt of Nets. Theſe ' are moſt uſually born in Arms Piece-meal, or ' in Fragments, which are the ſame (if I be not ' deceived) which we call in blazon Frets, be- ' cauſe the *Frenchmen* call a Net, *Retz*, and we, ' by intermixture of Language, have added ' thereunto the Letter *F*. Theſe Fragments are ' ſometimes born ſingle.



' He beareth *Gules*, a ' Chevron *Ermine*, between ' three Maſcles *Argent*, by ' the Name of *Belgrave*; ' and is born by *William* ' *Belgrave* of *North Kil-* ' *worth* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq; ' Theſe are by ſome taken ' to be the ſame with Lo- ' zenges. *A Maſcle in Ar-* ' *moury* (ſaith Sir *John Ferne*) *is a Repreſentation* ' *of the Maſh of a Net, ſignifying the Bearer thereof* ' *in a Field, Gules*, to have been moſt prudent ' and politick in the Stratagems of Wars, for ' that the Field is dedicated to *Mars*. The Bear- ' ing of Maſcles therefore is of greater Honour ' than many other Charges are, that in vulgar ' Eſtimation are more accounted of.' But of theſe more at large when I come to treat of thoſe proper Figures in Heraldry that are Square.



" The Field is *Diamond*, " a Fret *Topaz*. This was " the Coat-Armour of " *Henry* Lord *Maltrevers* " or *Mautravers* (for I " find the Orthography " both ways) an ancient " Baron of this Kingdom, " and is now quartered by " the Right Honourable " *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surry*, " Earl-Marſhal of *England*. When the Fret con- " ſiſteth of ſix Pieces, then (ſaith Sir *John Ferne* " in *Lacie's Nobility*, *pag.* 69.) we ſay a Fret, " without ſaying any more: But in this we dif- " fer from the *French* Heralds, who blazon ſuch " a Kind of Bearing, a Fret of ſix Pieces; and " there he noteth further, that a Fret cannot be " of leſs than ſix Pieces.

Sable,

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" *Sable*, a Fret *Argent*, is born by the Name " of *Harrington*; a Bearing ſo excellent, that it " is generally known by the Name of *Harring-* " *ton*'s Knot.

" *Gules*, a Fret *Argent*, is the Coat of *Fle-* " *ming*, and is born by *Daniel Fleming* of *Ridale-* " *hall* in *Weſtmoreland*, and of *Beckermet* in *Cum-* " *berland*, Eſq;

Gules, a Fret *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Hodleſton*, and belong'd to Sir *Robert Hodle-ſton* of *Wilbraham* in the County of *Cambridge*, Knight, who married ..... Daughter of ..... *Roper*, Lord *Tenham*, for his ſecond Wife.

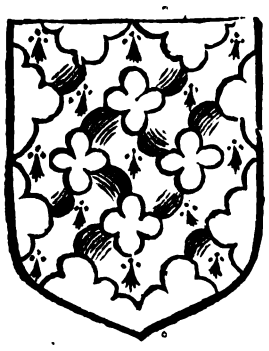
Vid. Viſit. de Com. Cantabrigiæ in Coll. Arm.

It belong'd alſo to *Henry Hodleſton* of *Sauſton* in the ſaid County, Eſq; who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Richard Boſtock* of *Whickſall* in the County of *Salop*, and had Iſſue *Robert*, *Henry*, *Richard*, and another Son, not baptiz'd at the Time of the Viſitation when this Deſcent was taken, being but three Days Old; alſo two Daughters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*.

The ſaid *Henry* was Son and Heir of *Henry* of the ſame Place, and of *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *William Havers* of *Thelton* in the County of *Norfolk*; which *Henry* was younger Brother of the abovenamed Sir *Robert Hodle-ſton* of *Wilbraham*, and 3d Son of *Henry Hodle-ſton* of *Patteſwick* in the County of *Eſſex*, and alſo of *Sauſton* aforeſaid, by his Wife *Anne*, Daughter of ..... Earl of *Carnarvon*.

(99) *Gules*, a Fret *Argent*, by the Name of *Lyll*.

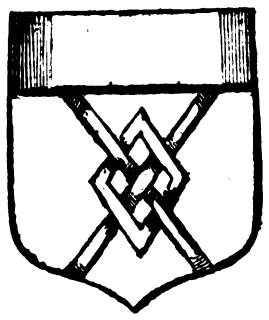
(99) *Machculloc*; *Ermine*, a Fret *Gules*.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Fret engrailed *Ermine*, 'by the Name of *Eyne-* 'fort.

(99) *Machculloc* of *Pil-toun*; *Ermine*, a Fret en-grail'd *Gules*.

'*If this Fret* (ſaith *Leigh*) '*be of more Pieces than you ſee here, then it alter-* 'eth *from the ſame Name, and is blazoned Dia-* 'per. Of the manifold Sorts of Diapering I 'have formerly given Examples, together with 'certain Obſervations thereupon, whereunto I 'do refer you for ſatisfaction therein. Theſe 'Examples may ſerve for Nets, to ſhew their 'diverſe Manner of Bearing, and to give occa-'ſion to the Reader, to make a more ſtrict Ob-'ſervation of ſuch others, as I here paſs over, 'becauſe my Deſign is to be brief.



Azure, a Fret and Chief *Argent*, was the Coat pertaining to the Family of *Ellerker* of *Resbye* ——

Glover's Alph. *of the* North. *in* . M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834.

Azure, a Fret *Argent*, on a Chief *Sable*, three Creſcents *Or*, was the Bearing of *Paul Hood*, D.D. Rector of *Lincoln* College, and of the Church of *Ickford* near *Brille* in the County of *Bucks*, who dy'd ('tis ſaid upon his Monument) the 3d of *Auguſt* 1668, (the Pariſh Regiſter ſaith *Auguſt* 2d) aged 84, or thereabouts, and was buried in *All Saints* (commonly call'd *Allhal-lows*) Church in *Oxon*, in the Chancel called the *College Chancel*; on the North Wall of which is a fair Monument to his Memory with theſe Arms thereon.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 116.

He was born in the County of *Leiceſter*, at or near *Ratcliff* on the River *Wreak*, and married ..... Daughter of *Peter Allibond* Miniſter of *Chenys* in the County of *Bucks*, and Siſter to Dr. *John Allibond*, ſometime Schoolmaſter and Fellow of *Magdalen College*, afterwards Rector of *Bradwell* in the County of *Glouceſter*, by whom he had Iſſue *Job Hood*, now (ſaith *à Wood*) a Tradeſman in *London*, born in *Magdalen College*, *Oxon*, baptiſed there the 18th of *October* 1630.

He beareth *Azure*, a Fret *Or*, on a Chief of the *Second*, a Lyon paſſant of the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Jefferyes*. This Coat was confirmed by Sir *William Segar*, the 20th of *February*, in the 8th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, to *James Jefferyes*, Son of *Richard Jefferyes* of *Little Burſted* in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent.

Her. Off. Eſſex, C. 21. fo. 148.

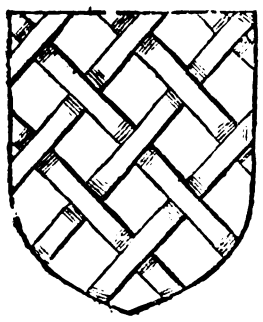
N. B. James abovementioned had, by his Wife *Sarah*, Daughter of *Richard Pellet* of..... in *Suſſex*, two Children, *viz. John* of *Little Bur-ſted*, who married *Sarah*, Daughter of *John But-ler* of ..... in *Eſſex*, and *Heſter*, married to *William Blackborough* of *London*.



Argent, on a Feſs between 3 Buffaloes Heads eraſed *Sable*, armed, and through each of their Noſes an Annulet *Or*, a Fret betwixt two Eaglets cloſe of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Knight*; and was firſt granted to *Thomas Knight* of *Hove* in the County of *Southampton*, Eſq; (one of the Clerks of the Signet to King *Henry* the VIIIth, and Under-

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Under-Treaſurer of his Mints) by *Chriſtopher Barker* Garter, the 8th of *April*, in the 37th Year of the Reign of *Henry* the VIIIth, but the ſaid *Thomas Knight* dying either without Iſſue, or his Iſſue dying juſt after, the ſame Coat was granted or confirmed unto *William Knight* of *Abthorpe* in the County of *Northampton*, Gent. by *William Hervey* Clarencieux, the 23d of *March* 1565, and to his Poſterity, to perpetuate the Memory of ſo worthy a Man as he aſſerts the aforeſaid *Thomas* to be.

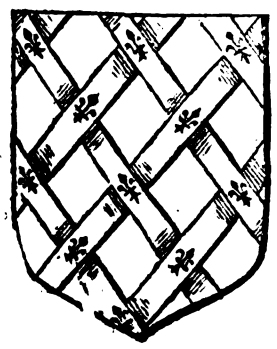


'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Fret of eight Pieces, *A-* 'zure. This was the 'Coat-Armour of a no- 'ble *Norman* well deſcend- 'ed, called Seigneur *de* 'Montier Aulkier, as is te- 'ſtified by an ancient 'French Manuſcript.

Sable, Fretty *Argent*, with a Mullet for a Difference, was the Coat of *William Bellewe* of *Aſh-Rogus* in *Brampton* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Hugh Stukley* of *Aſton* in the ſaid County, Kt. and had Iſſue *Richard*, and *John* a Prieſt, alſo *Fulco* or *Fulk*, *Henry*, *Charles*, and *Anthony*; and likewiſe ſeven Daughters, *viz. Elizabeth*, *Philippa*, *Agnes*, *Alice*, *Elianora*, *Berſaba* and *Andrea*.

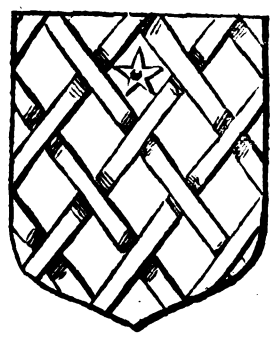
Elizabeth was married to *Simon Sloley* of *Shirwell*; *Phillippa* to *John Addington* of *Biddiford* in the County of *Devon*; *Agnes* to *John Doble* of *Upcott* in the County of *Somerſet*; *Alice* to *Stephen Braden* of the *Inner Temple*, *London*, Gent. *Elanora*, *Berſheba*, and *Andrea* unmarried.

Note, That *William Bellewe* of *Aſh-Rogus* aforeſaid, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Henry Bellewe* of *Alverſcott* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; which *Henry* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Patrick Bellewe* of the ſaid Place, Eſq; which *Patrick* was Son and Heir of *John Bellewe*, the Son and Heir of *Philip*, who was Son and Heir of *William*, the Son and Heir of *James*, the ſecond Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *Joſ.* who was Son and Heir of *James*, the Son and Heir of *Joſ.* who was Son and Heir of *Roger Bellewe* of *Belleweſton* within the Pariſh of *Devylike* in the County of *Midye* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.



"He beareth *Argent*, a "Fret of eight Pieces "*Gules*, each charg'd in "the Midſt with *Fleurs de* "*lis Or*. This Coat per- "tain'd to Sir *Lawrence* "*Hamelden*, Kt. who was "one of thoſe Knights "that exerciſed the Tour- "nament holden at *Dun-* "*ſtable*, in the ſecond Year of King *Edward* the "Second.

'If in any Coat of this Bearing there be found 'more than eight Pieces, then (ſaith *Leigh*) you 'ſhall not need to number the Pieces; but in 'the Blazon of ſuch Coat-Armours you ſhall ſay, 'He beareth Fretty; one Example whereof fol- 'loweth.



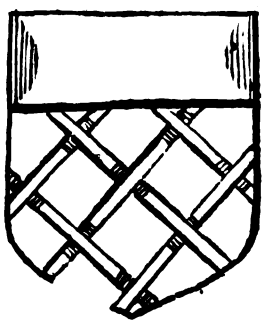
"The Field is *Emerald*, "Fretty *Topaz*, a Differ- "ence for a ſecond Bro- "ther of the third Houſe. "This Coat-Armour per- "taineth to *George Whit-* "*more*, a few Years ſince "Lord Mayor of the Ho- "nourable City of *Lon-* "*don*, deſcended of the "Family of *Whitmores* of *Whitmore* of *Shrop-* "*ſhire*; in which County, at *Apley*, now re- "ſideth Sir *William Whitmore*, Bart. who bears "the ſaid Coat, only with Omiſſion of the Mul- "let, and the Addition of the Arms of *Ulſter*.

Ermine, Fretty *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Nouell*, and was confirm'd by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 10th of *February* 1582, in the 24th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Andrew Nouell* of *Dalby* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Eſquire, his Anceſtors having (as is mentioned in the Patent) born the Same for many hundred Years.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Numb. 834. p. 39.

(M) *Sable*, Fretty *Or*, by the Name of *Lauderdale*.

(M) *Machcallee* of *Myretoun*; *Ermine*, Fretty *Gules*.



"*Argent*, Fretty *Gules*, "a Chief *Azure*. This "Coat is born by *Darcy* "*Curwen* of *Sella-Park* in "*Cumberland*, Eſq; Grand- "child of Sir *Henry Cur-* "*wen* of *Workington* in the "ſaid County, Knight and "Baronet.

Curwen of *Cumberland*; *Argent*, Fretty *Gules*, a Chief *Azure*.

Fouleſhurſt of *Eſſex*; *Gules*, Fretty *Or*, a Chief *Ermine*.

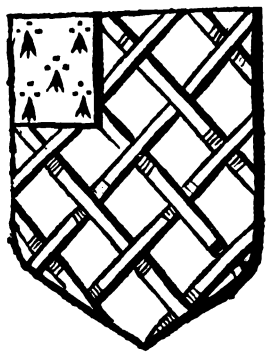
Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, *Anno* 1514; *Azure*, Fretty *Argent*, a Chief *Or*. This Coat is in *Gray's Inn Hall* Windows.

Fitz-Randolph; *Azure*, Fretty, and a Chief *Or*.

Cave; *Azure*, Fretty *Argent*, a Chief *Gules*.

"*Topaz*,

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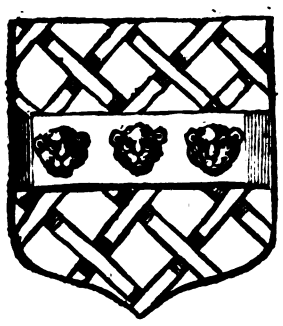
"*Topaz*, Fretty *Ruby*, "a Canton *Ermine*. This "is the Coat-Armour of "the Right Honourable "*Baptiſt Noel* Viſcount "*Camden*, Baron *Noel* of "*Ridlington* and *Elming-* "*ton*, Lord Lieutenant of "the County of *Rut-* "*land*, &c.



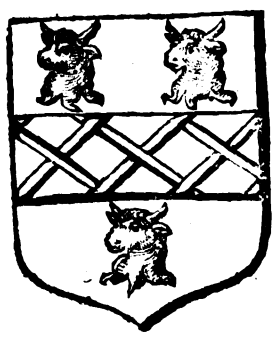
Gules, Fretty *Or*, on a Canton *Azure*, two Ears of Wheat ſlip'd (without Blades) of the *Second*, a Mullet for a Difference, is born by *John Whyſhaw* of *Gray*'s *Inn* in the County of *Middleſex*, Gent. third Son of *John Whyſhaw* of *Lees* in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, at which Place the Family hath reſided for ſome conſiderable Time.

Argent, Fretty *Vert*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Roſes *Or*, was confirm'd by *William Segar* to *John Younge* of *London*, who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Thomas Garraway*; which *John* was Son of *George Younge* of *Draycot* in *Staffordſhire*, Son of *Robert Younge* of the ſame Place.

Her. Off. London, C. 24. fo. 375. b.



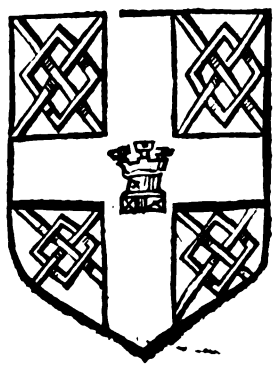
He beareth *Azure*, Fretty *Argent*, on a Feſs *Gules*, three Leopards heads *Or*, by the Name of *Cann*. This Coat (without the Addition of the Charge on the Feſs pertain'd to his Anceſtors) was thus altered and aſſigned by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 8th of *March* 1663,4, in the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to Sir *Robert Cann*, Knight and Baronet, ſometime Mayor of *Briſtol*, Son of *William Cann* (formerly Mayor alſo of the ſaid City) by *Margaret Yeomans*, Siſter of *Robert Yeomans*; who for his Loyalty to King *Charles* the Firſt, ſuffer'd Death by the Rebels in *Briſtol Anno* 1643, which Sir *Robert Cann* aforeſaid, was alſo at all times ready to expreſs his Loyalty and Affection for his Majeſty and his Cauſe.



He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs *Gules*, Fretty *Or*, between three Buffalows Heads eraſed *Sable*, armed of the *Third*, by the Name of *Knight* alias *Brother*. This Coat was granted by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 25th of *July* 1664, in the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to *Henry Knight* alias *Brother*, of *Clerkenwell* in the County of *Middleſex*, Citizen of *London*, and Free of the Brewers Company (Son of *Richard Knight* alias *Brother* of *Luton* in the County of *Bedford*) a Perſon that upon all Occaſions endeavour'd the Advancement of his Sovereign's Intereſt, being Aſſiſtant to many loyal Perſons againſt the Rebels.

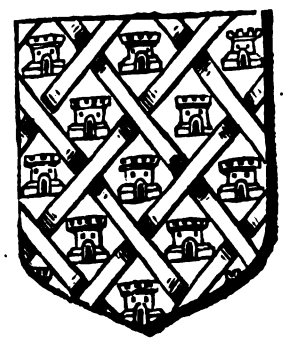


Azure, three Sturgeons naiant in Pale *Argent*, and debruis'd by a Fret of eight Pieces *Or*, is born by the Name of *Stourgeon*.

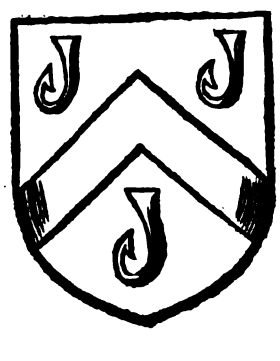


"He beareth *Argent*, "a Croſs between four "Frets *Gules*, a Tower "*Or*, by the Name of "*Bence*; and is the Coat "of *John Bence* of *Albo-* "*rough* in *Suffolk*, and of "the City of *London*, "Eſquire.

Argent, on a Croſs between four Frets *Gules*, a Tower *Or*. This Coat was granted to *John Bence* of *Kingsfield* in the County of *Suffolk*, and *Edmond Bence* his Brother (the Sons of *John Bence* of *Benhall* in the ſame County) and to *Alexander Bence* of *London*, Merchant, who Fin'd for Alderman; which *Alexander* was Brother to the aforeſaid *John Bence* of *Benhall*, by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 1ſt of *June* 1661, in the 13th Yeer of King *Charles* the Second.



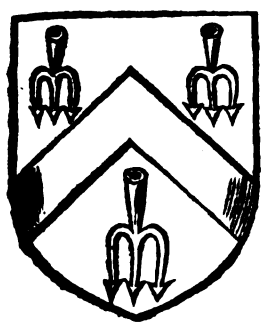
"He beareth *Argent*, "Semy of Caſtles and "Fretty *Gules*, by the "Name of *Nechur*.



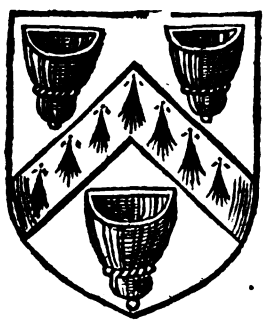
'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Chevron between three 'Fiſhing-hooks *Argent*, by 'the Name of *Medvile*. '*Not improperly* (ſaith *Pierius*) *do Men ſignify by this* '*Kind of Hook, Fraud and* '*Guile*; *Quia decipere eſt* '*unum oſtentare, & aliud* '*præter opinionem inferre*: *For*

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'*For the Fiſherman, under a Shew of rendring Food* '*to the Fiſh (having ſubtilly covered the Hook all* '*over with the Bait) doth give him his deadly bane.* 'And of this Trade are more in the World, 'than will acknowledge themſelves of the Com-'pany of Fiſhermen or Fiſhmongers.



'He beareth *Sable*, a 'Chevron between three 'Eel-ſpears *Argent*, by 'the Name of *Stratele*. 'Theſe do Fiſhermen uſe 'for the Taking of Eels, 'which being (for the 'moſt Part) in the Mud, 'cannot be taken with 'Net or other Gin; which 'gave Occaſion to the In-'vention of this Inſtrument, a long Staff be-'ing ſet in the Socket thereof, and ſo to ſtrike 'into the Depth of the Mud, and by Means of 'the Barbs of this Inſtrument, they detain as 'many as come within the Range thereof. And 'therefore this Engine hath a Signification of 'ſuch an Action of Deſert, wherein both 'Strength and Policy are conjoined.



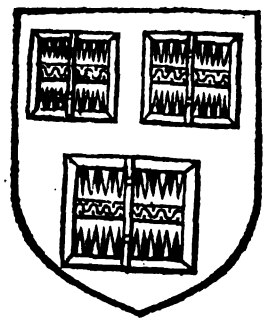
'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron *Ermine*, be-'tween three Weels, their 'Hoops upwards *Vert*, by 'the Name of *Wylley*. 'And indeed this is like 'the Inſnarings and De-'ceits of wily Men: 'For as this Mouth is 'made broad and eaſie 'for the Fiſh to enter, but is narrow within, 'that they cannot get forth; ſo crafty Varlets 'will make fair Pretence to draw Men into their 'Dangers, out of which they cannot get forth, 'being once intangled. And this Kind of Trade 'is much more baſe and illiberal than any of 'the afore-ſpecified. And with theſe are to be 'ranged all thoſe, *quorum lingua venalis eſt* (ſaith '*Tully*) who ſell their Tongue, their Skill, their 'Conſcience, only to get a Fee of their Clients. 'And thus much of Arts Mechanical of the 'firſt and principal Rank.

CHAP. XII.

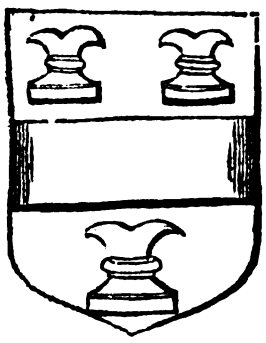
'ARTS Mechanical of more neceſſary 'Uſe for the Nouriſhing and Preſerving 'of Man's Body, we have propoſed in the pre-'ceding Examples: There yet reſt other Arts 'of a ſecond Rank, which tend rather to the 'embelliſhing and beautifying of Nature's 'Works, than to the neceſſary Supply of hu-'man Uſes; yea, ſome of them ſuch, as are 'rather Baits to pleaſe the Senſes, than Means 'to further Man's Good. Yet becauſe the Cu-'ſtom of Times, and Opinion of Men, and a 'certain curious and affected Skill hath given 'Eſteem and Name of Art unto ſuch ſuperflu-'ous Curioſities, we will not utterly paſs them 'by; the rather, becauſe all of them being uſed 'with Moderation, by Underſtanding Men, and 'for good Ends, they may deſervedly have both 'Approbation and Commendation. The Firſt 'of theſe is the Skill of Cookery, for the exqui-'ſite pleaſing of the Palate; unto which Kind 'of Men, ſome have been ſo addicted, that it 'is wrote of a certain Prince, that he propoſed 'a great Reward to every Man that ſhould in-'vent a new deviſed Diſh. And the *Syba-'rites* were famous in this Kind, who invited 'their Gueſts a Year before the Feaſt, and ſo 'long were catering for Dainties. It is a Pro-'verb among the Jews, *Qui multiplicat carnes,* '*multiplicat vermes*: And moſt true it is, That 'he that daily feedeth his Body, is but a Cook 'to dreſs Meat for Worms. Painting, Carving, 'and Embroidering, ſerve to pleaſe another 'Senſe, the Sight; and therefore is a more in-'genious Delight: And in this Kind, ſome have 'been ſo excellent and renowned, as that they 'have been number'd among Men of admira-'ble Wiſdom; as *Apelles*, *Phidias*, *Polycletus*, and 'others, whoſe Works have deſerved immortal 'Reputation, and ſome of their Maſter-pieces 'have been priſed beyond Belief. All theſe 'have ſundry Inſtruments, which may be (and 'doubtleſs have been) born in Coat-Armour; 'but becauſe they are not uſual, I will refer 'them to each Man's own Obſervation, and 'will give ſome Inſtances in the Laſt of this Kind 'of Arts of Delight, which we call Playing; 'which comprehendeth either theatrical Re-'creation, or other Games whatſoever.

'And foraſmuch as their firſt Inſtitution was 'good, and that they are in themſelves the com-'mendable Exerciſes, either of the Body, or of 'Wit and Invention (and if there be in them 'any Evil, it is not in them *per ſe*, but *per acci-'dens*, becauſe they are abuſed by thoſe that 'do practiſe and exerciſe them) I have thought 'good to annex them unto the ſame: Such are 'Table-playing, Cheſs, Dice, Racket, Balloon, '*&c.* The Things wherewith theſe Games are 'practiſed, are born in Coat-Armour, as by 'theſe Examples following may appear.

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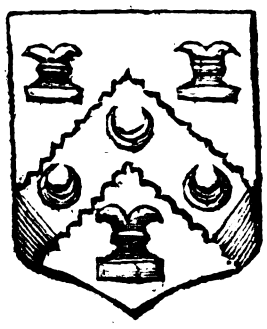


'He beareth *Azure*, 3 'Pair of Playing-tables 'Argent, bordered *Or*, 'pointed and garniſhed 'within of the *Firſt*, by 'the Name of *Pegreſs*. 'Recreations which are 'honeſt, are as neceſſary 'for the Mind, which is 'imployed in great Af-'fairs and Cares of Importance, as Meat is for 'the Body which is exhauſted with daily La-'bour; and therefore, of all Men living, Stateſ-'men and Students are to be born with, if they 'are more addicted to the Refreſhing of their 'Minds over-charg'd with Meditation, than other 'Sorts of Men. But the Play at Tables, is not 'held ſo fitting for the Female Sex, thereby 'they learn to act the Man more than they 'ſhould.



'He beareth *Azure*, a 'Feſs between 3 Cheſs-'Rooks *Or*, by the Name 'of *Bodenham*; and was 'born by that great Lo-'ver and Promoter of 'Heraldry Sir *Winfield Bo-'denham*, Kt. It ſeemeth 'theſe were at firſt called 'Rooks, for being the De-'fence of all the Reſt; 'and therefore they ſtand in the uttermoſt Cor-'ners of the Cheſs-board, as Frontier Caſtles. 'This is a Game of noble Exerciſe for the Mind, 'as requiring much Forecaſt and Underſtanding 'King *William* the Conqueror was much ad-'dicted to this Delight, and loſt great Lord-'ſhips at this Play. And indeed, were it not 'too ſerious a Recreation, and going beyond 'the Nature of Games, it might well beſeem 'a King, becauſe therein are compriſed all 'the Stratagems of War, or Plots of Civil 'States.

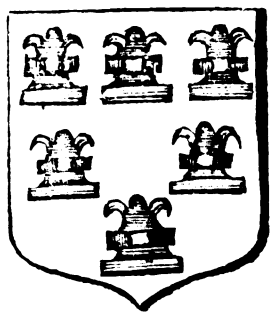
Azure, a Feſs *Argent*, between three Cheſs-Rooks *Or*, is born by the Name of *Rooks*, and was atteſted (under an Eſcutcheon of the ſame painted on Vellom) to belong to *George Rooks* of *London*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 1ſt of *May* 1640.



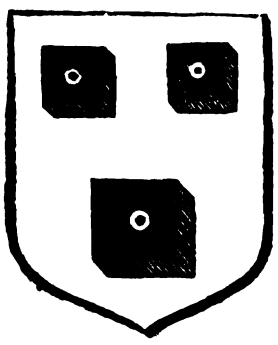
He beareth *Argent*, on a Chevron engrailed between three Cheſs-Rooks *Sable*, as many Creſcents *Or*, by the Name of *Walter*, and was granted to Sir *Robert Walter* (Lord Mayor of *York*) the 1ſt of *October* 1603, in the Firſt Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt. The ſaid Sir *Robert*, upon receiving the King when he came out of *Scotland*, received the Dignity of Knighthood.

(M) *Orrook*; *Argent*, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Cheſs-Rooks *Sable*: But now he gives *Sable*, on a Chevron *Or*, between three Mullets *Argent*, as many Cheſs-Rooks of the *Field*.

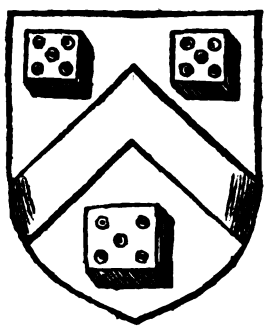
(N) *Smith* of *Methuen*; *Azure*, a burning Cup between two Cheſs-Rooks in Feſs *Or*.



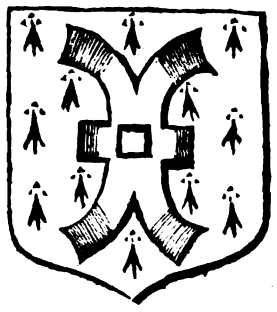
"He beareth *Argent*, "ſix Cheſs-Rooks, three, "two, and one *Sable*, by "the Name of *Rockwood*; "and is born by *Nicholas* "*Rockwood* of *Kirby* in "*Suffolk*, Eſq;



"He beareth *Or*, three "Dice *Sable*, each char-"ged with an Ace *Ar-"gent*, by the Name of "*Ambeſace*, as appeareth "by an old Roll late in "the Hands of Mr. *Starky* "deceaſed.



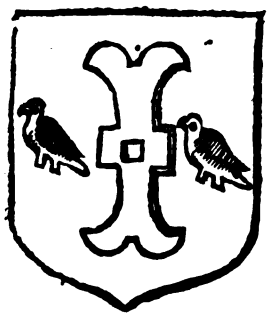
'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron between three 'Dice *Sable*, each one 'charg'd with a Cinque 'of the Firſt. This Coat 'was quartered by Mr. '*Fitz-Williams* of *Malton*. 'This is the Game of For-'tune, and Fortune's Chil-'dren. The Square, which 'always falleth right howſoever it be caſt, is 'the Emblem of Conſtancy; but the Uncer-'tainty of the Picks is the very Type of Incon-'ſtancy and Mutability. He that lays his 'Eſtate on the Eyes of theſe Dice, will leave 'a ſmall Eſtate for his own Eyes to look on.



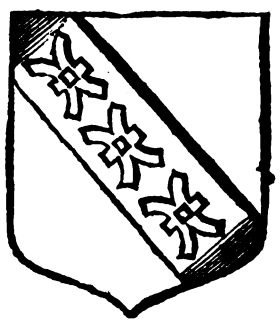
Ermine, a *Fer-de-moline Azure*, is born by the Name of *Molins*, and was aſſign'd by Patent dated the 23d of *Auguſt* 1614, to *James Molins* in *Shoe-lane*, *London*, Chyrurgeon, by Sir *William Segar* Garter.

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"He beareth *Gules*, a "*Fer-de-moline* pierced be- "tween 2 Martlets in Feſs "*Argent*, by the Name of "*Beverſham*; and is the "Paternal Coat-Armour "of Sir *William Bever-* "*ſham* of *Holbrook-hall* in "*Suffolk*, Kt. one of the "Maſters of the high and "honourable Court of "*Chancery*.



Or, on a Bend *Gules*, three *Fer-de-molines Argent*, is born by the Name of *Speccot*, and did belong to *Peter Speccot*, who married ..... Daughter of Sir *John Mallet*, of *Corey Mallet*, Kt. whoſe Genealogy take as follows.

The Firſt that I find of this Family was Sir *Richard de Speccot* of *Speccot*, Kt. who married *Matilda*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Baldwin Bellaſta*, and had Iſſue three Sons and one Daughter *Johana*, who was married to *William Rouſe*; the Sons were *William*, *Edmond*, and *Baldwin* of *Blaſton* who married ..... Daughter of *Reginald Ferrars*.

Edmond Speccot, Son of Sir *Richard* aforeſaid, married *Cecile*, Daughter of *Ralph de Abbarei Monaſteria*, and had Iſſue *Radulph* and *Matilda*; which *Radulph* married *Beatrix* Daughter of .... and had Iſſue *Richard* his Son and Heir, who married *Margaret* Daughter of *Roger Corum*, and had Iſſue *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who married *Iſabella* Daughter and Co-heir of *Robert Stabell*, by whom he had Iſſue a Daughter *Johanna* (Wife of *Leonard Tilley*) and *John Speccot* his Son and Heir; which *John* married *Anne* Daughter and Co-heir of *John Boys*, who bare him *Nicholas Speccot* his Son and Heir; which *Nicholas* married and had *John* his Son and Heir; who alſo married and had *Edmond Speccot* of *Speccot* his Son and Heir; which *Edmond* married .....and had Iſſue three Sons, *viz.* *Humphry* Son and Heir, *John* ſecond Son, and *Nicholas* third Son.

Humphry Speccot of *Speccot* in the County of *Devon*, Son and Heir of *Edmond* aforeſaid, took to Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Walcott*, and had Iſſue three Sons and one Daughter *Mary*, (who was married to *John Forteſcue* of *Fillap*) the Sons Names were *John*, *Edmond*, and *Roger*.

John alias Sir *John Speccot* of *Speccot*, Son and Heir of *Humphry*, married two Wives; the Firſt was *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Peter Edgcomb* of *Mount Edgcombe*, by whom he had Iſſue *Peter Speccot* Son and Heir, aged 25 in the Year 1620 (which was the *Peter* I firſt mentioned, who married the Daughter of Sir *John Mallet*) alſo *Paul* ſecond Son, and *Elizabeth* a Daughter, Wife of *Francis Forteſcue* of *Preſton*.

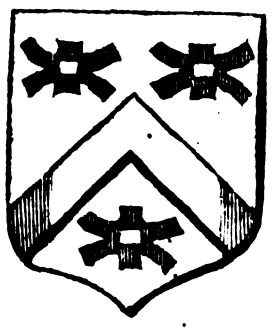
The ſecond Wife of Sir *John Speccot* aforeſaid was *Jane*, Daughter of *William de Hall* in the County of *Cornwall*, by whom he had *John Speccot* third Son, and *Anne* a Maiden.

Edmond, younger Brother of the ſaid Sir *John* and ſecond Son of *Humphry* his Father, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Stroude*, Kt. and had Iſſue *Edward* Son and Heir, aged 15, and *Nathaniel* ſecond Son, whoſe Age was 13, *Anno prædict.*

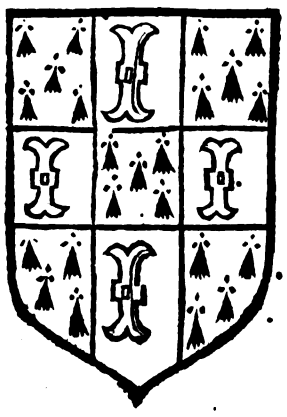
We come now to *Roger Speccot* of *Thorverton* in the County of *Devon*, living *Anno* 1620, younger Brother to the before-mentioned Sir *John* and *Edmond*, and third Son of *Humphry* their Father; which *Roger* took to Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Edmund Reynell* of *Malſtan* in the County of *Devon*, and had Iſſue *Henry Speccot* Son and Heir, aged 14 *Anno* 1620, *Roger* ſecond Son, and *John* third Son; alſo two Daughters, *Rebecca* eldeſt, and *Elizabeth* ſecond Daughter.

We are now arrived to *Nicholas Speccot* of *Speccot*, younger Brother of the aboveſaid *Humphry* and *John*, and third Son of *Edmond Speccot* of *Speccot*, their Father; which *Nicholas* married .... Daughter of ..... *Palmer* of *Beckmamſworth* in *Devonſhire*, and had Iſſue *Thomas* firſt Son, *Humphry* ſecond Son, and *John* third Son, who was of *Clowton* in the ſaid County, (living *Anno* 1620) and married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Anthony Copleſton* of *Great Torrington* ——

Vide Viſit. de Com. Devon. & Cornub. C. 1. fo. 97. in Coll. Arm.



He beareth *Argent*, a Chevron between three *Fer-de-molines* tranſpos'd Barr-ways *Sable*, by the Name of *James*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Camden*, the 18th of *November* 1611, to *Roger James* of *Upminſter-hall* in the County of *Eſſex*, and to *John James* his Brother.



"He beareth *Ermines*, "on a Croſs quarter pier- "ced *Argent*, four *Fer-de-* "*molines Sable*, by the "Name of *Turner*; and "is the Coat-Armour of "the honourable Sir *Ed-* "*ward Turner* of *Parendon* "in *Eſſex*, Kt. Chief Ba- "ron of his Majeſty's "Court of *Exchequer*.

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This Coat did alſo pertain to *Stephen Turner* of *Saultrey* in the County of *Huntington*, who married ..... Daughter of *John Bevill* of *Saultrey*, Gent. and had Iſſue *Chriſtopher* eldeſt Son, *Bartholomew* ſecond Son, and *Francis*.

It pertain'd alſo to *Chriſtopher Turner* of *Little Parndon* in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent. which *Chriſtopher* (a ſecond Son) was younger Brother of *Stephen Turner* of *Saultrey* aforeſaid, who was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Bartholomew Turner* of *Barnack* in the County of *Northampton*, who (a ſecond Son) was younger Brother to *Henry Turner* of *Little Wratting* in the County of *Suffolk*, eldeſt Son and Heir of *Henry Turner* of the ſaid Place, by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Bartholomew Brookesby*, Eſq;

The third Son of the ſaid *Henry Turner* and *Elizabeth Brookesby* was *Edward*, a Captain, who had two Wives, and by each ſeveral Children. By his Firſt, which was *Martha*, Daughter and Heir of *John Hanchet* of *Much Parndon* in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent. he had (beſides *Mary* and *Martha*, two Daughters) *Richard Turner* his Son and Heir, who alſo was a Captain, and married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *John Waterhouſe*, by whom he had *Edward Turner* of *Great Parndon* in *Eſſex*. He married *Anne*, Daughter of *James Morrice* of *Chippen-honoer* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Morrice Turner* eldeſt Son and Heir, (who married *Ithamar*, Daughter of ..... *Rawlin* of *London*) *Arthur* ſecond Son, and *Edward* third Son; alſo *Elizabeth*, *Martha*, *Anne*, *Deborah*, *Mary*, *Dorothy*, *Abigal*, *Lydia*, and *Lettice*.

The third Son of *Henry Turner* and *Elizabeth Brookesby*, by his ſecond Wife, who was *Frances* Daughter of ..... *Baker* of *Peckham*, had Iſſue *Edward* firſt Son (by the 2d Wife, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Edward Baſſet* of *Headborough* in the County of *Nottingham*, and had Iſſue *Edward*, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret*, and *Anne*) *Henry* ſecond, *Henry* third (both dy'd without Iſſue) *John* fourth Son (who married ..... Daughter to Captain .... *Burnſtraw* of *Brill*) *James* 5th Son (who married ..... Daughter of ..... *Worrall* of *London*) *Thomas* ſixth, and *Nathaniel* ſeventh Son (both of whom dy'd Iſſueleſs) alſo *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, *Penelope*, *Margaret*, and *Thomaſin* ——

Henry Turner, of *Little Wratting*, had alſo by his ſaid Wife *Elizabeth Brookesby*, a fourth Son, who was *William Turner* of *Deptford*, who had Iſſue *Iſmael Turner* of *London*, and *Iſaac*, who dy'd Iſſueleſs; *Iſmael* married ..... Daughter of ..... *Mordant* of *Eſſex*, and had Iſſue *George*.

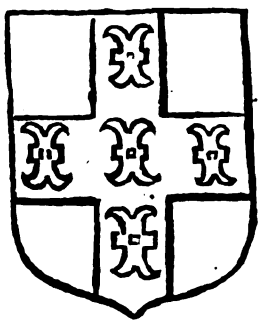
Note, That the ſaid *Henry Turner* of *Wratting*, who married *Elizabeth Brookesby*, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Henry Turner* of *Haverell* in the County of *Suffolk*, Eſq; eldeſt Son and Heir of *John*, who was Son and Heir of *Henry Turner* of *Haverell*.

" This is alſo the Coat-Armour of Sir *Edmund* " *Turner* of *Stoke-Rochford* in the County of " *Lincoln*, Kt. which Honour he received from " his Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, the 19th " of *January* 1663.

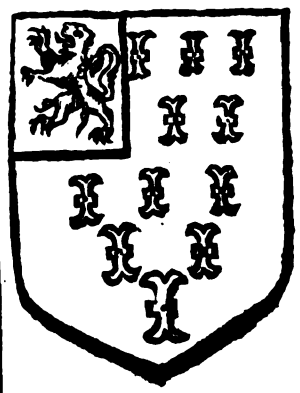
Ermine, on a Croſs quarter pierced *Sable*, four *Fer-de-molines Argent*, is alſo born by the Name of *Turner*. This Coat did belong to the Deſcendants of *John Turner* of *Hempſted* in the County of *Hereford*, who dy'd *Anno* 1629, aged 72, having firſt married *Joan*, Daughter of *William Wilkinſon* of *Hempſted* aforeſaid, and by her had Iſſue, as his eldeſt Son, *John Turner* of *Tippleden*, within the Pariſh of *Hempſted* aboveſaid, who dy'd *Anno* 1664, aged 67, having before married *Sarah*, Daughter of *Richard Partridge* of the ſaid *Hempſted*, who dy'd *Anno* 1664.

The ſaid *John Turner* and *Sarah* his Wife had Iſſue two Sons and two Daughters; the eldeſt Son was *John Turner*, B. D. and Rector of *Eynſbury* in the County of *Huntington*, aged 62 Years *Anno* 1684, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Samuel Perkins* of *Harrow* on the *Hill*, in the County of *Middleſex*, and had Iſſue *Edward* eldeſt Son, aged 27 Years; *John* ſecond Son, aged 21; and *Samuel* third Son, aged 16; alſo a Daughter *Mary*, who was married to *Joſeph Came* Citizen and Silkman of *London*.

Toſeland Hundred, St. Neots, July 24, 1684.



" He beareth *Sable*, on " a Croſs *Argent*, five *Fer-* " *de-molines* pierced of the " *Field*, by the Name of " *Turner*; and is the Coat- " Armour of *John Turner* " of *Kirkleatham* in the " North-Riding of *York-* " *ſhire*, Serjeant at Law, " elder Brother to Sir *Wil-* " *liam Turner* of the City " of *London*, Knight and Alderman, and late " Lord Mayor thereof.



" *Azure*, fifteen *Fer-de-* " *molines Or*, on a Canton " of the *Second*, a Lyon " rampant *Purpure*. This " Coat pertaineth to the " Honourable Society of " *Lincolns-Inn*, being One " of the Four Inns of " Court.

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'To this Chapter may be referred all other 'Games; as the Racket, and that of *Jacobus* '*Medices*, General to *Charles* the Fifth, whoſe 'Device was a Ball with two Balloons, with 'this Motto, *Percuſſus Elevor*, *The Harder I am* '*ſtricken, the Higher I mount.* And this may 'ſerve for concluſion of all Arts and Profeſſions 'Civil, whether Liberal or Illiberal, Neceſſary 'or Delightful whatſoever.

CHAP. XIII.

'WHAT manifold Variety of Coat-Ar-'mours (conſiſting of Things Artifi-'cial) is borrowed from the ſeveral Dignities, 'Arts, and Exerciſes of Men of civil Life and 'Condition, the foregoing Tracts and Examples 'have ſufficiently declared. There now remain 'ſuch Artificials as are in Uſe among Men of 'military Profeſſion, with which we will ſhut 'up this whole Section of Things Artificial. By 'Things Military, I underſtand all ſuch as do 'pertain to the Uſe and Exerciſe of martial 'Diſcipline and Service; whereof ſome do ſerve 'for Order, ſome for Execution of Order. Of 'the firſt Kind are thoſe Things which are for 'direction in Marchings, Encampings, Ariſings, 'Aſſaults, Retreats, *&c.* and ſuch are the Ban-'ner-Royal, the Standard, Guidon, Penon, Cor-'net, *&c.* For altho' it be true, That *Leges ſilent* '*inter Arma*, Laws cannot be heard among claſh-'ing of Weapons; yet without certain Laws 'of Diſcipline and Order it is impoſſible for 'any martial Attempt to be ſucceſsful. And 'therefore this is reckoned as *Hannibal's* higheſt 'Glory, that being Captain of an Army con-'ſiſting of Men of ſo ſundry Nations and Con-'ditions, he notwithſtanding kept them all un-'der quiet Diſcipline; the Want whereof hath 'commonly been the Cauſe, when any great De-'ſign hath proved unproſperous.

'The valiant *Ziſca* being ſtark Blind, yet ſit-'ting in the Midſt of his Army, whilſt they 'were in any pitch'd Field with the Enemies, 'gave ſuch Directions upon all Occaſions, as 'that his Army was ever Victorious. And *Ca-'ſar* was in this Kind ſo fortunate, that he 'fought fifty pitch'd Field-Battles with Honour, 'wherein he alone ſurpaſſed the valorous *Marcus* '*Marcellus*, who is ſaid to have been Forty 'Times ſave One in the Field. And requiſite is 'it in Matters of ſo high a Nature, as are de-'cided by Wars, an exquiſite Care both in di-'recting and obeying, ſhould be obſerved; be-'cauſe it hath often happened, that the Neglect 'or Miſtaking of ſome one ſmall Circumſtance 'hath been the Overthrow of whole Armies, 'and all the States thereon depending.

"And ſince we are about to treat of ſuch Ar-"tificials as are in Uſe among Men of military "Profeſſion, I hold it not impertinent to diſ-"courſe a little of military Laws, and ſome Ob-"ſervations concerning Battels and Armies, be-"ginning with ſuch military Laws and Diſci-"pline as were divulged to the *Iſraelites*, in the "Beginning of the ſecond Month of the ſecond "Year, after their coming out of *Egypt*.

"The all-powerful and moſt provident God "and wiſe Diſpoſer of all Things, having made "ſpecial Choice of a People ſelected out of all "the Nations of the World for his own pecu-"liar Service, and having a tender Care of them, "and foreſeeing in his divine Providence how "neceſſary Diſcipline was for the Ordering and "conducting of ſo huge and populous a Mul-"titude, in a Paſſage ſo long, and withal ſo full "of Perils; and knowing that all civil Diſci-"pline conſiſted in commanding and obeying, "preſcribeth to his Servant *Moſes* a regular "Form of Government, whereby he might "contain them in their ſeveral Offices and "Duties.

"Firſt, he commanded *Moſes* to number the "*Iſraelites*, ſaying, *Take ye the Sum of all the* "*Congregation of the Children of Iſrael*, &c. Num. "1, 2.

"And then having given *Moſes* and *Aaron* ge-"neral Directions for the Marſhalling and Or-"dering the whole Army of the *Iſraelites*, he "ſaith, *Num.* 2. 2. *Every Man of the Children* "*of* Iſrael *ſhall camp by his Standard, and under* "*the Enſign of their Father's Houſe: Far off about* "*the Tabernacle of the Congregation ſhall they* "*pitch.*



"*And on the Eaſt ſide* "*toward the Riſing of the* "*Sun ſhall they of the Stan-*"*dard of the Camp of* Ju-"dah *pitch, throughout* "*their Armies: And* Naa-"ſhon *the Son of* Amina-"dab *ſhall be Captain of the* "*Children of* Judah.

"*And his Hoſt, and thoſe* "*that were numbered of* "*them, were Threeſcore and* "*fourteen thouſand, and ſix* "*hundred.*

"*And thoſe that do pitch next unto him, ſhall be* "*the Tribe of* Iſſachar: *And* Nethaneel *the Son* "*of* Zuar *ſhall be Captain of the Children of* Iſſa-"char.

"*And his Hoſt, and thoſe that were numbered* "*thereof, were Fifty and four thouſand, and four* "*hundred.*

"*Then*

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" *Then the Tribe of* Zebulon: *And* Eliab *the*
" *Son of* Helon, *ſhall be Captain of the Children of*
" Zebulun.

" *And his Hoſt, and thoſe that were numbered*
" *thereof, were Fifty and ſeven thouſand, and four*
" *hundred.*

" *All that were numbered in the Camp of* Judah,
" *were an Hundred fourſcore and ſix thouſand and*
" *four hundred throughout their Armies: Theſe ſhall*
" *firſt ſet forth.*



" *On the South ſide ſhall*
" *be the Standard of the*
" *Camp of* Reuben, *accor-*
" *ding to their Armies:*
" *And the Captain of the*
" *Children of* Reuben *ſhall*
" *be* Elizur *the Son of* She-
" deur.

" *And his Hoſt, and thoſe*
" *that were numbered there-*
" *of, were Forty and ſix*
" *thouſand, and five hun-*
" *dred.*

" *And thoſe that pitch by him ſhall be the Tribe*
" *of* Simeon: *and the Captain of the Children of*
" Simeon *ſhall be* Shelumiel *the Son of* Zuriſhad-
" dai.

" *And his Hoſt, and thoſe that were numbered*
" *of them, were Fifty and nine thouſand, and three*
" *hundred.*

" *Then the Tribe of* Gad: *and the Captain of the*
" *Sons of* Gad *ſhall be* Eliaſaph *the Son of* Reuel.

" *And his Hoſt, and thoſe that were numbered*
" *of them, were Forty and five thouſand, and ſix*
" *hundred and fifty.*

" *All that were numbered in the Camp of* Reu-
" ben, *were an Hundred thouſand, and fifty and one*
" *thouſand, and four hundred and fifty throughout*
" *their Armies: and they ſet forth in the ſecond*
" *Rank.*

" *Then the Tabernacle of the Congregation ſhall*
" *ſet forward, with the Camp of the* Levites *in the*
" *midſt of the Camp: as they encamp, ſo ſhall they*
" *ſet forward, every Man in his Place by their Stan-*
" *dards.*



" *On the Weſt ſide ſhall*
" *be the Standard of the*
" *Camp of* Ephraim, *ac-*
" *cording to their Armies:*
" *and the Captain of the*
" *Sons of* Ephraim *ſhall be*
" Eliſhama *the Son of* Am-
" mihud.

" *And his Hoſt, and thoſe*
" *that were numbered of*
" *them, were Forty thouſand*
" *and five hundred.*

" *And by him ſhall be the*
" *Tribe of* Manaſſeh: *and the Captain of the Chil-*
" *dren of* Manaſſeh *ſhall be* Gamaliel *the Son of*
" Pedahzur.

" *And his Hoſt, and thoſe that were numbered*
" *of them, were Thirty and two thouſand and two*
" *hundred.*

" *Then the Tribe of* Benjamin: *and the Captain*
" *of the Sons of* Benjamin *ſhall be* Abidan *the Son*
" *of* Gideoni.

" *And his Hoſt, and thoſe that were numbered of*
" *them, were Thirty and five thouſand and four*
" *hundred.*

" *All that were numbered of the Camp of* Ephraim,
" *were an Hundred thouſand, and eight thouſand,*
" *and an hundred throughout their Armies: and they*
" *ſhall go forward in the third Rank.*



" *The Standard of the*
" *Camp of* Dan *ſhall be on*
" *the North ſide by their Ar-*
" *mies: and the Captain of*
" *the Children of* Dan *ſhall*
" *be* Ahiezur *the Son of*
" Amiſhaddai.

" *And his Hoſt, and thoſe*
" *that were numbered of*
" *them, were Threeſcore and*
" *two thouſand and ſeven*
" *hundred.*

" *And thoſe that encamp by him ſhall be the Tribe*
" *of* Aſher: *and the Captain of the Children of* Aſher
" *ſhall be* Pagiel *the Son of* Ocran.

" *And his Hoſt, and thoſe that were numbered*
" *of them, were Forty and one thouſand and five*
" *hundred.*

" *Then the Tribe of* Naphtali: *and the Captain*
" *of the Children of* Naphtali *ſhall* be Ahira *the*
" *Son of* Enan.

" *And his Hoſt, and thoſe that were numbered of*
" *them, were Fifty and three thouſand and four hun-*
" *dred.*

" *All they that were numbered in the Camp of* Dan,
" *were an Hundred thouſand, and fifty and ſeven*
" *thouſand and ſix hundred: they ſhall go hindmoſt*
" *with their Standards.*

" Here have we in this ſecond Chapter of
" *Numbers* an uncontrollable Warrant pronoun-
" ced by the Mouth of Almighty God for the
" Uſe of two Sorts of Enſigns; the one Gene-
" ral, being in Number four, only ordained for
" the leading and direction of the four Regi-
" ments, as I may ſo call them: And the other
" Particular, ſerving for the Demonſtration of
" the ſeveral Families, and for the Diſtinguiſh-
" ing of the particular Perſons of each Family,
" for the more commodious diſtributing of them
" into Bands; a Thing moſt neceſſary for the
" beſtowing and conducting of ſo huge a Mul-
" titude, conſidering how many Thouſands of
" Perſons were compriſed in and under every
" of the abovenamed Regiments: So as it is
" moſt clear, that theſe are no leſs requiſite (in
" their Kind) than the former in theirs, for the
" more orderly and effectual managing of this
" military Expedition of ſo long a Continuance,
" and withal ſubjected to infinite Dangers.

" As touching the Tokens or Signs uſed in the
" general Standards, we have ſhewed what they
" were after the Opinion of *Martinus Borhaus*
" who

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" who differeth from *Speed:* His very Words " you may read in the Introduction of this " Book.

" Some Men are of Opinion, That ſuch as are " vanquiſhed in Battel, ought not to be captivated to ſuch as had ſubdued them, unleſs " the Wars were juſt and lawful, as Dr. *Caſius* " hath obſerved. But *Borreus* holdeth, That " altho' the Ground or Cauſe of the Wars that " are undertaken, be unjuſt; yet, it is not " ſimply unjuſt, that ſuch as are vanquiſhed in " Battel, ſhould be ſubjected under the Power " of the Vanquiſher; *Quia Legiſlatoris intentio " eſt, ut virtus vincentis ſic honoretur*; the Purpoſe of the Law-maker was, That the Valour " of the Vanquiſher ſhould be ſo rewarded. " Beſides, it is no ignominious Thing for one " Man to be ſubdued by another known of Valour, according to that Saying, *Non tam turpe eſt " vinci, quam contendiſſe glorioſum*; It is not " accounted a Matter ſo reproachful to be ſubdued, as it is honourable to have coped with a " noble and valiant Man.

" Many Men are remunerated for the Vertues that are found in them, or for the exter- " nal Tokens of Vertue that are obſerved in " their outward Carriage: Hereupon is that " Law grounded, *Quod capti bello victoribus ſub- " ſerviant*; not for that the Conquerors are al- " ways the better Men, but in regard that in " them the Signs and Tokens of Vertue and " Valour are more apparent than in thoſe that " are ſubdued.

" It is a juſt Dominion or Superiority, and " agreeable to the Order of Nature, That the " more Powerful ſhould predominate over the " weaker Sort: And the Laws do ſeem to approve the ſame, *Cum velint victum captum in " bello victoris ſervum fieri.*

" *It is a Law of Perpetuity* (ſaith *Xenophon*) *ob- " ſerved among Men, that when a Town or City that " held out the Aſſailants is ſurpriſed, whatſoever is " found therein is due to them that took the ſame, as " well the Perſons as their whole Subſtance*; whoſe " Opinion herein *Ariſtotle* followeth, *Polit.* 40. " And St. *Ambroſe*, *lib*, 1. *de Patriarch.* writeth, " *That the Prey of the King of* Sodom *was in like " Sort in the Power of* Abraham *that conquered " him.*

" This Cuſtom hath been alſo obſerved, That " to ask Leave to bury the Slain in the Time of " open Hoſtility, and whilſt Men are in Arms " in the Field, or depart the Field after Battle, " is a Kind of yielding of Victory: For it be- " cometh not them that won the Battel, to ſeek " any Thing of the Enemy by way of Intreaty. " Like as alſo the Unwillingneſs to join Battel, " and Protraction or Delay of Battle was taken " for a Yielding of Victory.

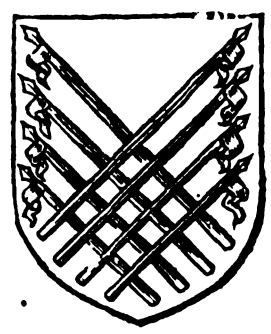
" But now we will begin with Examples of " bearing ſuch Things in Coat-Armour, where- " by martial Diſcipline and Order, which we " have now diſcourſed of, are preſerved; whereof " ſome are for Shew, other for Sound.



' The Field is *Jupiter*, ' three Banners diſvelloped in Bend *Sol. Virgi- ' lius Solis* noteth this for ' the Arms of the Kingdom of *Baldachia.* Diſvelloping is the proper ' Term for ſpreading or ' diſplaying of this martial Enſign, as *Wyrley* noteth in the Life and Death of the *Capitoll de ' Burr*, ſaying, *With threatning Ax in Hand I ' was at Hand, and my diſvelloped Penon me be- ' fore*, &c.

' Very uſeful are theſe Enſigns for every particular Band of Foot and Troop of Horſe, to ' the End they may know whither to draw together in Expectation of the Command of ' their Captain for the Performance of all Occaſions; and that they may by them be directed after any Conflict or Skirmiſh, whither to ' retire themſelves without danger: They alſo ' ſerve for the manifeſt diſtinguiſhing of Bands ' and Companies. And by theſe they are all directed in their Services, as a Ship is guided ' through the forcible and violent Surges of the ' Seas, by the Benefit of her Helm and a skilful ' Pilot guiding the ſame.

' The Enſigns that the *Romans* anciently uſed, ' were of diverſe Shapes: The Eagle fixed on ' the Top of a Pike or Pole was the Chief; but ' that they had Penons or Flags alſo, appeareth " by *Lazius*, who ſaith they were called *vexilla, ' à velis navium*, from the Sails of Ships, which ' they reſembled, being ſo named *tanquam minus ' velum*, as it were a little Sail.



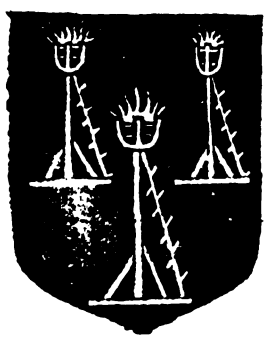
' He beareth *Azure*, 4 ' Spears in Bend garniſhed with Penoncles dexter-ways, counterly ſurmounted of as many ' other like *Argent.* This ' Coat was born quarterly ' by *Laz. van Schwendi*, a ' *Dutchman.* Theſe Penoncles made of certain ' ſmall Pieces of Taffaty or Sarcenet, cut after the ' Form of a Penon, wherewith martial Men do ' oftentimes adorn their Spears and Launces, which ' although of themſelves they be Things of no ' Moment; yet do they very often (like as alſo ' Banners do) aſtoniſh the Enemy through their ' continual Motion: For aſmuch as they are evermore wafting and wavering in the Wind, ' whereby they do ſo occupy the Enemies Eye, ' as that it cauſeth a Terror in the Mind of their ' Foes, through a conceiv'd Opinion, that thoſe ' that come againſt them (being all Troops of ' Horſemen that uſe this Kind of Spear) are of ' a far greater Number than indeed they ' are, as *Wyrley* in his ſaid Book noteth, ſaying,

' To

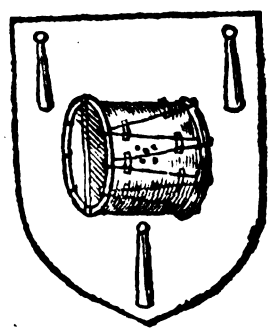
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'To Cockerel-ward we light into the way,
'Where we beheld the Foe-mates proud diſplay;
'So many Banners wafting in the Air,
'They ſeemed twice the Number that they were.

"Theſe aforeſaid Inſtruments ſerve for Direction and Order to the Eye, and by Shew. "To theſe Enſigns thus born in the Field in "Time of Battel either expected or acted, we "may add this known Enſign of Premonſtration of eminent hoſtile Invaſion, which is the "fired Beacon, which giveth a ſudden Warning of an immediate Attempt or Invaſion of "Enemies, the Notice whereof giveth Occaſion "of the Firing of the Beacon: Whereupon a "Gentleman of good Reputation choſe to bear "for his Impreſs, upon a Mount a Beacon fired, "with this Motto annexed, *Sic periiſſe juvat*; "meaning, to die for his Country's Safety "was his Deſire. The Bearing in Arms of three "of theſe fired Beacons appeareth, in this next "Example.

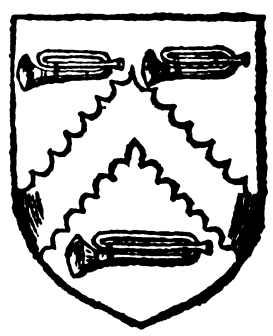


"He beareth *Sable*, 3 "Beacons fired *Or*, the "Flames *Proper*, by the "the Name of *Dauntre*. "As touching the Name "of Beacons, it ſeems to be "a *Saxon* Word, derived "from the *Saxon* Word "*Becuian*, which ſignifieth to call by Sign or to "Beckon, as we uſe the Word at this Day, and "thereof are they called Beacons. Before the "Time of King *Edward* the Third, they were "made of great Stacks of Wood; but about "the eleventh Year of his Reign, he ordained "that there ſhould be in *Kent*, high Standards "with their Pitch-pans on the Top of them. "*Lambert's Perambulation of* Kent, *p.* 69. Now "I will preſent to your View ſome Examples "of the Bearing in Coat-Armour ſuch military "Inſtruments which direct more diſtinctly by "Sound.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Drum in Feſs between 'three Drum-ſticks erected *Argent*. The Drum 'is of frequent Uſe (with 'diverſe Nations) in the 'Field. The *Parthians* 'for this Purpoſe have 'great Kettle-drums, hollow within, and about 'them they do hang little Bells and Copper-'rings, all which ſounding together, do make 'a Noiſe much like a dead Sound mingled with 'the Braying and Bellowing of a wild Beaſt. 'This Inſtrument, as it ſerves for Direction, 'ſo likewiſe is it of uſe in drowning the fearful 'Cries of wounded and dying Men, leſt that 'ghaſtly Noiſe ſhould daunt the Hearts of the 'Soldiers. *Ziſca*, that renowned Captain of the 'Bohemians, being ſick to Death, willed his Soldiers to pluck off his Skin, and to make a 'Drum of it, aſſuring them that when their 'Enemies ſhould hear the Sound of it, they 'would fly before their Face.

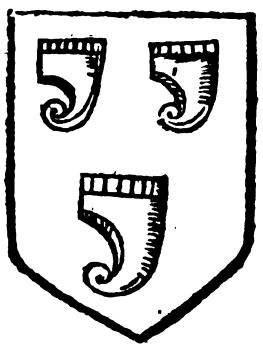
'There is manifold Uſes of the Drum, Fife, 'Trumpet, and other muſical Inſtruments uſed 'in martial Affairs, inaſmuch as they ſerve not 'only for the Direction of Companies and 'Troops, but alſo of the whole Army in their 'Marchings, Encampings, Riſings, Aſſaults, 'Retreats, *&c.* but alſo to dead and drown the 'Cries of the Maimed and Wounded, and to 'ſtir up Valour and Courage in the Soldiers to 'the fierce encountering and aſſaulting of the 'Enemy: And for thoſe Ends was the Uſe of 'them ordained in Wars, to which Purpoſe do 'theſe Inſtruments much avail, *Sonus enim cornuum & tubarum (in præliis) magnam vim habet 'ad ſpiritus, & ſanguinem evocandum.* For it is "not with Men as it is with Beaſts, which can 'ſtir up Courage in themſelves, as I have before 'ſhewed: For Men, in reſpect of Fear and faint 'Courage, are hardly provoked to fight, therefore had they need to be drawn on and provoked thereto.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron engrailed between three Trumpets 'Sable, by the Name of 'Thunder. This Coat-'Armour ſtandeth in a 'Glaſs-window in St. Peter's Church in *Droghe-'da* in *Ireland*. God himſelf vouchſafed to give 'Direction to *Moſes* for the Making of this Kind 'of Inſtrument, ſaying, *Make thee two Trumpets 'of Silver, of an whole Piece ſhalt thou make them, 'that thou mayeſt uſe them for the Aſſembly of the 'Congregation, and for the Departure of the Camp,* 'Numb. 10. 12. and ibid. 14. *But if ye blow an 'Alarm, then the Camp of them that pitch on the 'Eaſt part ſhall go forward,* ibid. 15. *If ye blow an 'Alarm the ſecond Time, then the Hoſt of them 'that lie on the South ſide ſhall march; for they 'ſhall blow an Alarm when they remove.* So that 'the Sound of the Trumpet is but as the loud 'and far-reaching Voice of the General: And 'though the Trumpet fight not, yet it doth 'more than many others, becauſe it encourageth them to the Fight.

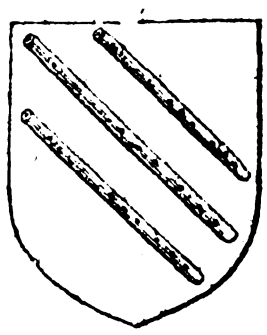
"He

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"He beareth *Ruby*, 3 "Clarions *Topaz*. This "is the Coat-Armour of "the Right Honourable "*John* Earl of *Bath*, Vis- "count *Greenvile* of *Lans-* "*down*, Baron *Greenvile* "of *Kilhampton* and *Bidi-* "*ford*, Lord Warden of "the *Stanneries*, High- "Steward of the Dutchy "of *Cornwall*, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties "of *Cornwall* and *Devon*, Governour of *Plymouth*, "Groom of the Stool, first Gentleman of his "Majesty's Bedchamber, and one of his Maje- "sty's most Honourable Privy Council, *&c.*

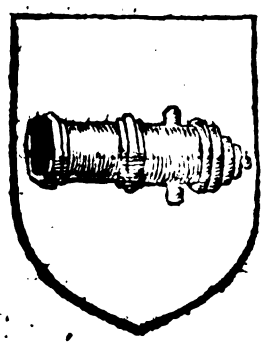
"These Clarions are sometimes described "Rests: But whether they be understood to "be the Rudder, or from the Name to be a "Thing whereon to rest their Launces, I know "not; but am rather induced to believe them to "be Instruments used in Battel and Tourna- "ments, as we do Trumpets: For I find *Robert* "*Consul*'s Coat, base Son to *Henry* the First, bla- "zoned Clarions of these very Colours: And in "many old Descriptions of Tilting, we find the "Knights to come in with Clarions sounding "before them.



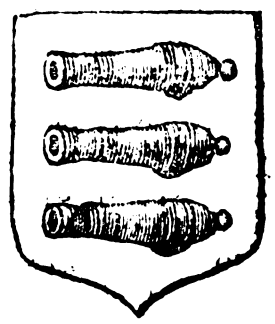
'He beareth *Azure*, 3 'Fluits in Bend *Argent*. 'This Instrument seemeth 'to have been invented, 'for the quiet settling 'and composing the Sol- 'diers Minds before the 'Fight. And some such 'did the *Lacedemonians* 'use, who (saith *Plu-* 'tarch) being ready to 'join Battel, did first Sacrifice, and then all 'adorned with Garlands, sung a martial Song, 'their King marching with the whole Army 'in admirable Quiet and composed Order. 'But the *Sybarites* were not so happy in the Use 'of such Musick; for themselves being altoge- 'ther given to Wantonness and Pleasure, all 'their Gentry taught their Horses to dance at 'the Sound of musical Instruments; which 'their Enemies having notice of, being then in 'the Field and ready to join, they commanded 'a Noise of Musick in the Front of the Army 'to sound, whereupon the *Sybarites* Horses fell 'all a dancing, and overthrew their Riders, 'whereby their Enemies departed Conquerors. 'And thus much for Instruments of military 'Order, either for Eye or Ear.

CHAP. XIV.

'THE next are such Things as serve for 'Execution of Order, which is the final 'End for which military Profession is instituted, '*viz.* Propulsation, or Revenge of Wrong, or 'for chastising the Wrong-doer, refusing to give 'Satisfaction to the Party grieved. And as in 'the Law Politick, so in this Law Military, 'Execution is reckoned the Soul thereof. To 'the Accomplishment of Execution of Order, 'sundry Sorts of Weapons are requisite: Some 'Invasive or Offensive, others Defensive; the 'One to protect our selves, the Other to im- 'peach our Foes. And of these Invasives will 'we speak in the first Place; beginning with 'those which we call *Missilia*, such as are cast or 'forced by Strength of Hand, or Slight of En- 'gine: And after, we will come to such as are 'Manual, or managed with the Hand.

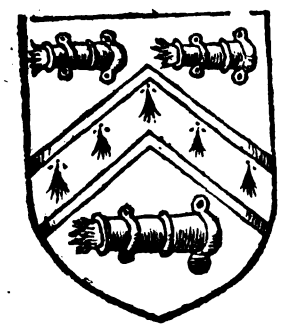


'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Culvering dismounted 'in Pess *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Leigh*. Before 'the Invention of Guns, 'many Sorts of Weapons, 'as well Invasive as De- 'fensive were devised, 'which (saith *Munster*) 'by the Space of every hundred Years have 'admitted Alteration twice or thrice, like as 'also the Armour wherewith our Bodies are 'covered and fenced. But one saith, That it 'was the Devil himself, who invented this hel- 'lish Instrument for Confusion of Mankind. 'Indeed it was a Monk who first invented Gun- 'powder. And I have read, That the first 'Founder of these huge great Pieces was him- 'self Slain with the Breaking of one of them. 'A certain Captain was wont to call the Mouth 'of the great Gun Hell-mouth; and said, That 'he who trembled not when one of them 'thundred, did fear neither God nor the De- 'vil.



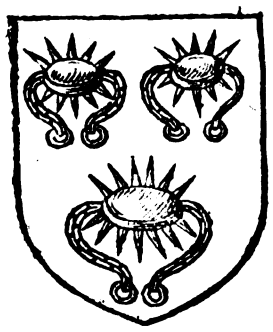
Gules, three Guns or Cannons Barrways in Pale *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Gowning*, and was granted to *John Gown- ing* sometime Mayor and Alderman of the City of *Bristol*, by Sir *Edward Bysshe* Clarencieux, the 22d of *December* 1662, in the 14th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

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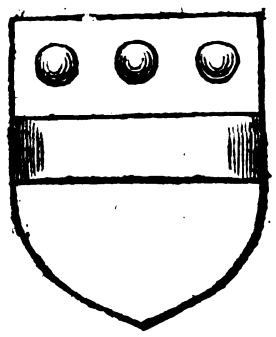


'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Chevron *Sable*, ſurmount-'ed of another *Ermine*, 'between three Cham-'bers, placed tranſverſe 'the Eſcutcheon of the '*Second*, fired *Proper*, by 'the Name of *Chambers*.

'Whether the Invention hereof were uſeful 'and neceſſary, or (as others reckon it) moſt per-'nicious and deviliſh, I will not take upon me 'to diſpute, but refer you to *Sebaſtian Munſter*, '*lib.* 3. of his *Coſmography*, where he maketh 'mention of *Bertholdus Swartz* the Monk that 'firſt deviſed them, *Anno Dom.* 1354.



'The Field is *Saphire*, 'three murthering Chain-'ſhots *Topaz*. This Coat-'Armour was born by the 'Right Honourable the 'Earl of *Cumberland*, next 'to his Paternal Coat; and 'it is thought to be an 'Augmentation. Some 'have taken theſe to be 'the Heads of Clubs cal-'led Holy-water Sprinkles; other ſuppoſe them 'to be Balls of Wildfire; I rather think them 'to be ſome murdering Chain-ſhot. *Amadæus* 'Duke of *Savoy* gave two Staves topt with 'Wildfire, with this Motto, *Facta creſcimus*.

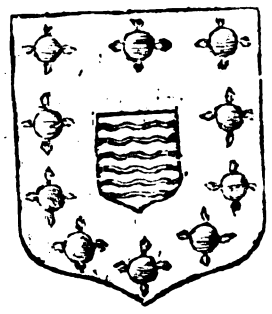


'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Feſs *Sable*, three Ogreſſes 'or Pellets in Chief *Pro-'per*, by the Name *Lang-'ley*.

'There I tell not the 'Colour of theſe Ogreſſes 'or Pellets, becauſe they 'be always *Sable*, as ſhall 'be more plainly ſhewed hereafter.

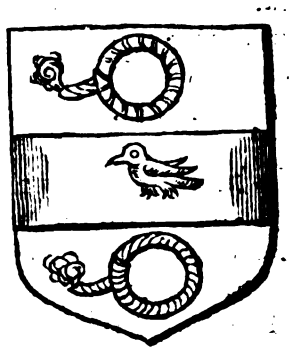


Argent, on a Feſs *Gules*, between three Fire-balls *Sable*, flaming at their Tops *Proper*, a Lyon paſſant *Or*, is born by the Name of *Leatt*, and was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, by Patent the 13th of *December* 1616, to *Nicholas Leatt* of the City of *London*, Son of *Michael Leatt* of *Horſley* in the County of *Derby*.



Argent, an Ineſcutcheon barruly wavy *Or* and *Gules*, within ten Fireballs in Orle *Proper*, is born by the Name of *Weddall*, and was granted (in perpetual Remembrance of the glorious Atchievements of *John Weddall* of *Stebenheth* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq;) to the ſaid *John* and his Heirs, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 3d of *May* 1627, in the 3d Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I.

N. B. The ſaid *John Weddall* of *Stebbenheth*, was Captain of the *Rainbow*, a principal Ship of his Majeſty's Royal Navy, deſign'd in the Voyage and Employment *Anno* 1627, who, to the Honour of his Prince and Country, the Diſcharge of his Truſt, and great Benefit of Trade, valiantly attempted and took the Caſtle of *Ketchmeq*, a Place of great Importance within the Gulph of *Perſego*, and made Priſoner *Ruſere Don Batho*, Captain thereof, and General of the Sea-Forces then in open Hoſtility againſt *England*; and having gain'd the Victory, placed the *Engliſh* Colours upon the ſaid Caſtle, carefully providing, by Conditions with the Duke of *Seras*, that the ſame ſhould continue ſo far ſubject to the King of *England*, as was by the ſaid Conditions provided, and that Signal of our Nation to remain there. Afterwards going forward in this laudable Manner, being again deſign'd for further Service in thoſe Regions, he, with great Reſolution and Judgment, attempted the Conqueſt of the Caſtle and City of *Ormons*, and after 10 Weeks Siege, having in the Proſecution of the ſaid Action by Sea, as well as by Land, burnt and ſunk four Galleons of great Force, (whereof the ſaid *Don Ruſero* was General) he obtain'd the ſame, and manag'd the Victory with great Moderation and Mercy, ſetting at Liberty, and giving Conduct and Paſſage (for other Parts where they might find reception) to about 4000 Chriſtian Souls, then Enemies to the *Engliſh*, and ſo eſtabliſh'd the Benefit of the Victory, that his Majeſty's Subjects (who by Charter have the ſole Trade there) receive the Moiety of the Tributes and Cuſtoms of that Place.



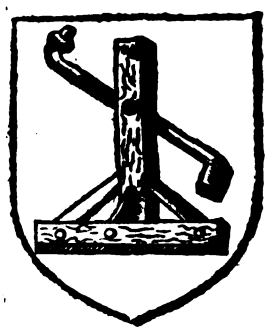
"He beareth *Argent*, "on a Feſs *Gules*, between "two Matches kindled "*Proper*, a Martlet *Or*. "This Coat-Armour per-"taineth to the Family of "*Leet* of *Southoo* in *Hun-"tingtonſhire*, deſcended "from the *Leets* of *Suf-"folk*," who had a Patent of theſe Arms from Sir *William Segar*.

Her. Off. H. 14.

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'To this Head muſt be referred all other the 'Appurtenances of great and ſmall Ordnance, 'as Scoups, Ladles, Spunges, Flaſques, Touch-'boxes, *&c.*



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Swepe *Azure*, charged 'with a Stone *Or*, by the 'Name of *Magnall*. This 'was an Engine of War, 'in Faſhion ſeeming like 'to that which the Brew-'ers uſe to draw Water 'withal, and therefore we 'call it a *Swepe* as they do. 'With this Engine they 'uſed in ancient Time to throw great Stones 'into the Towns and Fortifications of the Ene-'my. Some ſuch Inſtrument did *Uzziah* King 'of *Jeruſalem* uſe among many others for the 'Defence of the City againſt the Aſſaults of 'the *Philiſtines*, as appeareth where it is ſaid, '*And he made very artificial Engines in* Jeruſalem, '*to be ſet upon the Towers and upon the Corners to 'ſhoot Arrows and Stones, &c.* Theſe are called En-'gines for the ingenious and witty Inventions 'of them, wherein former Ages were ſo exqui-'ſite, as that *Archimedes* could draw up the Ene-'mies Ships from the Water.

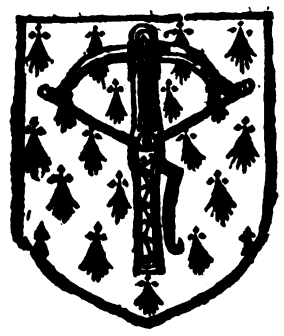


'The Field is *Pearl*, 3 'Battering-Rams, Barr-'ways *Proper*, headed *Sa-'phir*, armed and garniſh-'*Topaz*.

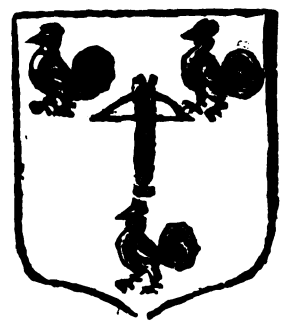
"This is the Paternal "Coat-Armour of the "Right Honourable *Ro-"bert Berty* Earl of *Lind-"ſey*, Baron *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Lord Great "Chamberlain of *England*, Gentleman of the "Bed-chamber, and Privy-Counſellor to his "Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, and Lord "Lieutenant of the County of *Lincoln*, &c.

"This Coat is alſo born by his Lordſhip's Bro-"ther, by another Venter, the Right Honoura-"ble *James* Lord *Norris*, Baron of *Rycot* in *Ox-"fordſhire*, &c As alſo by Capt. ..... *Ber-"tue* of ..... Secretary to the Right Ho-"nourable *Thomas* Earl of *Latimer*, Lord High "Treaſurer of *England*.

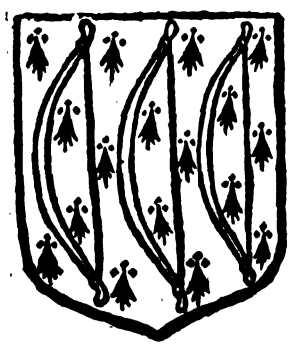
'This Battering-Ram was a warlike Inſtru-'ment much uſed by the *Romans*, when they be-'ſieged any City or Hold with Intent to ſur-'prize them. Such an Engine (among diverſe 'others) did *Titus Veſpaſianus* erect againſt the 'City of *Jeruſalem*, which were by *Joſephus* 'and his Aſſociates conſumed with Fire. Such 'is the Force of this Engine, as that there is 'no Tower ſo ſtrong, or Circuit of a City ſo 'ſpacious, but if that they reſiſt the firſt Brunt 'thereof, through often Uſe they will be ſub-'verted.



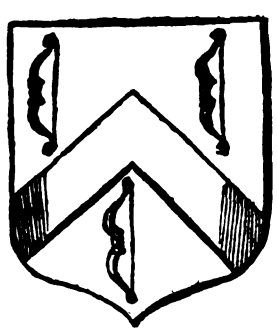
'He beareth *Ermine*, a 'Croſs-bow bent in Pale '*Gules*, by the Name of '*Arbiaſter*, *quaſi Arcuba-'liſta*. This Inſtrument 'Military (ſaith *Polydore*) 'was firſt deviſed by the '*Cretians*. And in for-'mer Ages was called in 'Latin, *Scorpio*; and out 'of this they uſed to ſhoot Stones, as *Ammianus* '*Marcellinus* noteth, ſaying, *Et Scorpiones quo-'cunque manus peritè duxiſſent, rotundos Lapides 'evibrabant.*



Argent, a Croſs-bow *Sable*, between three Cocks *Gules*, is born by *Benjamin Hynmers* of *New-Inn*, Gent. as his Paternal Coat.

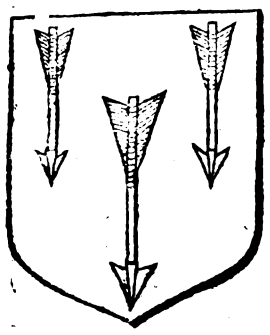


"He beareth *Ermine*, "three long Bows bent in "Pale *Gules*, by the Name "of *Bowes*. This Kind "of *Bow* is called in *La-"tin*, *Arcus*, *ab arcendo*, "of keeping the Enemy "aloof, and not permit-"ting him to approach "near to us, by darting "(as it were) out of the Arrows, whereby we "do gall, wound or kill them afar off. This is "a military Inſtrument of the miſſile Sort, and "that not of the meaneſt Rank, if we conſi-"derately peruſe the Hiſtories of former Ages; "for we ſhall find more Sett-battels fought, and "famous Victories atchieved by *Engliſh* Men "with Bows and Arrows, than any Nation of "*Chriſtendom* hath obtained by any one Inſtru-"ment whatſoever," as the renown'd Victories obtain'd againſt the *Scots* and *French* do well teſtify. "But this Weapon alone ſufficeth not "of it ſelf to perform any Action, but with the "Arrows aſſiſtance.



Or, a Chevron between three Bows bent and braced *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Bowman*, and was granted to *Seymour Bowman* of *Salisbury*, Eſq; ſometime Barriſter of *Lincoln*'s *Inn*, (Son of *Stephen*, Son of *William*, who was Son of *Thomas*, all of *Kyrkeſwald* in the County of *Cumberland*) by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, *Feb.* 16, 1696.

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" He beareth *Azure*, " three broad Arrows *Or*, " by the Name of *Archer*, " and is the Coat-Armour " of *Thomas Archer* of *Umberſlade* in the County of " *Warwick*, Eſq;

" *Gules*, three broad Arrows *Or*, feather'd " and headed *Argent*, by the Name of *Hales*, a " Family of good Antiquity in *Kent*, where " now reſideth Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tunſtall*, Ba- " ronet, Sir *Robert Hales* of *Beaksbourne*, Baro- " net, and *Edward Hales* of *Chilſtone* in *Boſton-* " *Malherb*, Eſq;

' The Arrow is called in Latin *Sagitta* (as ' ſome do conceit it) *quaſi ſatis ictus*, for that it ' annoyeth and galleth the Enemy far enough ' off, ſo as he cannot approach the Archer to en- ' dammage him, becauſe by the ſmart Delivery ' of the Bow, the Enemy is put to hazard a ' great way off: Others would have it called ' (and not unaptly) *quod ſagax ſit ictus ejus*, for ' that the ſame being directed by the Hand of ' a cunning and skilful Archer, doth cleave the ' Pin or Mark oftentimes in two, though the ' ſame be but of a ſmall ſcantling.



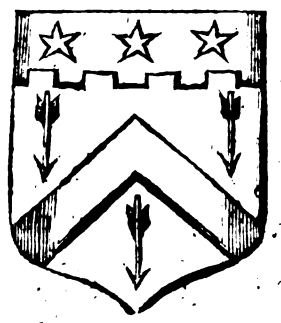
He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend *Sable*, three Arrows *Or*, plum'd and feather'd of the *Field*, by the Name of *Cholwill*. This Coat was confirm'd and allow'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 28th of *November* 1613, to *Thomas Cholwill* of *Lodesford* in the County of *Devon*, Son of *John*, Son of *Thomas Cholwill* and *Alice* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of ..... *Dalin* of *Lodesford*. ——



" He beareth *Sable*, a " Chevron engrailed be- " tween three Arrows " *Argent*, by the Name of " *Forſter*; and is the Coat " of Sir *Humphry Forſter* " of *Aldermaſton* in *Berk-* " *ſhire*, Baronet.

Sable, a Chevron between three Arrows *Argent*, was the Coat of *William Floyer* of *Floyers-Hayes* in the County of *Devon*, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir of *Gilbert Kirk* of the City of *Exeter*, and had Iſſue *Anthony*, *Charles*, *William*, *Mary*, *Margaret*, *Elizabeth*, and *Anne*. This *William Floyer* was Son of *John*, the Son of *William*, who was Son of *John*, the Son of *John*, the Son of *William*, who was Son of *John*, whoſe Father was *William Floyer*, which *William* was Son of *John*, the Son of *John*, the Son of *Roger*, the Son of *John*, the Son of *Richard*, whoſe Father was *Nicholas*, the Son of *Richard Floyer* of *Floyer-Haies* aforeſaid. ——

Grafton, *fol.* 11.

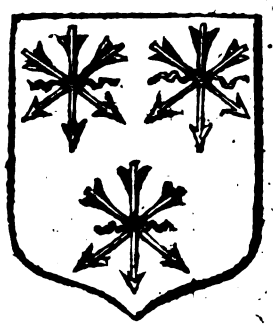


Or, a Chevron between three Arrows *Sable*, on a Chief embattel'd *Azure*, as many Mullets of the Field, is born by the Name of *Heynes*, and was confirm'd to *Simon Heynes* of *Wilden-hall* in the County of *Suffolk*, Gent. by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 20th of *September* 1575, in the 8th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.



Azure, three Arrows *Or*, plum'd *Argent*, on a Chief of the *Second*, as many Men's Heads coup'd *Proper*, crined *Sable*, was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, in the Year 1616, to *Hugh Wattes* of *Shunkes* in the County of *Somerſet*.

Her. Off. Wilts, Dorſet and Somerſet, C. 22. fo. 363.



Gules, nine Arrows *Or*, each three, two Saltire-wiſe and one in Pale, braced or banded together about with a Ribband and feather'd and headed *Argent*, the Taſſels of the Ribbands of the *Second*, was confirm'd by *Robert Cook*, Eſq; Clarencieux, *June* 6th, 1586, in the 28th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Bieſt* of *Atcham* in the County of *Salop*, Eſq;

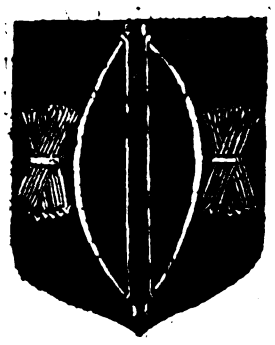
M. S. *in* Aſh, Num. 834. *p.* 59.

(98) *Cuthbert*, Provoſt of *Inverneſs*; *Vert*, a Feſs engrail'd between four Mullets *Argent*, over all in Pale an Arrow, the Point downwards *Gules*, feather'd and headed of the *Second*. The Arrow is here a Difference from *Cuthbert* of *Caſtle-hill*, Chief of the Name.

(G) *Drumbreck* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a Bear *Sable*, with a Skeen piercing his Back and coming out under his Belly, Handle *Gules*, Blade *Azure*.

' Sometimes you ſhall find both theſe martial ' Weapons born together in one Eſcutcheon, as ' in the next appeareth.

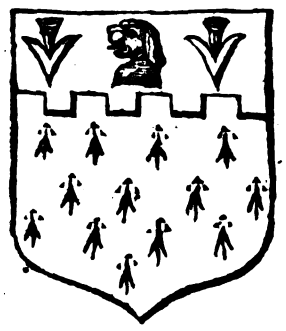
" The



" The Field is *Sable*, " two long Bows bent in " Pale, the Strings coun- " terpoſed *Or*, between as " many Sheaves of Ar- " rows banded *Argent*. " This Coat ſtandeth in " *Kirton* Church in *De-* " *vonſhire*. This Sort of " Bearing may ſignify a " Man reſolved to abide the uttermoſt Hazard " of Battel, who to that End hath furniſhed " himſelf to the Full, as well with Inſtruments " of Ejaculation, as alſo of Retention. The " Bow and Arrows in former Ages have won " more Glory to this Kingdom than any other " Sort of Soldiery whatſoever, as the renown " ed Victories obtained in *France* do well " teſtify. There is yet another Form of Bear- " ing Arrows diverſe from theſe.

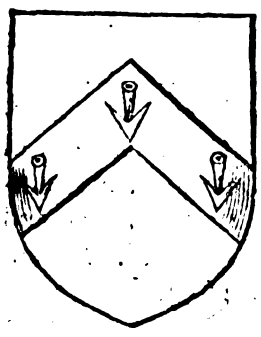
(98) *Gules*, on a Feſs between a Bow (Barr-ways) and Arrow at full Draught in Chief (the Head upwards) and three human Legs coup'd at the Thighs in Baſe *Argent*, a Lyon's Head eraſed *Sable*, by the Name of *Birnie*.

(99) *Argent*, a naked Savage *Proper*, ſhooting an Arrow out of a Bow *Gules*, by the Name of *Bonyman*.



Ermine, on a Chief embattel'd *Sable*, a Talbot's Head coup'd *Or*, between two broad Arrow heads *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Raynſhaw*. This was born by *Richard Raynſhaw*, Eſq; Serjeant at Arms to King *Henry* the Eighth, who dy'd the 22d of *December* 1569.

M. S. of Grants in Aſhm. Num. 844.



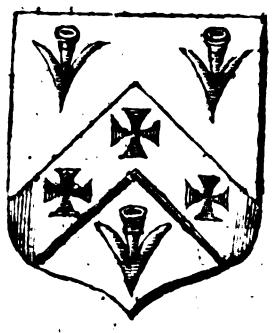
' He beareth *Vert*, on ' a Chevron *Argent*, three ' barbed Arrow-heads *Sa-* ' *ble*, by the Name of *Ke-* ' *mys* of *Wickwicke* in the ' County of *Glouceſter*; ' and is now born by Sir ' *Charles Kemys* of *Kever-* ' *mabley* in *Glamorganſhire*, ' Baronet.

Ermine, on a Bend *Sable*, three broad Arrow-heads *Argent*, with a Creſcent for a Difference, was confirm'd to *Robert Stockdale* of *Lockinton* in the County of *York*, Gent. by *William Flower* Norroy, the 28th of *June* 1582, in the 24th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

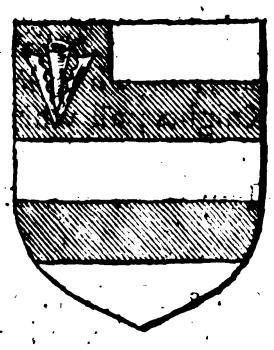
M. S. of Grants in Aſhm. Num. 844.



Sable, an Eagle diſplay'd *Argent*, on a Chief *Or*, three broad Arrow-heads of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Gavell* of *Cobham* in the County of *Surry*, Gent. by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 12th of *Auguſt* 1572, in the 14th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.



He beareth *Azure*, on a Chevron *Argent*, between three broad Arrow-heads *Or*, as many Croſſes *formé Gules*, by the Name of *Wightwick*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Camden* in *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1613, to ... *Wightwick* in the County of *Stafford*.



' The Field is *Argent*, ' two Barrs *Sable*, on a ' Canton of the *Second*, a ' Pheon of the *Firſt*. This ' was the Paternal Coat- ' Armour of Sir *John Bing-* ' *ley*, Kt.

' The Pheon is the Head ' of an Inſtrument of the ' miſſile Sort, which we call a Dart, the ſame ' being a long and light Staff headed after this ' Manner, and having a Thong faſtened to the ' midſt thereof, for the more ready and ſtrong ' forcing the ſame againſt the Enemy to keep or ' annoy him afar off. This is called in Latin ' *Jaculum*, *quia è longinquo jaculatur*; it pierceth ' ſpeedily, and maketh a large Wound, by rea- ' ſon of the wide-ſpreading Barbs thereof. The ' Bearing of Pheons is both ancient and com- ' mendable.



He beareth *Argent*, a Pheon in Feſs *Gules*, between three Boars Heads eraſed *Sable*, armed *Or*, by the Name of *Reeding*. This Coat was confirm'd to *George Reeding* of *London*, deſcended from *Reeding-hall* in *Herefordſhire*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *November*, *Anno Domini* 1609.

" He



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Lyon rampant *Gules*, " in the dexter Chief a " Pheon *Sable*, by the " Name of *Petyt*. This " is the Coat-Armour of " ..... *Petyt* of *Corn-* " *wall*, as alſo of *Yorkſhire*; " from whom is deſcend- " ed *William Petyt* of the " *Middle-Temple*, Eſq; whoſe Anceſtor was *Gil-* " *bert Petyt*, Eſq; Lord of the Mannor of *Shar-* " *leſteane*, and diverſe other Lands in *Oteley* near " *Whearf* in *Yorkſhire*, who, in the 13th Year " of *Henry* the Sixth, (with *J. Cardinal* and " Arch biſhop of *York*, *Richard* Duke of *York*, " and others) was *Juſticiarius Regis ad pacem in* " *partibus de Weſtrithingo in Com. Ebor. &c.* and " younger Son of Sir *John Petyt*, Lord *Ardover* " in *Cornwal*; which Sir *John* married *Marga-* " *ret*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Thomas Carmino*, " Grandſon to Sir *Oliver Carmino*, Kt. Cham- " berlain to King *Edward* the Second, who mar- " ried *Elizabeth*, Siſter to *Thomas Holland* Earl " of *Kent*, and Duke of *Surry*, who dy'd the " 10th Year of *Henry* the Sixth, deſcended from " an ancient Family of *Petyts*, Lords of *Ardover* " in the Time of *Henry* the Firſt, of which Fa- " mily there have been ſix Knights; all which " appears by the Deſcent and Pedigree of that " Family, and by ſeveral Inquiſitions *poſt Mor-* " *tem*.

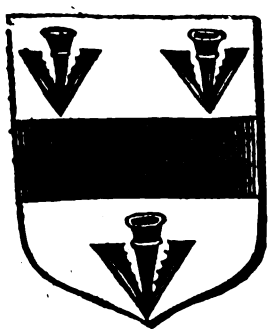
Sable, on a Feſs *Or*, between a Nag's Head and two Bugle-horns (in Chief) and another in Baſe *Argent*, garniſhed *Or*, a Demy-Lyon rampant between two Pheons *Azure*, was the Coat of *Thomas Johnſon* of *Ruſton-hall*.

Glov. Alph. *of the* North *in* M. S. *in* Aſh. *Num.* 834.

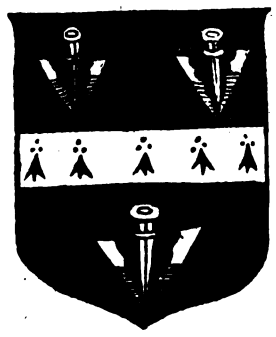


Or, on a Bend *Azure*, three Pheons of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Thiſtlewayte*, and was confirm'd to *Alexander Thiſtlewayte*, Son of *Giles Thiſtlewayte* of *Winterſtowe* in *Wilts*, Gent. by *William Segar*, *April* 29, 1607.

Her. Off. Wilts, Dorſet, and Somerſet, C. 22. fo. 40.

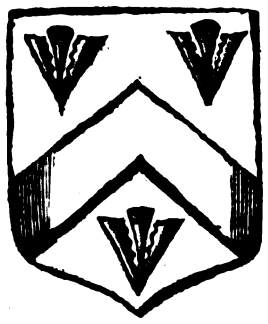


" He beareth *Argent*, a " Feſs between three Phe- " ons *Sable*, by the Name " of *Rowdon* or *Raudon* " (for I find it written " both ways, and that an- " ciently.) This is a *York-* " *ſhire* Family, and was " reſident at *Rawdon* or " *Roudon*, as appeareth by " diverſe Deeds in the Time of *Richard* the Se- " cond, *Henry* the Sixth, and *Henry* the Eighth.



" He beareth *Sable*, a " Feſs *Ermine*, between " three Pheons *Argent*, by " the Name of *Egerton*. " This is the Paternal " Coat-Armour of *Ran-* " *dolph Egerton* of *Betley* " in *Staffordſhire*, Eſquire, " firſt Lieutenant and Ma- " jor of his Majeſty's own " Troop of Guards, under " the Command of his Grace *James* Duke of " *Monmouth*.

He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs embattel'd between three Pheons *Sable*, by the Name of *Joyliff*, and was granted by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 28th of *March* 1664, in the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to *Richard* (Son and Heir of *John*) *Joyliff* of *Eaſtover* in the County of *Dorſet*, Gent. ſometime Captain of one of the Trained Bands in the ſaid County; the ſaid Sir *Edward* being moved thereto by a Certificate under the Hands of Perſons of Quality, notifying the aforeſaid *Richard Joyliff*, to be not only deſcended of a Family of great Repute and Antiquity in the ſaid County, but that he was alſo truly Loyal to King *Charles* I. and King *Charles* II. for which he ſuffer'd much in his Eſtate by the Rebels.



Argent, a Chevron between three Pheons *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Smert*, and was confirm'd by *William Segar*, the 13th of *May*, in the 7th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, to *Rowland Smert* Son of *Robert Smert*, both Sword bearers to the City of *London*; lineally deſcended from *John Smert*, Eſq; the ſecond Garter King of Arms.

He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron *Ermine*, between three Pheons *Or*, by the Name of *Arnold*. This Coat was granted to *Edmond Arnold*, Eſq; Batchelor of both Laws, Lord of the Mannors of *Great Leeſthorpe* and *Little Leeſthorpe* in the County of *Leiceſter*, as alſo Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in the ſaid County, by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, in *December* 1653.



Gules, three Pheons *Argent*, on a Chief of the *Second*, a Barr *Nebuleé Azure*, is born by the Name of *Arnold*, and was confirm'd to *Richard Arnold* Citizen and Haberdaſher of *London*, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 31ſt of *Decem-*

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December 1612, in the 9th Year of the Reign of King *James* the First.

Int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.



"He beareth *Argent*, a "Quiver *Gules*, banded "and repleniſhed with "Arrows *Or*, between "three Pheons *Sable*. "This Coat was quar- "ter'd by *Lloyd* of *Holly-* "*rood Ampney* in the Coun- "ty of *Glouceſter*. It was a "Cuſtom among the *Per-* "*ſians*, when they went to Warfare, every "Man to caſt an Arrow into a Cheſt ordained "for that Purpoſe, and placed before the "Throne of their King: And at their Return "every one to take his own Shaft, that ſo by "the Number of the Arrows remaining, the "Number of the Deceaſed might be certainly "known.



He beareth *Argent*, a Tower *Gules*, between three Pheons *Sable*. This Coat was aſſign'd *Anno Domini* 1620, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, to *John Fowles* of *Alkham* in *Surry*, Son and Heir of *John Fowles* of *Alkham*, Son and Heir of *J.* of the ſame Place in the County of *Kent*.

Her. Off. Lond. M. 2. fo. 2. b.



Azure, a Lyon paſſant between three Pheons *Or*, was confirm'd to *John Wolſtenholme*, Son of *John Wolſtenholme* of *Dronefeilde* in the County of *Derby*, Gent. by *William Camden*, Eſq; alias Clarencieux, the 10th of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1604. in the ſecond Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt of *England*, and of *Scotland* the Sixth. At the Bottom, and near *Camden*'s Name was wrote, *Ego Willielmus Segar* Garter, *Principal' Rex Armorum vidi & approbavi.*

Her. Off. Lond. Grants of Arms, No. 2. fo. 57.



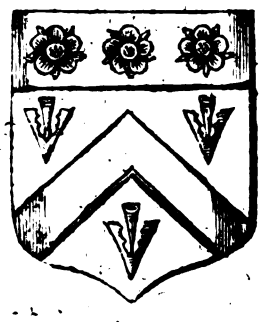
Arrgent, a Lyon rampant *Gules*, between three Pheons *Sable*, was confirmed to *John Egerton* of *Egerton*, and of *Olton* in the County of *Cheſter*, by *William Flower* Norroy, at the Houſe of the ſaid *John Egerton* at *Olton*.

M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 24.

(39) *Argent*, a Tree eradicated and lying in Feſs *Proper*, between three Pheons *Azure*, by the Name of *Dalgleiſh*.



Argent, three Pheons *Sable*, on a Chief of the *Second*, a Grey-hound currant of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Roberts*, and was confirm'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, *Anno* 1626, to *Thomas Roberts* of *Little Braxſted*, Gent. in the County of *Suſſex*, who was Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Clement Roberts*, both of *Braxſted* aforeſaid. *Thomas* (who receiv'd this Confirmation) by his Wife *Martha*, Daughter of *William Weſeman* of *Mayland* in the County of *Suſſex*, had three Sons and ſeven Daughters, *viz. Thomas* eldeſt Son, and Heir, aged about 16 in the Year 1634, *Benjamin* ſecond Son, *William* third Son: His Daughters were *Martha*, *Elizabeth*, *Iſabel*, *Alice*, *Hannah*, *Winifrid*, and *Mary*.



He beareth *Azure*, a Chevron between three Pheons *Or*, on a Chief *Argent*, three Roſes *Gules*, ſeeded and barbed *Proper*, by the Name of *Swayne*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, and *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 10th of *July* 1612, in the 10th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, to *William* (alias *Tho.*) *Swayne*, Citizen and Merchant-Adventurer of *London*.

Int. M. S. *of* P. le Neve, *Norroy*.

Azure, a Chevron between three Pheons *Or*, on a Chief *Gules*, as many Maiden-heads *Proper*, crined of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Swayne*; and was confirm'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 10th of *June* 1602, in the 44th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Swayne* of *London*, Gent. who produced a Grant of the ſaid Coat to *William Swayne* of the County of *Somerſet* (his Progenitor) under the Hand of *Guien* King of Arms, bearing date the 29th of *January*, in the 39th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth.

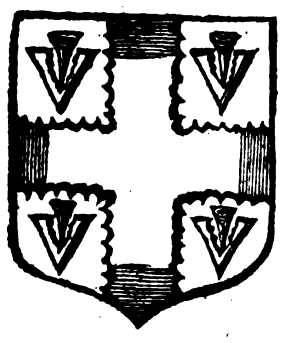


"The Field is *Argent*, "on a Feſs *Gules*, between "three Pheons *Sable*, a "Lyon paſſant *Or*. This "was the Coat-Armour "of *Marmaduke Rowdon*, "one of the Captains of "the City of *London*," deſcended out of *Yorkſhire*, to whom it was confirmed by *William Camden*, the 24th of *Sept.* 1618. It

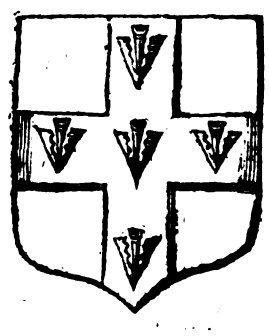
It was confirm'd alſo by Sir *John Borough*, the 19th of *February* 1639, to another *Marmaduke Rawdon* of *London*.

(S) *Davidſon* of *Grinnant* in *Scotland*; *Azure*, on a Feſs between three Pheons *Argent*, a Stag (at laire) *Gules*.

Main of *Lochwood*; *Argent*, a Chevron voided *Gules*, betwixt three Pheons in Chief, and a Unicorn's Head eraſed in Baſe *Sable*.



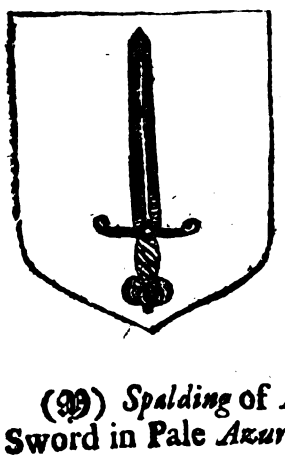
Sable, a Croſs engrail'd between four Pheons *Argent*, was teſtify'd by *William Segar* Garter, and *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 10th of *May* 1616, to Sir *Anthony Marbury* of *Lambeth*, Kt.



He beareth *Or*, on a Croſs *Azure*, five Pheons of the *Field*, by the Name of *Harriſon*. This Coat was confirm'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 10th of *September* 1616, in the 14th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, to *William Harriſon* of *Aldecliff* in *Lancaſhire*, Father to Sir *John Harriſon*, Farmer of the Cuſtoms.

Int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.

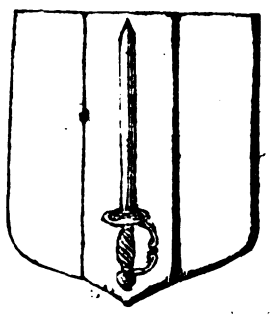
'And hitherto of Miſſils: We now come to 'Manuals. Weapons Manual are ſo called, be-'cauſe *manu tractantur*, they are managed by 'the Hand; when by the Uſe of them we do 'aſſail our Foes, or put away proffered Wrong, 'by encountering or grappling with them at 'handy Strokes. Such are theſe that follow, 'and their like.



"He beareth *Argent*, a "Sword erected in Pale "*Gules*, by the Name of *Dy-*"*mock*. The Sword is a "Weapon fitted for Exe-"cution and Vengeance.

(M) *Spalding* of *Aſhinillie*; *Or*, a two-handed Sword in Pale *Azure*.

(G) *Simonton* of that *Ilk*; *Gules*, a Sword in Bend *Argent*, Hilt *Or*, in the ſiniſter Chief Angle a Mullet of the *Second*.



Argent, on a Pale *Sable*, a broad Sword erected of the *Field*, with a Martlet in Chief Siniſter, for a Difference, was born by *Edward Nelthorp* of the County of *Lincoln*, Batchelor of Arts, and Scholar of *Corpus Chriſti* College, who dy'd the 19th of *April* 1655, and was buried in *Corpus Chriſti* College Chappel; deſcended of the Family of *Nelthorp* of *Leggesby* and *Barton* in the County of *Lincoln*.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 89.

(M) *Gules*, a Sword in Bend *Argent*, hilted and pomelled *Or*, ſurmounted of a Feſs as the *Third*. This pertains to the *Dempſters* of *Pitlover*, who Quarter therewith the Coat of *Abernethy*.

(M) *Argent*, a Sword in Pale *Azure*, hilted and pomelled *Or*, ſurmounted on the Top with a Mullet *Gules*, over all a Saltire coup'd *Sable*, by the Name of *Gorran*.

(M) *Patton* of *Kinaldie*; *Azure*, a Sword in Pale *Argent*, hilted and pomelled *Or*, between three Creſcents of the *Second*.

(M) *Dun* of *Taartie*; *Gules*, a Sword in Pale *Proper*, hilted and pomelled *Or*, between three Padlocks *Argent*.

(M) *Bounten* of *Kylbrid*; *Argent*, three Bounten-birds *Proper*, on a Chief *Azure*, a Sword Barr-ways of the *Firſt*, hilted and pomelled *Or*.

(M) *Gules*, a Dexter-hand in Feſs coup'd *Proper*, holding a Sword in Pale *Argent*, between two Hammers in Chief, broken at their Handles and ſhewing both Pieces *Or*, by the Name of *Naeſmith*. This Coat *Naeſmith* of *Poſſow* Quarters with the Arms of *Baird*.

(M) *Hurdy*; *Gules*, a Dexter-hand coup'd, holding a Dagger Point downwards *Argent*, and in Chief two Spur-rowels *Or*. Others give it, a Dexter-hand iſſuing out of the ſiniſter Flanche, holding a Scymiter in Pale.

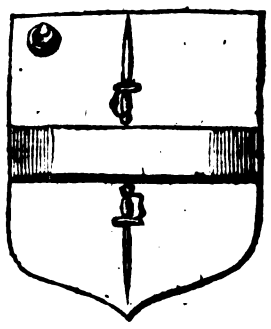
(M) *Or*, a Dexter-hand holding a Dagger between three Hearts *Gules*, by the Name of *Neilſon*.

(M) *Scrimzeor* Earl of *Dundie*; *Gules*, a Lyon rampant *Or*, armed and langued *Azure*, with a Sword in his dexter Fore-paw *Proper*.

(M) *Baird* of *Newbyth*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice; *Gules*, a Boar paſſant *Or*, on a Canton *Ermine*, a Sword in Pale *Proper*.

Sable,

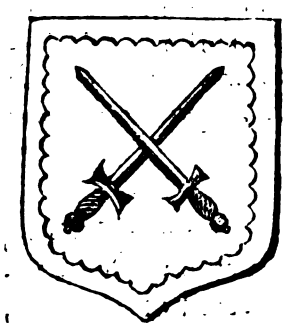
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Sable, a Feſs *Or*, between two Swords, That in Chief with the Point upwards, the Other downwards, both directly in Pale *Argent*, hilted of the *Second*, with a Creſcent for a Difference; was born by *Howell Gwyn*, a ..... of *Wadham College* in *Oxon*, and a younger Son of *Rowland Gwyn* of *Llandevery* in *Caermarthenſhire*, Eſq; which *Howell* dy'd the 20th of *September* 1683, aged 16 Years, and was buried in the Outer-Chappel of that College.

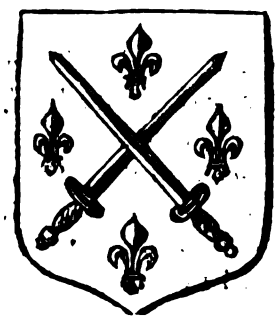
He hath (ſaith *Ant. à Wood*) an elder Brother of that College, Gentleman-Commoner, aged Eighteen, called *Rowland*, *Anno* 1683, and a Firſt-Couſin nam'd *Charles*, Son of *Richard Gwyn*.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 151.



He beareth *Azure*, two Swords in Saltire *Argent*, Hilts in Baſe *Or*, within a Bordure engrail'd of the *Laſt*, by the Name of *Brand*. This Coat was confirm'd (in the 15th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, *Anno Dom.* 1616, by Sir *William Segar*) to *John Brand* of *Gray's Inn*, Eſq; Son of *Richard*, deſcended from Sir *Thomas Brand* of *Haddam* in *Hereford*.

Her. Off. Eſſex. C. 21. fo. 155.



Sable, two Swords in Saltire *Argent*, Hilts *Or*, between 4 *Fleurs de lis* of the *Laſt*, was the Coat of *Iſaac Barrow*, who married two Wives; the Firſt, *Rebecca*, Daughter of *Richard Tong* of *Barkhamſtede* in the County of *Hertford*, by whom he had Iſſue *Iſaac Barrow* living *Anno* 1619, and *Thomas*.

His ſecond Wife was *Catherine*, Daughter of *Marber Read* of *Twicknam* in the County of *Middleſex*, who bare him *Philip* and *Iſaac*.

Note, That the firſt nam'd *Iſaac* was Son of *Phillip Barrow*, the Son and Heir of *John Barrow* of the County of *Suffolk*, who was Son of *Henry Barrow*, who deſcended from the Family *de Abarrow* in the County of *Southampton*.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood, F. 3. fol. 63.

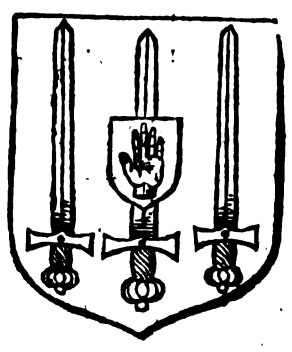
(99) *Pearſon* of *Kippenroſs*; *Argent*, two Daggers *Azure*, the Pomels divided in Chief, and the Points conjoin'd, piercing a Man's Heart in Baſe *Proper*, in Honour-Point a Cinquefoil *Sable*.

Pearſon of *Balmadies*; *Argent*, two Swords Chevron-ways *Azure*, piercing a Man's Heart in Chief *Proper*, and in Baſe a Cinquefoil of the *Second*.

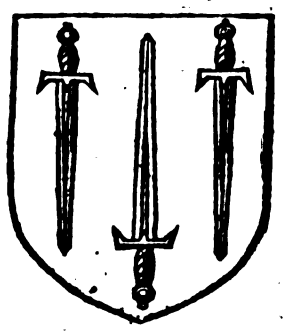
Findlay; *Argent*, on a Chevron between three Roſes *Gules*, two Swords Points downward, and conjoined at the Pomels, of the *Field*, hilted and pomelled *Or*.

(99) *Gules*, two Swords in Saltire, Points downward *Argent*, hilted and pomelled *Or*, and a ſiniſter Hand coup'd in Baſe pointing upward, of the *Second*, belong'd to a Family of the Name of *Scrimgeor*.

(99) Lord *Rae*; *Azure*, on a Chevron between three Bears Heads *Argent*, muſled *Gules*, a Buck's Head betwixt two Hands, each graſping a Dagger *Proper*, and all coup'd.

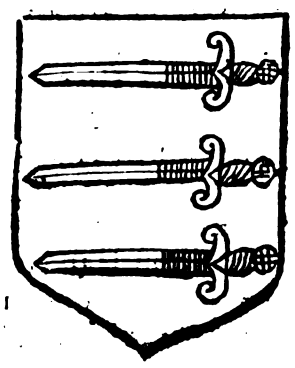


"The Field is *Gules*, "three Swords in Pale, "*Argent*, an Ineſcutcheon "of the *Second*, charged "with a ſiniſter Hand "couped at the Wriſt as "the *Firſt*. This was the "Paternal Coat-Armour "of Sir *Symon Clark* of "*Salford*, in the County "of *Warwick*, Knight and Baronet, ſometime "Cofferer to King *James*, who deriveth his Deſ-"cent from *Anketell de Wood-Church* in the "County of *Kent*.



'He beareth *Sable*, 3 'Swords in Pale, two 'with their Points down-'ward, and the Middle-'moſt upwards, by the 'Name of *Rawline*. There 'are, beſides theſe, diverſe 'other Forms of Bearing 'of Swords, as three 'Swords Points in Point, 'in Bend, Barr, *&c.* I find another Coat of 'like Charge and Name, but diverſely born 'from this; as by following Examples will ap-'pear.

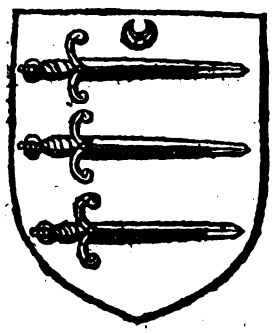
(99) *Scheires*; *Gules*, three Swords in Feſs, with their Points to the Baſe of the Eſcutcheon *Argent*, hilted and pomelled *Or*.



"He beareth *Gules*, 3 "Swords extended Barr-"ways, their Points to-"wards the dexter Part "of the Eſcutcheon *Ar-"gent*, the Hilts and Po-"mels *Or*, by the Name "of *Chute*, and is the "Bearing of *Chaloner Chute* "of the *Vine* in *Hantſhire*, "Eſq; a worthy Succeſ-

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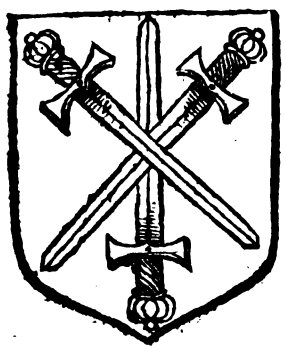
" for of his Father's Vertues, who was a Gentle-
" man of much Eminence and Knowledge in his
" Practice of the Laws."



'The Field is *Sable*, 'three Swords Barr-ways, 'their Points towards the 'ſiniſter Part of the Eſ- 'cutcheon *Argent*, the 'Hilts and Pomels *Or*, a 'Creſcent for a Difference, 'by the Name of *Raw- 'lyns*;" " and is the Coat " of *Thomas Rawlyns* of " *Kilreege* in the Pariſh of *Langarram* in *Here-* " *fordſhire*, Eſq;" It was exemplified to *Thomas Rawlen* of the City of *Hereford*, M. D. by *William Camden* Clarencieux, *Anno* 1610. 'This 'Coat is alſo born by *Robert Rawlyns* of the 'Middle Temple, Eſq;

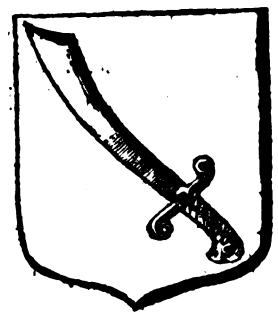


'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'Swords conjoined at the 'Pomels in Feſs, their 'Points extended into the 'Corners of the Eſcu- 'tcheon *Argent*, by the 'Name of *Stapleton*. The 'Galateans inſtead of ordi- 'nary Swords, uſed a Kind 'of two-handed or baſtard long Sword, which they faſtned with Chains to their right Sides. A like Manner of faſt- ning our Swords to our right Sides, was in Uſe with our Horſemen in *England*, in the Time of King *Edward* the Third, as may be ſeen by the Great Seal then uſed. It is a reproachful 'Thing for a Knight to be diſarmed of his 'Sword in Battel; *Quia ſi gladio ſpoliaretur, 'omnem perderet honorem militiæ & Privile- 'gium.*

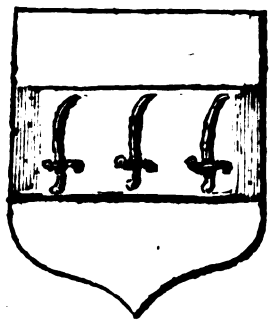


'He beareth *Azure*, 3 'Swords, one in Pale Point 'upward, ſurmounted of 'the other two, placed 'Saltire-ways Points 'downward *Argent*, by 'the Name of *Norton*.

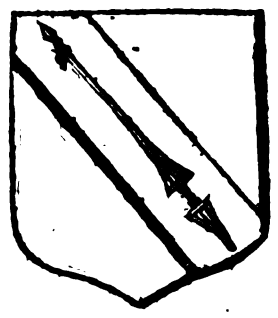
" A certain *Laconian*, " when his Son found fault " with his Sword, that it " was too ſhort, made this Anſwer, *Idcirco par-* " *vum datur forti viro, ut addat greſſum: There-* " *fore is a ſhort Sword given to a Man of Courage,* " *that he may lengthen the ſame with a Step.* Mean- " ing thereby, that becauſe his Sword was ſhort, " he ſhould approach ſo much the nearer to his " Enemy, and ſo might he make the ſame long " enough; ſo may he buckle with him Hand to " Hand, and perhaps wreſt the Weapon out of " the Adverſary's Hand, to his great Credit: " *Glorioſum enim eſt victoriæ genus, ab eo cum quo* " *decertas Arma capere*, It is a Praiſe-worthy " Thing for a Man to bereave or deſpoil his " Enemy of his Arms or Weapons; yea, ſo glo- " rious is it reckoned, as that many Men ha- " ving poſſeſſed themſelves with their Enemy's " Weapons, either by Surprize or Slaughter, " have uſed the ſame and none other all the " Days of their Life; as appeareth (in Part) " 1 *Maccab.* 3. 12. *So* Judas *took their ſpoils, and* " *took alſo* Apolonius's *Sword, and fought with it* " *all his Life long.*



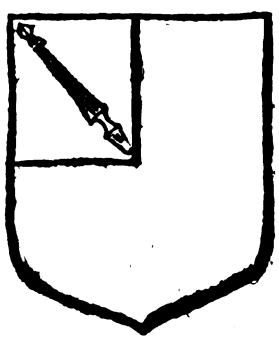
" He beareth *Azure*, a " Curtelax in Bend *Pro-* " *per*, garniſhed *Or*. This " Coat pertaineth to the " Family of *Tatnall* in the " County of *Cheſter*; and " is now born by *William* " *Tatton* of *Withenſhaw*, " Eſq; The old *Britains*, " our Anceſtors, were " wont to wear a ſhort and broad Sword; ſo " did the *Spartans* alſo, whom, when one of " their Enemies mocked for ſo ſhort a Wea- " pon, it was replied, *That it was not ſo ſhort, but* " *it could reach into their Hearts as often as they met* " *in the Field.*



Argent, on a Feſs *Gules*, three Curtelaxes or Cut- laſhes erected of the *Firſt*, Hilts *Or*, was granted to *Robert Cheſter* of *Lee* in the County of *Eſſex*, by Sir *John Borough*, *Feb.* 1639.



Or, on a Bend *Sable*, a Tilting Spear of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Shakeſpear*, and was given by *William Dethick* Garter, to *William Shakeſpear* the renowned Poet.

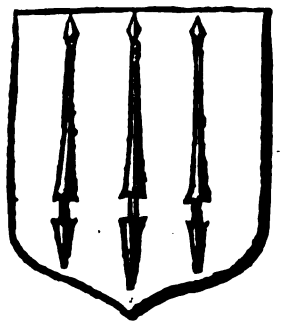


" He beareth *Argent*, on " a Quarter *Gules*, a Spear " in Bend *Or*, by the " Name of *Knight*, *Hy-* " *bern*. It was the Man- " ner of the *Romans* to be- " ſtow Spears upon the " valiant and well-deſer- " ving Soldiers in recom- " pence of their acceptable " Service performed. To this End and Pur- " poſe (as *Feſtus Pompeius* ſuppoſeth) becauſe the " Spear is the Perfection of martial Affairs and " imperial Juriſdiction: And for that it was a " Cuſtom to make Sale of Captives under the " ſame; as alſo to make them, and ſuch Soldiers " as

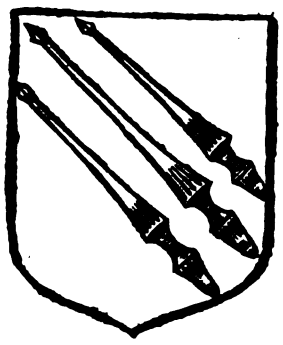
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" as had tranſgreſſed the military Diſcipline " (whereupon they were diſarmed of their mi- " litary Belt, and received the ignominious " Name of *Diſcincti)* to paſs the Yoke; the " Firſt, for that they were brought into Subje- " ction by Force; the Other, for Tranſgreſſion " of the Laws Military.

" This Yoke conſiſteth of three Spears, where- " of Two were pitched upright, and the Third " was bound croſs-ways to them both; under " this Yoke were both enforced to paſs, that " their Reproach might be the greater.



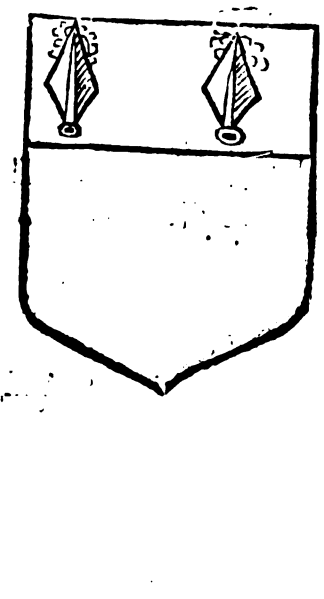
He beareth *Gules*, three Tilting Spears, two and one, erected in Pale *Or*, Heads *Argent*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *May*, in the Year 1607, to —— *Amherſt* of *Kent*.



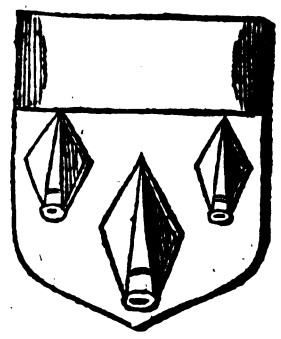
' He beareth *Azure*, ' three Launces in Bend ' *Or*, armed *Argent*, by ' the Name of *Carlowe*. ' It was a Cuſtom among ' the *Romans*, when they ' did undertake any law- ' ful Wars, after Denial of ' Reſtitution demanded of ' Things unlawfully ta- ' ken, or Satisfaction for ' Wrongs offered, that the King of Arms (to ' whom the denouncing of Battel and Defiance ' did properly appertain) ſhould, among other ' Ceremonies, throw a Spear, headed with Iron, ' imbrued with Blood, and ſcorched with Fire, ' into the Soil of that People againſt whom ſuch ' War was denounced; to notify unto them, ' that they would ſeverely proſecute them with ' Fire and Force, for the Wrong by them com- ' mitted.

He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron *Ermine*, between three Spear-heads on their Launces, broken off ſhort *Argent*, by the Name of *Pennyman*. This Coat was confirm'd by *William Segar* Norroy, the 11th of *May* 1599, to *Thomas Pennyman* of *Ormesby* in the County of *York*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *William Pennyman* of *Mourton* in the ſaid County, who was Son and Heir of *Robert Pennyman*, Eſq;

Her. Off. int. M. S. de Com. Ebor.

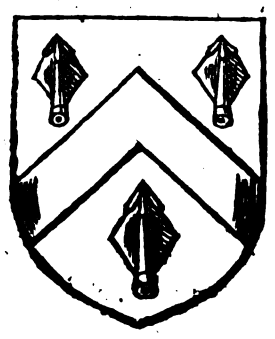


" *Argent*, on a Chief " *Vert*, 2 Spears Heads " of the *Field*, *guttæ de* " *ſang*, by the Name " of *Brodrick*; and is " the Paternal Coat- " Armour of Sir *Allen* " *Brodrick* of *Wandſ-* " *worth* in the County " of *Surry*, Kt.



" He beareth *Argent*, " 3 Spears Heads *Gules*, " a Chief *Azure*. This " Coat-Armour belong- " eth to *Robert Reyce* of " *Preſton* in the County " of *Suffolk*, Eſq; a wor- " thy Gentleman, whoſe " great Charge and Care " in collecting and pre- " ſerving the Antiquities of that County merits " a large *Encomium*.

Gules, three Spears Heads *Argent*, with a Chief *Ermine*, is born by the Name of *Johnſon*, and was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *June*, in the Year 1604, to ..... *Johnſon* of the *Tower*.



' He beareth *Sable*, a ' Chevron between three ' Spears Heads *Argent*, ' their Points embrued ' *Proper*, by the Name of ' *Morgan*. *Alexander* the ' *Great* compared an Ar- ' my without a good Cap- ' tain, to a Spear without ' a ſtrong Head: For that ' as the Shaft of the Spear could have little Force ' without the Head, though it be much larger ' than it; ſo the greateſt Army can little avail ' without the Orders and Direction of a valiant ' Leader.

Sable, a Chevron between three Spears Heads *Argent*, was the Coat of *John Urmſton* of *Weſt Lyghe*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Richard Starkey* of *Stretton* in the County of *Cheſter*, by whom (ſaith *Glover)* they have Iſſue *Richard*, *John*, and *Agnes*; which *Agnes* was married to *Henry Cratterton* of *Mancheſter*.

Collection *of the* North. *per* Cheſt. or per Glover in M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 2.



Or, a Dragon rampant with Wings inverted *Vert*, on a Chief *Gules*, three Spears Heads *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Southland*, and was aſſigned by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *June*, in the Year 1604, to Sir *William Southland* of *Kent*.

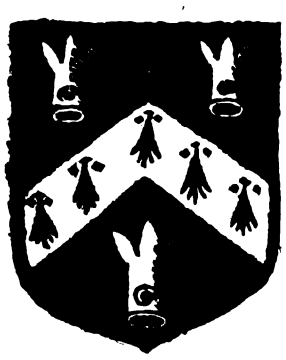
Azure, a Saltire voided between four Spears Heads erected *Or*, is the Coat-Armour pertaining to *Wynham Harbin* of *Newton* near *Teovil* in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; This Coat was granted by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *May* 1612, to *Robert Harbyn* of *Newton* aforeſaid.

Vide Her. Off. in Viſit. Som. mark'd C. 22. fo. 274. b.

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" As concerning the Quantity or Weight of " Spears Heads, we find them in all Ages an- " ſwerable to the Strength of the Perſons that " were to manage them: So we read that the " Spear-head of *Goliah*, that encountered with " *David*, weigh'd Six hundred Shekles of Iron, " which was correſpondent to his Spear, that " was reſembling, for bigneſs, to a Weaver's " Beam; as alſo to the Hugeneſs of his Stature, " which was ſix *Cubits and a hands breadth*, " 1 *Sam.* 17. 4. Alſo we read of *Iſhbibenob* the " Son of *Haraphah* (of the Race of the Giants) " *whoſe head of his ſpear weighed three hundred* " *ſhekels of braſs, even he being girded with a* " *new ſword thought to have ſlain* David.

' Now I ſhall, I hope, without any great ' Breach of Method, demonſtrate the Bearing ' in Armoury of ſome Part of a Tilt-ſpear or ' Tilt-ſtaff, call it which you pleaſe: Which ' Kind of Weapon or Inſtrument, although it ' be not of any Uſe in the Wars, yet, the well- ' managing thereof, maketh a Man the more ' expert for military Service on Horſeback, and ' therefore may challenge to be ranked among ' martial Weapons managed with the Hand.



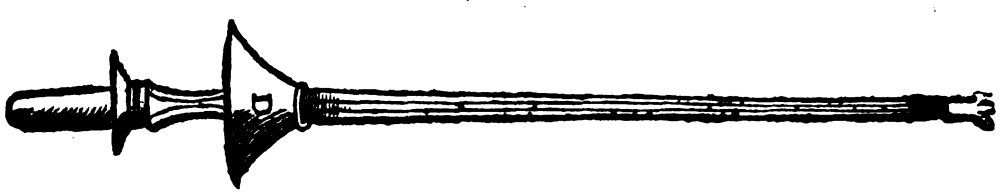
" He beareth *Sable*, a " Chevron *Ermine*, be- " tween three Cronels of " a Tilt-ſpear *Argent*, by " the Name of *Wiſeman*.

He beareth *Sable*, a Chevron between three Cronels of a Tilt-ſpear *Argent*, by the Name of *Wiſeman*, and was the Coat of Sir *Robert Wiſeman*, Advocate to his Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, as I find them ſo admitted the 24th of *April* 1671, in the 23d Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, in his Confirmation-Patent to *Richard Wiſeman*, Eſq; Kinſman of the ſaid Sir *Robert*.

' Theſe Cronels or Coronets (for I find them ' called by both theſe Names) are the Iron ' Heads of Tilt-ſpears, or Tilt-ſtafs, which ' uſually have ſix or eight Mourns (for ſo are ' thoſe little piked Things called which are on ' the Top or Head of this Cronel or Coronet) ' three of which appear in each of theſe, the ' other three which are not here ſeen, can- ' not be demonſtrated by the Art of Cutting " or Painting. Some have termed, or rather " miſtermed theſe Cronels, Burrs; for the Con- " futation of which Error, I have cauſed the " true Figure of a Tilt-ſtaff or Tilt-ſpear to be " here preſented unto your View without the " Vamplet.



" *(A)* Sheweth unto you the Burr, which is a " broad Ring of Iron behind the Hand, or Place " made for the Hand; which Burr is brought " unto the Reſt, when the Tilter chargeth his " Spear or Staff. *(B)* Sheweth the Hand, or " Place for the Hand. *(C)* Demonſtrateth the " Cronel, Cronet, or Coronet, which occaſion- " eth this Diſcourſe; and this next Figure ma- " keth plain unto you, what the Vamplet of a " Tilt-ſpear or Tilt-ſtaff is.



" This Vamplet, demonſtrated by the Letter " *(D)* is of Steel, and is uſed for the Safe-guard " of the Tilter's Hand, and is taken off, and " put on to the Staff or Spear at Pleaſure.

" And

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" And for the further clearing of this Point, " it is expreſs'd in the Charge, from the Ma- " ſter of the Armoury to the Yeoman of the " Tilt-ſtaffs, thus,

" Tilt-ſtaffs with Co- " ronets and Burrs { Serviceable —— / Unſerviceable ——

" Vamplets { Serviceable —— / To be repaired —— / Unſerviceable ——

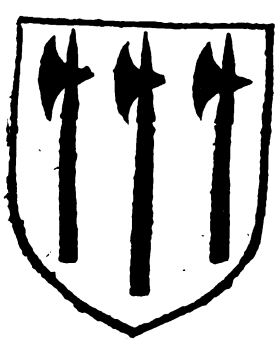
" Expreſſing the particular Numbers of every " of them.

" And in an ancient Book remaining in the " Office of Arms, I find *Wiſeman*'s Coat blazon- " ed, a Chevron between three Cronels.

" I could here, if it would ſuit with my in- " tended Brevity, enter into a large Diſcourſe " of the noble and Knight-like Exerciſe of Tilt- " ing, which is the School of Chivalry and " Horſemanſhip, without the Knowledge where- " of the Horſeman in the Wars can do little " good Service.

" Tilting is called *Hippomachia* from the Greek " Words ἱππὸς, i. *Equus*, and μαχὴ, i. *Pugna*: " It is alſo called by the Latins, *Ludus militaris*, " or *Ludus Trojæ*; for *Troy* was the Place " where it was firſt invented, as ſome are of " Opinion.

" Diverſe Statutes and Ordinances have been " made by the Commands of former Kings of " this Realm concerning Royal Juſts and Tilt- " ings within this Kingdom, which do ſufficient- " ly prove their former Uſe to have been more " frequent than now they are; and it is much " to be wiſh'd that this Royal and Honourable " Exerciſe might be more frequently practiſed, " to which none are to be admitted as Actors " by the ancient Ordinances, but ſuch as are " well known unto the King of Arms of that " Province where it is to be performed, to be " Gentlemen of Coat-Armour, Blood, and Deſ- " cent: But no more of this at this Time, " which deſerveth rather a Volume than a Page, " for ſetting out its due Commendation and An- " tiquity.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Bills in Pale *Sable*, 'by the Name of *Gibbs*.'

" Theſe are taken by ſome " to be *Daniſh* Hatchets.

" To this Head muſt be " referred all Glaves, Par- " tizans, Clubs, Pole-axes, " and whatſoever other " Weapons of like Kind, " wherewith we do either aſſail or repulſe our " Enemies by encountering them at Handy- " ſtrokes. The brown Bill is a notable Wea- " pon for Execution, and hath been of great " Uſe in military Services, but now near anti- " quated, if not altogether, ſince the Musket " and Caliver have come in Uſe.

Azure, three Bills or Battle-Axes *Or*, was the Coat of *John Dennis*, who married *Dorothy* alias *Mary*, Daughter of *Anthony Moncks* of *Powder-ing*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *William*, *Philip*, *Jane*, *Katherine*, and *Chriſtian*. *Jane* was married to *Richard Dennys* of ——— in the County of *Suſſex*.

The ſaid *John* was Son of *Nicholas*, Son of *William*, the Son of *John Dennys*, whoſe Prede- ceſſors (as was he himſelf, and thoſe already mention'd) were ſeated at *Orleigh* in the County of *Devon* for many Generations, being deſcend- ed from Sir *Robert Dacus* alias *Dennys* of *Orleighe* aforeſaid.

This Coat, with an Annulet for a Difference *Or*, pertain'd alſo to *John Dennys* of *Mallcott*, Gent. who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Barry* of *Wynſcott*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *William*, *Nicho- las*, and *Henry*; alſo *E*———, *Robert*, *Philip*, *Anne*, and *E*———; which *John Dennys* was Son of *William*, the Son of *Henry*, both of *Mall- cott* aforeſaid: *Henry* was Son of *Richard*, the Son of *Henry*, who was fifth Son of *John Dennys* of *Orleighe* aforeſaid, Eſq;

Grafton, *fol.* 36.

Ermine, three Bills *Sable*, pertain'd to Sir *Ro- bert Dennys* of *Holcombe* in the County of *De- von*, Kt. who for his firſt Wife married *Mary*, Daughter of *John Blount*, Baron *Mountjoye*, and had Iſſue *Anne* and *Gertenda*, two Daughters. He afterwards married *Margaret*, Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *William Godolphyn* alias *Godolcan* of *Godolcan* in the County of *Cornwall*, Kt. and had Iſſue *Thomas*, and *Peter*; alſo *Elizabeth*, *Margaret*, *Philippa*, and *Mary*.

Thomas Dennys the Eldeſt, Son and Heir, married ——— Daughter of *William Pawlet* Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, and had Iſſue two Daughters.

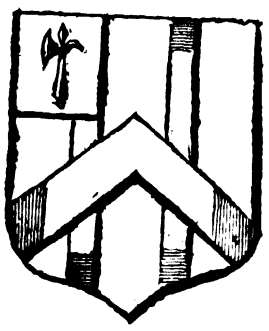
This Sir *Robert Holcombe* aforeſaid, was eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Dennys*, Kt. of the ſaid Place, and by his ſecond Wife; which Sir *Thomas* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Thomas Dennys*, Eſq; (younger Brother of *Gilbert Den- nys*, who had Iſſue but one Daughter (by Name *Radigunda*) his ſole Heir, who was married to *Robert Gifford* of *Yeo*, in the County of *Devon*, Eſq;) which *Gilbert* and *Thomas* were Sons of *Thomas Dennys* of *Holcombe*, Eſq; *Gilbert*, by his firſt Wife, which was *Alice* alias *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Bamfeild* of *Poltimore*, Kt. and *Thomas* by his Second, who was *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Robert Hatch* of *Wolley*. This *Tho- mas* (their Father) was Son and Heir of *Walter*, the Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *Walter* of *Giddicoke*, within the Hundred of *Black Torrington* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who was Son and Heir of Sir *John Dennys*, Kt. the Son and Heir of *Walter Dennys* of *Giddicoke* aforeſaid.

N. B. That

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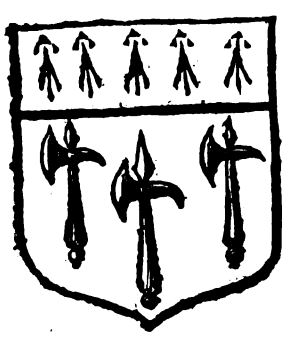
N. B. That in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. *Thomas Dennys* of *Holcombe*, bare for his Arms the aforeſaid Coat, with a Bordure engrail'd *Gules*, at which Time, *viz.* in the fifth Year of the ſaid King's Reign, the ſame King Knighted him.

Graſton, *fol.* 45.

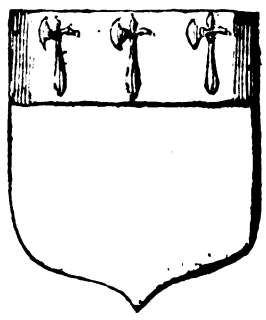


He beareth *Argent*, two Pallets *Sable*, over all a Chevron *Gules*, on a Canton of the *Third*, a Battle-Axe erected *Or*, by the Name of *Dawſon*. This Coat was confirm'd by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 12th of *Jan.* 1663-4, in the 15th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II. to *John Dawſon* of *Sutterbery* in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſq; (Barriſter of the *Inner-Temple*) at the Date hereof reſident at *Callaynie Court* in the County of *Tiperary* and *Limerick* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; which ſaid *John Dawſon*, in the Time of the Rebellion, actively employ'd himſelf in the Service of King *Charles* I. and therein raiſed, at his own Charge, a Troop of Horſe, in the Regiment of *Ralph Eure*, under the Command of *William* Marqueſs of *Newcaſtle*; which being broken, he deſerted not the Service, but continued in the Quality of a Reformade under the Lord *Bellaſis* until the Condition of *Newark*; was diverſe Times taken Priſoner, and forced to compound at three Years Value for his Eſtate, and then a 25th Part was extorted from him; notwithſtanding which, he deſerted not his Loyalty, but follow'd the Fortune of King *Charles* the Second into foreign Parts, till Neceſſity forced him home, where he no ſooner arriv'd but was made Priſoner, and threatned with Death; but at length being releaſed with great Security, he return'd privately into *Ireland* and apply'd himſelf to the Practice of the Law, wherein he omitted no fit Occaſion to advance the Intereſt and Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

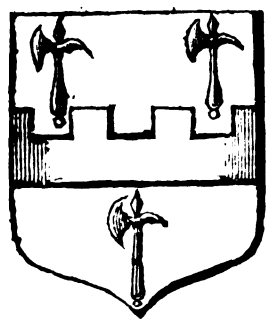
(𝔑) *Wright*; *Azure*, three broad Axes *Argent*, two and one.



Gules, three Battle-Axes *Or*, a Chief *Ermine*, is born by the Name of *Sheppard*, and was confirm'd to Dr. *Allen Sheppard* of *Buckingham*, by *William Camden*, the 23d of *February* 1615.

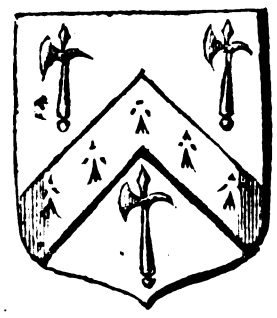


He beareth *Argent*, on a Chief *Gules*, three Battle-Axes *Or*, by the Name of *Shepard*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in the Year 1598, to *Robert Shepard* of *Kerby-Ledon* in *Norfolk*.



Argent, a Feſs embattel'd between three Battle-Axes *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Baynbrigge*, and was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 14th of *February* 1583, in the 26th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Baynbrigge* of *Lockington* in the County of *Leiceſter*, deſcended from the Family of *Baynbrigge* of the North.

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſh. Num. 844.

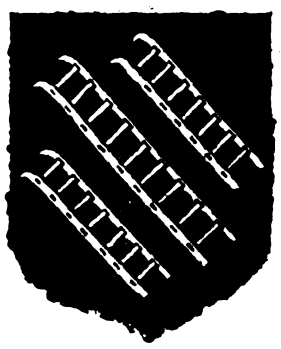


Argent, a Chevron *Ermine*, between three Battle-Axes *Sable*, was confirmed, or (rather) granted to *William Baynbrige* of *Derby* in the County of *Derby*, Gent. by *William Flower* Norroy, the 20th of *November* 1582, in the 24th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. *Num.* 844.

(𝔒) *Eccles* of *Kildonan*; *Argent*, two Halberts in Saltire *Azure*.

(𝔊) *Rankine* of *Orchardhead* in *Scotland*; *Gules*, a Boar's Head eraſed between a Launce iſſuing out of the dexter Baſe, and a *(Lochaber)* Axe out of the Siniſter, both erected in Pale, all *Argent*.



'He beareth *Sable*, 3 'Scaling-Ladders in Bend 'Argent, by the Name of 'Shipſtowe.

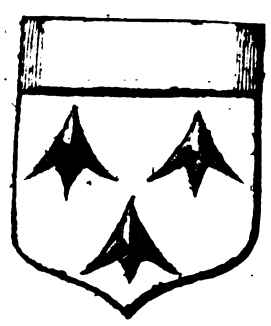
Sable,

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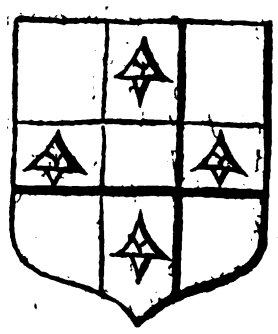


Sable, on a Pile *Argent*, a Cheval-Trap of the *First*, is born by the Name of *Kerridge*, and was granted to *Thomas Kerridge*, the 17th of *June* 1629, by Sir *Richard St. George* Clarencieux.

This is an Instrument which the Ancients used to disperse over the Ground to annoy and break the Enemies Horse, or to keep them off. Its Points are so contriv'd, as that, cast them how you please, one is directly upright for Mischief; and its Size is so small, that it was not easy to know where they were strew'd, being hid in almost the shortest Grass to be found on a Common.



Or, three Cheval-Traps and a Chief *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Devicke*, and was confirm'd to *William Devicke* of *Guernsey*, by *William Camden*, in *April* 1612.



Azure, on a Cross quarter pierced *Or*, four Cheval-Traps or Cal-traps of the *Field*, is the Arms of *Ball*, and was born lawfully by *William Ball* of *Lincoln's Inn*, one of the four Attorneys in the Office of Pleas in the *Exchequer*.

Vid. Visit. de Civit. Lond. Anno 1634, mark'd C. 24. fo. 499. b.

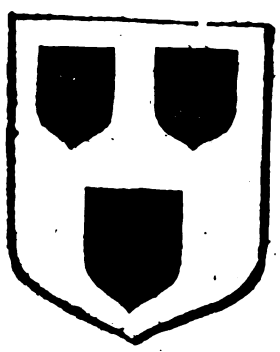
He beareth *Or*, on a Cross *Azure*, five Cheval-Traps of the *Field*, by the Name of *Garter*, and was confirm'd or granted to *Barnard Garter* of *Brigstock* in the County of *Northampton* (Son and Heir of a second Son of Sir *William Garter*) by Sir *William Segar* Garter King of Arms, the 2d of *July*, in the 10th Year of the Reign of King *James* the First.

Vide Her. Off. Lond. *C.* 24. fo. 569. b.

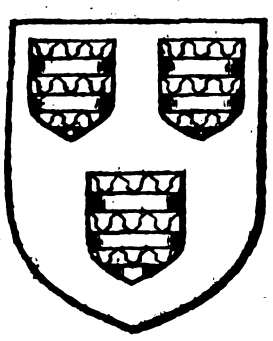
'To this Head must all other martial Instruments of these Natures (not hitherto handled) be reduced, whether they pertain to Order and Direction, or else to Execution, and bestowed under their particular Heads, according to the Propriety of their several Kinds.

CHAP. XV.

'OF Weapons Invasive or Offensive we have formerly discoursed: Now come we to the Handling of the other Member, comprehending Weapons Defensive born in Coat-Armour. Of these some do serve for Defence only, others serve both for Defence and Habit also. Of the former Sort are such as next ensue, and their like.



"He beareth *Argent*, "three Escutcheons *Sable*. "This was the Coat-Armour of Sir *John de* "*Loudham* or *Lowdham*, "Knight, Owner of the "Mannor of *Lowdham* in "*Suffolk*, in the Time of "*Edward* the Third: It is "now quartered by the "before-mentioned *Samuel Bleverhasset*, Esq; now "Lord of the same Mannor. Unto Dame *Jone*, "the Relict of this Sir *John Loudham*, did Sir *Edmond de Ufford*, Kt. Brother of *Robert de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, Sir *Robert Bacon*, Kt. and "*Robert de Prestone*, by their Deed with their "several Seals of their Arms thereunto affixed, "Release, in the Two and fortieth Year of *Edward* the Third, their Right in certain Lands, "&c. in *Herksteed*, *Holbroke*, *Wolferston*, and "other Towns in *Suffolk*.



'He beareth *Or*, three 'Escutcheons Barry of six '*Vaire* and *Gules*, by the 'Name of *Mounchensey*.

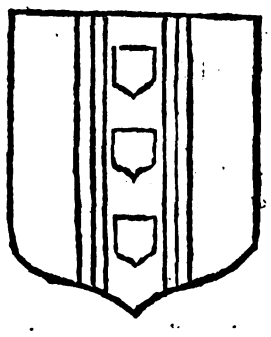
'A *Lacedemonian* Dame, 'having a Son entring into military Profession, at 'his Departure gave him 'a Shield, and therewithal 'used these Words; *Fili 'aut hunc, aut super hunc.* Thereby admonishing him briefly so to bear himself in Battel, 'that either he should return with Victory, 'bringing his Shield with him, or should valiantly die, and so be brought home dead 'upon the same. Touching Signs in ancient 'Times depicted upon Shields, I have spoken 'enough.

(F) *Sheild* of that *Ilk*; *Gules*; on a Bend engrail'd *Or*, three Escutcheons *Sable*.

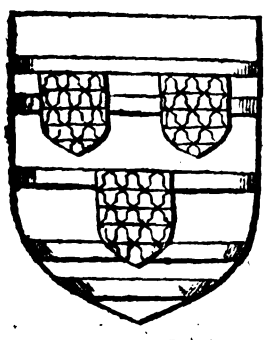
(G) *Moncurre* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a Fess between three Escutcheons *Gules*.

Sable,

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Sable, on a Pale cottiſed *Or*, three Eſcutcheons *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Kelſey*, and was granted to *John Kelſey* of *Chelmesford* in *Eſſex*, and *Henry Kelſey* his Brother, Gent. and to all the Iſſue of *George Kelſey* of *Thorp* in the ſaid County, their Father, by Sir *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the 24th of *June* 1634.

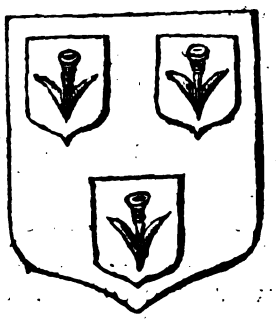


'He beareth *Or*, a Bar-'rulet between two Barrs 'Gemels *Gules*, three 'Eſcutcheons *Vaire*, by 'the Name of *Gamolle*. 'This was the Coat-Ar-'mour of *Alanus de Ga-'moll*, Kt. that lived about 'the Time of *Edward* the 'Third, King of *England*. 'By occaſion of which Name I am put in Mind 'of a Gentleman of the ſame Name, but of a 'different Family, as may appear by his Coat-'Armour, the ſame being *Or*, three Mallets *Sa-'ble*; of whom I find mention in an Inquiſi-'tion taken in the County of *Cheſter*, *Anno* 13 *Ed-'wardi* 3. *in hæc verba*; *Compertum eſt, quod Hen-'ricus Filiquham de Gamul tenet dimidium unius 'feodi militis in Storton, &c.* from whom is deſ-'cended *Edmond Gamull*, Eſq; one of the Alder-'men of the City of *Cheſter*; whoſe Endeavours 'and good Services done to the Commonwealth 'there, deſerves to be recorded, as well in re-'ſpect of his particular Actions, as the good 'Example he hath left for thoſe who ſhall come 'after him.

Ermine, five Barrulets *Gules*, over all three Eſcutcheons *Or*, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 8th of *February* 1587, in the 30th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Bartholomew Hall* of *Ipſwych* in the County of *Suffolk*, which *Bartholomew* married *Chriſtian*, Daughter of *Richard Brook* (Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*) and had Iſſue *Thomas Hall*, eldeſt Son, aged 25, *Anno* 1588, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Clynch*, one of the Juſtices of her Majeſty's Pleas —— by whom he had a Daughter *Mary*.

The 2d Son was *Robert*, and the 3d Child a Daughter *Elizabeth*. The aforeſaid *Bartholomew* had a Brother *Thomas Hall*, who was of *London* and living *Anno* 1588; he was one of the Executors to Mr. *Sackford*, Maſter of the Requeſts, and married *Anne*, Daughter of *John Ward* of *Stanton* in the County of *Hertford*, and by her had Iſſue three Sons and three Daughters, *viz. Thomas*, eldeſt Son, aged 13, 1588, *Henry* 2d, and *Edward* 3d Son: The Daughters were *Anne*, *Elizabeth*, and *Katherine*.

Note, That *Bartholomew* and *Thomas* abovenam'd, were Sons of *Thomas Hall* of *Ipſwych* aforeſaid, and of *Coggeſhall* in the County of *Eſſex*, Clerk of the Hamper in the Court of *Chancery*; which *Thomas* was the Son of *Thomas Hall*, who came from *Shirburne* in *Yorkſhire* to dwell at *Ipſwych* in *Suffolk*, which *Shirburne* was the Seat of his Fathers.



Or, three Eſcutcheons *Sable*, each charg'd with a broad Arrow-head of the *Field*, is born by the Name of *Parker*, and was granted to *Henry Parker* of *Fryth-hall* in *Eſſex*, Gent. by Sir *Chriſtopher Barker* Garter, the 21ſt of *February* 1537, in the 29th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth.

(ℭ) *Reid* of *Collingſton* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Sable*, member'd, beak'd, and charg'd on the Breaſt with an Eſcutcheon *Gules*.

(ℜ) *Geddes* of *Rachin*; *Gules*, an Ineſcutcheon *Argent*, between three Pyke or Geds Heads coup'd *Or*.

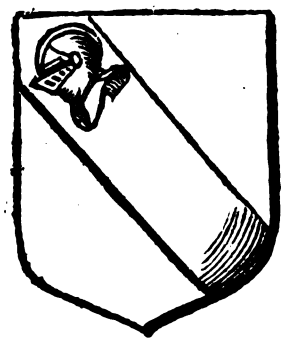
" Like as the Shield ſerved in the Battel for a " Defence and Safe-guard of the Body of Sol-" diers againſt Blows and Wounds: Even ſo in " Time of Peace, the ſame being hang'd up, it " did ſhield and defend the Owner againſt the " malevolent Detractions of the envious Sort, " who do labour to deprave Mens beſt Actions, " they themſelves never endeavouring any that " were laudable; whereby they do verify in " themſelves that moſt true, and no leſs appro-" ved Saying of *Lipſius*, *Livor & invidia bono-" rum operum ſunt impedimenta, aut venena*: For " if they cannot hinder them from paſſing, they " will labour to corrode them with their ve-" nomous Teeth of Detraction after they be " paſſed. Beſides, theſe Shields which we call " Arms ſuſpenſe, do (withal) not only poſſeſs, " but alſo beautify the Room with a military " Ornament; wherein each Man's particular " Arms are expreſſed at this Day, and the Hel-" mets and Creſts, conſiſting of Crowns, Horns, " and Wings of Fowls affixed upon them, " are placed above the Shields, *Lazius lib.* 9. " 934.

'Now will we exemplify ſuch as are for De-'fence and Habit alſo.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'cloſe Helmet *Gules*, by 'the Name of *Kingley*. 'It was the Manner of 'the *Romans* in their War-'fare to cover the Ha-'bergions and Head-'pieces of thoſe that were 'called *Levis armatura mi-'lites*,

'*lites*, or light harneſſed Soldiers (whether they 'were Horſe or Foot) with the Skins of Bears; 'like as it was of the ancient *Grecians* to cover 'their Heads with Otters Skins inſtead of Hel-'mets; and both of them to one End, namely, 'That thereby they ſhould ſeem to be more 'terrible and ghaſtly in the Sight of their Ene-'mies, and their Enemies Eye being occupied 'in admiration of the Strangeneſs of ſuch Ha-'bits, they might be the leſs able to attend 'their Fight, and ſo (with more facility and 'leſs danger to themſelves) be the more eaſily 'overcome.



'He beareth *Argent*, on 'a Bend *Gules*, an Hel-'met in the dexter Point '*Or*, by the Name of '*Trayton*.

This Coat was confirmed to *Thomas Treton* alias *Trayton* of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, Son of *Thomas* of the ſame Place, the Son of *James* who came into *Suſſex temp. H. 7.* and was Son of *Charles Trayton* alias *Treton* of *Chere*, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, *William Camden* Clarencieux, and *Richard St. George* Norroy.

Her. Off. Suſſex, C. 27. p. 21.

'The Helmet thus placed, and being a chief 'Part of military Habit, may rather ſeem to 'be a Reward for Service, than an ordinary 'Charge, and of itſelf may betoken Wiſdom 'as well as Valour.



Sable, a cloſe Helmet between three Pheons *Argent*, was the Coat of *John Wyn Dolben* of *Denbigh*, who married *Katherine*, Daughter of *Hugh ap Rees, ap William, ap Ithell Vychan* of *Diſſer* or *Diſſert*, by whom he had Iſſue *John Wyn Dolben* Son and Heir, (who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *William Middleton* of *Greenecoh*) *William* 2d, *Henry* 3d, *Peter* 4th, *David* 5th, (one *David Dolben*, D. D. became Biſhop of *Bangor* 1632) *Richard* 6th, *Robert* 7th, and *John* 8th Son.

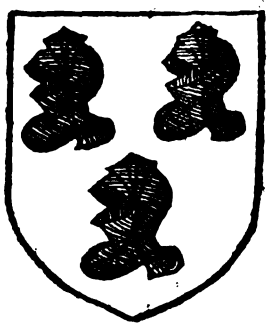
Note, That the firſt *John Wyn Dolben* abovenam'd was Son and Heir of *Robert Wyn Dolben*, the Son and Heir of *Robert Dolben*, the Son and Heir of *Robert Dolben*, all of *Denbigh* aforeſaid.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood, mark'd F. 3. fol. 68.

(M) *Monro* of *Foulis*; *Or*, an Eagle perching on a Helmet *Gules*. The Same, within a Bordure embattel'd of the *Second*, was the Coat of Sir *George Monro* Lieutenant-General.



'He beareth *Gules*, 2 'Helmets in Chief *Ar-'gent*, and a Wheatſheaf 'in Baſe *Or*, by the Name 'of *Cholmeley*; and is the 'Coat of Sir *Hugh Cholme-'ley* of *Whitby* in *York-'ſhire*, Baronet; and is 'alſo born by *Thomas* '*Cholmeley*, or *Cholmond-'ley*, of *Vale Royal* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;



'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Helmets with their 'Beavers open *Sable*, by 'the Name of *Miniet*. 'The Bearing of the Hel-'mets after theſe ſeveral 'Manners (to wit) ſome-'times cloſe beavered, and 'other times with their 'Beavers open, have their 'ſeveral Significations; thoſe of Action, and 'theſe of Ceſſation. So much briefly of their 'diverſe Bearing, as for the preſent may ſuffice. 'Of the Reaſons of ſuch their Bearings I ſhall 'have occaſion to ſpeak hereafter more fitly, 'when I ſhall treat of the Atchievements of the 'particular State of Dignities.

Azure, three Helmets *Or*, was confirm'd to *John Hamby* of *Maltby* next *Louthe*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſq; the 12th of *March* 1568, by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, and ——

M. S. of Grants *in* Aſhm. Num. 844.

(M) *Eccles* of *Southſide*; *Or*, three Helmets, the Beavers open *Proper*.

He beareth *Sable*, three cloſe Helmets *Argent*, garniſhed *Or*, within a Bordure engrailed of the *Second*, by the Name of *Halliday*. This Coat was confirm'd to Sir *Leonard Halliday*, Alderman of *London*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 21ſt of *September* (ſome ſay the 23d) 1605, in the 3d Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

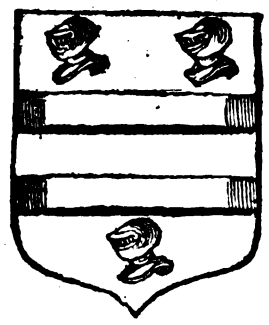
Sable, three Helmets ſide-faced and cloſe, within a Bordure engrail'd *Argent*, with a *Fleur de lis Or* in Feſs, for a Difference, was born by *Barten Holyday*, D. D. and Arch-deacon of *Oxford*, who dy'd at *Eiſley* near *Oxford*, between ſeven and eight in the Morning, the 2d of *October* 1661, and was buried the 5th of the ſame Month, in the Cathedral of *Chriſt-Church*. *Vid. Wood's Hiſt. & Antiq. Oxon. Edit.* 1674, *lib.* 2. *p.* 278. *col.* 2.

He had by his firſt Wife *Elizabeth* (Daughter of *William Wickham* of *Garſingdon*) *William*, who was married, but dy'd without Iſſue at *Abingdon*, but buried in *Garſingdon* Church, the 28th of *January* 1663, alſo *Thomas* who dy'd Iſſueleſs, and *George*; likewiſe a Daughter or two. Af-

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terwards he married *Margaret* (Daughter of—— *Sheppard*, but the Widow of *Francis Dewy*, M. A. and Miniſter of *Chipnam* in *Wilts*) by whom he had Iſſue *Barton Holyday*, and a Daughter. The ſaid *Margaret*, Widow of Dr. *Holyday* of *Eiſley* dy'd the 16th of *December* 1661, and was buried in the Chancel there.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 101.



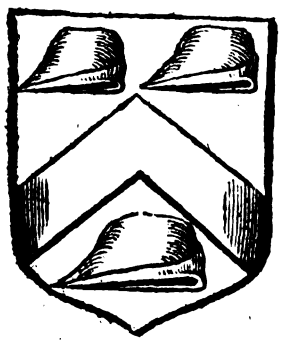
'He beareth *Azure*, 'three Helmets *Or*, be-'tween two Barrs *Argent*, 'by the Name of *Armi-'ger*; and is the Coat-'Armour of Sir *Clement* '*Armiger* of *North-Creak* 'in the County of *Nor-'folk*, Kt. as alſo of *Ga-'briel Armiger* of the ſaid 'Place, and of the *Inner Temple*, *London*, Eſq;



'He beareth *Diamond*, 'a Lyon paſſant gardant '*Topaz*, between three 'Helmets *Pearl*. This is 'the Coat-Armour of the 'Right Honourable *James* 'Earl of *Northampton*, Ba-'ron *Compton* of *Compton*, 'Lord Lieutenant of the 'County of *Warwick*, Con-'ſtable of the *Tower* of *London*, and one of the 'Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy 'Council, *&c.* of which Family are ſeveral 'worthy Branches.

Sable, a Lyon paſſant, and in Chief three Helmets *Or*, is born by the Name of *Knappe*, and was confirm'd or granted to *Henry Knappe* of *Woodcot* in the County of *Oxon*, the 2d of *September* 1669, by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux.

"The true Ornaments of martial Men are a "ſhattered Shield, a dented Helmet, a blunted "Sword, and a wounded Face, all received in "Battel.

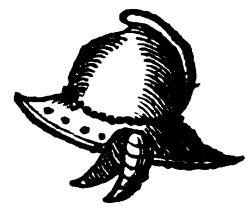


'The Field is *Pearl*, a 'Chevron *Ruby*, between 'three Morions or Steel 'Caps *Saphire*. This is 'the Paternal Coat-Ar-'mour of the Right Ho-'nourable *Robert* Earl of '*Cardigan*, Baron *Brud-'nell* of *Stoughton*, &c.

He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs between three Burgonets or Steel-Caps *Azure*, by the Name of *Evington*. This Coat was alter'd from *Argent*, a Feſs *Azure*, with a File of three Lambeaux, by *William Segar*, Eſq; Garter, by Patent dated the 10th of *October* 1614, in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, to *James Evingaon* alias *Evington* of *Enfield* in the County of *Middleſex*, 2d Son of *Thomas Evingdon* of *Caſwick* in the County of *Lincoln*, which ſaid *Thomas* bare for his Coat the Feſs and Label aboveſaid.

Philpot in his *Villar. Cant. p.* 142, ſays, That the Coat of the *Evingtons* of *Evington-Court*, is alſo a Feſs between three Burgonets.

'This Morion, Steel-Cap, or Scull, was the 'ancient Armour for the Head of a Foot-man 'that ſerv'd in the Wars; it is called a *Morion*, '*quia Mauri hujuſmodi utebantur caſſide.* I con-'feſs this Morion here demonſtrated, differs in 'Form from that which is now in Uſe: And 'becauſe no Bearing in Coat-Armour of a mo-'dern faſhioned Morion at this preſent occurs 'unto my Memony, I have cauſed one of 'them to be cut, as in this next Figure you 'may ſee.





'He beareth *Gules*, 3 'dexter Arms in Pale, vam-'braced and *Proper*, by the 'Name of *Armeſtrong*.

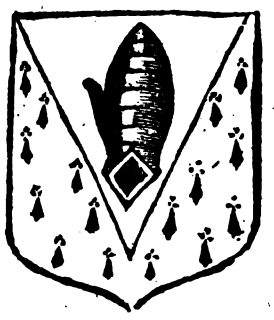
'Well do theſe Arms 'thus fenced, agree with 'the Name of the Bearer; 'for then are the Arms 'beſt fitted for the Per-'formance of high Enter-'prizes, when they are 'thus fortified and made ſtrong againſt all vio-'lent Encounters; for by Means thereof the 'Soldiers are ſo embolden'd, as that nothing 'can daunt them: In which reſpect, Men of 'former Ages reckoned Armour the Members of 'Soldiers, for that the Uſe thereof is no leſs be-'neficial to military Perſons, than are their na-'tural Members.



Argent, a Gauntlet erected in Pale *Sable*, garniſhed *Or*, is born by the Name of *Lacock*, and was confirm'd unto *George Lacock* of *Southwell* in the County of *Nottingham*, deſcended of an ancient Family of that Surname in *Sturton* in the ſaid County, by *Richard St. George*, Eſq; Norroy, *Nov.* 20, 1613, in the 11th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.

Erminois,

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Erminois, on a Pile *Sable*, an old-faſhion'd Gauntlet erected *Or*, lin'd *Gules*. This Coat was granted to *Dancer Hancock* of *London*, Gent. ſometime Eſcheatour for the Counties of *Cambridge* and *Huntington*, and alſo Clerk of the Records in the *Tower* of *London*, by Sir *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the 10th of *April* 1635. in the 11th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt.



'The Field is *Azure*, 'three Gauntlets *Or*, by 'the Name of *Fane*; and 'is the Coat-Armour of 'the Honourable Sir *Fran-* 'cis *Fane* of *Fulbeck* in 'Lincolnſhire, Knight of 'the *Bath*, ſecond Son to 'the Right Honourable 'Francis Earl of *Weſtmore-* 'land. *Panormitanus* maketh mention of one 'Duke *Reynard*, who by an Herald ſent a Gaunt- 'let unto *Alphonſus* King of *Arragon*, and withal 'offered him Battel; who willingly accept- 'ing the ſame, demanded of the Herald, whe- 'ther he challenged him to fight with his Army, 'or in ſingle Combat: Who anſwer'd, *Not with* 'his Army. Whereupon *Alphonſus* aſſign'd a 'Day and Place for the Purpoſe, and came at 'the prefix'd Time; but the Duke fail'd. Such 'is the Law of Arms in caſe of ſingle Combat, 'that the Party defendant ſhall appoint the 'Time and Place for the Performance thereof, 'as witneſſeth *Spigelius* in theſe Words, *Jure* 'belli licet provocato diem & locum Prælii di- 'cere.

'This is to be underſtood in private Challen- 'ges: For otherwiſe it is, where the Comba- 'tants are ſentenced by the publick Magiſtrate 'to fight; in which Caſe, with us in *England*, 'the Time, Place, and Weapons are to be ap- 'pointed by Judges of that Court before whom 'the Matter depends.



'He beareth *Argent*, on 'a Pile *Azure*, three dex- 'ter Gauntlets of the 'Field, by the Name of 'Jolliffe; and is the Coat- 'Armour of *John Jolliffe* 'of the City of *London*, 'Eſquire, Governor of 'the *Muſcovy* Company, 'deſcended from the Fa- 'mily of the *Jolliffes* of *Botham* in *Staffordſhire*.

'This Coat is alſo born by *William Jolliffe* 'of *Carſwall-Caſtle* in *Staffordſhire* aforeſaid, 'Eſquire.

He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron between three Gauntlets *Argent*, by the Name of *Gantlet*. This Coat was alter'd from *Azure*, a Gauntlet *Argent*, on a Chief *Or*, two Roſes *Gules*, by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, by Patent dated the 19th of *July* 1670, in the 22d Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to *William Gantlet* of *Nether-hampton* in the County of *Wilts*, Gent. whoſe Anceſtors bare the aforeſaid Coat. He was a Perſon who upon all Occaſions expreſs'd his Loyalty both to King *Charles* the Firſt, and King *Charles* the Second.



Sable, an Horſe's Head eraſed *Or*, between three Gauntlets *Argent*: This Coat was born by *Thomas Guillim*, eldeſt Son of *William Guillim* of *Langſton* in the Pariſh of *Langarron* in *Herefordſhire*; which *Thomas* dy'd early in the Morning, being *Friday*, (in the Houſe of ..... *Spencer*, a Grocer, living in St. *Mary Magdalen* Pariſh) the 14th of *November* 1684, and was buried in the Chappel of *Baliol* College, (where he then had a Brother a Student) on the North Side, under the Seat where the Commoners ſit, the 18th of *November*. He married ..... Daughter of ..... *Mathews* of the *Poſtles* in the Pariſh of *Keinton* in *Herefordſhire*, but left no Iſſue.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 156.



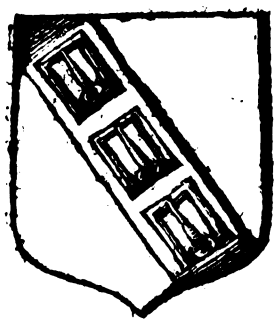
'The Field is *Ruby*, 3 'Legs armed *Proper*, con- 'joined in Feſs at the up- 'per Part of the Thigh, 'flexed in Triangle, gar- 'niſhed and ſpurred *To-* 'paz. This Coat is quar- 'tered by the Right Ho- 'nourable *William* Earl of 'Derby, &c. In ancient 'Time, Soldiers that either had ſold or other- 'wiſe loſt their Armour by negligence, were '(by a military Law) puniſhed with Death, as 'he that runneth from his Captain. Thus far 'of military Furniture of Defence pertaining 'to Men. Now ſhall be touched ſuch Things 'as belong to Horſes of Service for the Field; 'though ſome of them are in common for other 'Horſes.

'Of the firſt Sort are the Shafron, the Cranet, 'and the Bard, whereof I find no particular 'Examples of Bearing ſingle and a-part, but 'as they are born conjunct in the total Furni- 'ture of Horſes for the Field, as ſhall hereafter 'in their due Place be ſhewed. I will here 'therefore ſet forth ſuch as are of ordinary and 'common Uſe, as they are ſeverally born in 'Eſcutcheons as followeth.

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" He beareth *Gules*, an " armed Leg couped at " the Thigh in Pale, be- " tween 2 broken Spears " *Argent*, headed *Or*, by " the Name of *Gilbert*; " and is born by *Henry* " *Gilbert* of *Lockoe* in *Der-* " *byſhire*, Eſq;



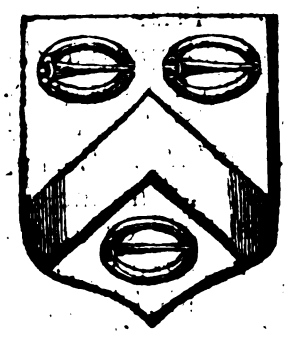
Argent, on a Bend *Azure*, three ſquare Buckles *Or*, is born by the Name of *Starling*, and was granted to *Samuel Starling* of the Hamlet of *Stoppeſley* in the Pariſh of *Luton* in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 5th of *September* 1661, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

(99) *Argent*, on a Bend *Azure*, three Buckles *Or*, is the Paternal Coat of *Leſlie* Earl of *Rothes*, who uſually quarters therewith the Arms of *Abernethy*.

(99) *Argent*, on a Bend *Sable*, three Buckles *Or*, is the Coat of *Stirling* of *Keir*.

(99) *Leſlie* of *Wardes*; *Argent*, on a Bend *Azure*, between two Laurel-Leaves ſlipp'd *Vert*, three Buckles *Or*.

(99) *Leſlie* of *Balquhan*; *Argent*, on a Feſs *Azure*, three Buckles *Or*.



Sable, a Chevron between 3 round Buckles *Argent*, was the Coat of *Roger Mallet* of *Normanton*, who married *Agnes*, Daughter of *William Froſſe* of *Acton*, and by her had Iſſue *William* Son and Heir, *Robert* ſecond Son; alſo *Margaret*, married to *Robert Webeſter* of *Ledſtone*, Yeoman; *Anne* married to ..... *Haryſonne* of *Pumfrite*, and *Frances* a Daughter, who dy'd young.

Which *Roger* (of Five) was the eldeſt Son, and Heir of *William* and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Roger Dynley* of *Manſtone*; which *William* was Son and Heir of *John* by his Wife *Alice*, Daughter of *Lionel Copley* of *Batley-Hall*; which *John* was Son and Heir of *William Mallet* of *Normanton* ..... by his firſt Wife, one of the Daughters of *John T*..... of *Loftehouſe* ———

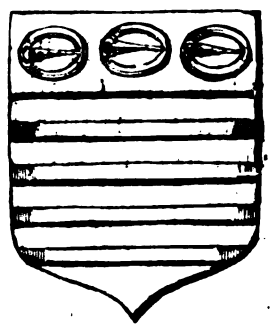
Note, That the abovenam'd *William* (eldeſt Son and Heir of the firſt mentioned *Roger*) married *Agnes*, Daughter of *John Gaſcoigne* of *Lafingcroſs*, but by her had Iſſue only a Daughter named *Fraunces*; therefore *Robert* (his younger Brother and ſecond Son of *Roger*) was enter'd as Heir, and enjoy'd the aforeſaid Lands by Virtue of the Entail, during his Life: He married *Anne*, Daughter of *John Beane* of *Acworth*, but by her had no Iſſue; whereupon *Henry Mallet* Clerk, Uncle to the ſaid *William* and *Robert* (Sons of *Roger*) and ſecond Son of *William* and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Roger Dynley* abovementioned, was enter'd as Heir to the ſaid Lands of *Normanton* and other Places, by the aforeſaid Entail.

William (younger Brother of *Henry*, and 5th Son of *William* and *Margaret*) married to his firſt Wife *Roſamond*, Daughter of *Peter Mirfill* of *Tonge*, and by her had Iſſue *Thomas* Son and Heir, *Robert* ſecond Son, who dy'd young. And to his ſecond Wife he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Edmund Perkinſon* of *Beamonde-hall*, and by her had Iſſue *John* ſecond Son, *Arthur* third Son, *William* fourth Son, and *Roger* fifth Son; alſo *Anne* married to *Francis Jackſonne* of *Sharlton*. And to his third Wife he married *Bridget*, (Daughter and ſole Heir of *Robert Fleminge* of *Sharlton*, who was Widow of *Richard Jackſonne*, a third Son of *Charles Jackſonne* of *Smyldal*) and by her had Iſſue *Francis* ſixth Son; alſo *Dorothy* married to *Gilbert Hunt*, Son and Heir of *John Hunt*, of *Carleton*.

Thomas, Son and Heir of *William*, married *Alice*, Daughter of .....

Collection per Glov. in M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834. Pedigrees in p. 9 and 10, Arms in p. 12.

(G) *Bowkell* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a Chevron *Vert*, between three round Buckles *Azure*.



He beareth *Argent*, two Barrs Gemels *Gules*, on a Chief of the *Second*, three round Buckles *Or*, by the Name of *Stripling*. This Coat was granted to *George Stripling* of *London*, Gent. by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 4th of *May* 1663, in the 18th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

Or, three Pallets *Gules*, over all on a Chevron engrail'd *Azure*, as many Buckles of the *Firſt*, is the Coat pertaining to *Skirven* of that *Ilk*.

(G) *King* of *Barra* in *Scotland*; *Azure*, on a Feſs *Argent*, three round Buckles *Gules*, in Chief a Lyon's Head eraſed, and in Baſe a Mullet of the *Second*.

(G) *Ochterlony* of *Kelly* in *Scotland*; *Azure*, a Lyon paſſant within a Bordure *Argent*, the Latter charg'd with eight round Buckles of the *Field*.

(G) *Caddell*

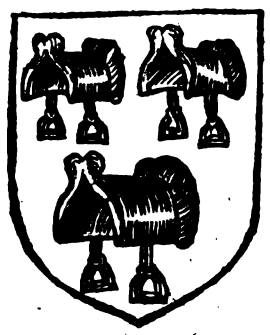
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(ℭ) *Caddell* of *Aſtowne* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a Stag's Head caboſs'd, and a Mullet between his Horns *Sable*, in Baſe three round Buckles, two and one, *Azure*.

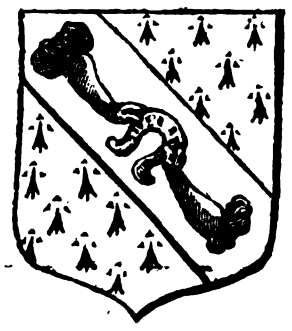
(ℭℭ) *Azure*, in Chief three Spur Rowels *Argent*, is the Coat of *Dalmahoy* of that *Ilk*.

(ℭℭℭ) *Argent*, a broken Lance or Spear in Bend between two Spur-Rowels *Azure*, by the Name of *Auchmouty*.

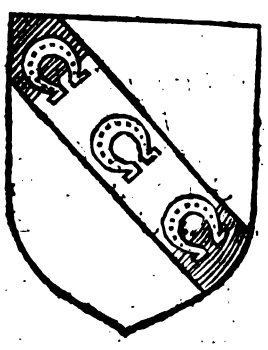
(ℭℭℭℭ) *Atchiſon* of *Goſſefurd*; *Argent*, an Eagle diſplay'd with two Heads *Sable*, on a Chief *Vert*, two Spur-Rowels *Or*.



'He beareth *Argent*, 'three Saddles ſtirroped 'Sable. The Saddle is of 'great Uſe for all Sorts of 'Horſemen, as well for 'Eaſe in riding, as for 'ſure ſitting: But moſt 'uſeful is the ſame for 'martial Men, that ſerve 'on Horſeback in the 'Field; for that by the Means thereof, and of 'the Stirrops thereto affixed, they may be able 'to ſuſtain the Shock of their Adverſary, as alſo 'the more forcible to encounter him.



"*Ermine*, on a Bend *Sa-* "*ble*, two Hands iſſuing "at the Elbows from as "many Clouds *Proper*, and "rending a Horſe-ſhoe *Or*, "is the Coat-Armour of "*Humphry Borlace* of *Tre-* "*luddro* in the County of "*Cornwall*, Eſq;

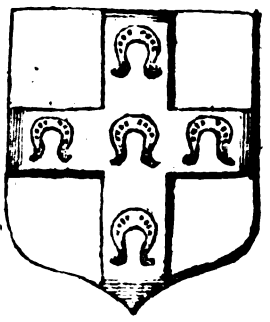


'He beareth *Or*, a Bend 'Sable, charged with three 'Horſe-ſhoes *Argent*, by 'the Name of *Shoyſwell* of 'Suſſex.



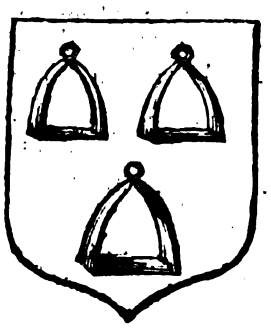
"He beareth *Argent*, "on a Chevron *Sable*, five "Horſe-ſhoes *Or*. This "is the Coat-Armour of "Sir *Nicholas Criſpe* of "*Hammerſmith* in *Middle-* "*ſex*, Baronet. The Bear- "ing of Horſe-ſhoes in Ar- "moury is very ancient, "as the Arms of *Robert* "*Ferrars*, Earl *Ferrars* teſtifieth, who lived in "the Time of King *Stephen*, and bore for his "Arms, *Argent*, ſix Horſe-ſhoes *Sable*.

He beareth *Or*, on a Chevron *Vert*, five Horſe-ſhoes *Argent*, by the Name of *Cripps*. This Coat was granted to *John Cripps* of *Homeſtall* in the Pariſh of *Eaſt Grimſted* in *Suſſex*, Gent. by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 25th of *July* 1662, in the 14th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II.



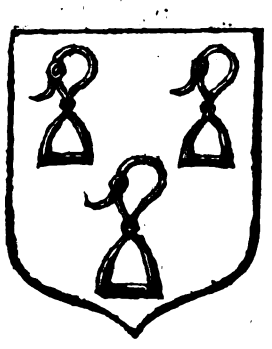
He beareth *Gules*, on a Croſs *Argent*, five Horſe-ſhoes *Sable*, by the Name of *Randall*. This Coat was allow'd to *Richard Randall* of *Wolſton* in the County of *Northampton*, and to *Thomas Randall* of *Boonington* in the County of *Warwick*, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux King of Arms.

'To theſe may be added whatſoever other 'Parts of the Furniture of Horſes fitting for the 'Wars; as Snaffles, Bitts, Bridles, and ſuch 'other like Tokens, whereby is ſignified Re- 'ſtraint of Liberty, or ſervile Subjection.



Azure, three Stirrops without Leathers *Or*, was born by *George Pureſoy* of *Wadley* in the County of *Berks*, Eſq; who married *Katherine* Daughter of Sir *Henry Willoughby*, and Relict of Sir *Henry Bellingham* of the County of *Weſtmoreland*. She bare (to her ſaid Husband) Sir *Henry Pureſoy* of *Wadley*, Baronet, Son and Heir, and dy'd in the Lodgings of Dr. *Say* (Provoſt of *Oriel* College) the 11th of *May* 1673, and was buried in *Farringdon* Church in *Unton*'s Iſle.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 128.



Gules, three Stirrops with Buckles and Straps *Or*. This was the Coat of *Thomas Scudamore* (Son of *John Scudamore* of *Keinchurch* in the County of *Hereford*, Eſq;) who dy'd the 9th of *Auguſt* 1647, aged twenty, and was buried in the Iſle joining on the South Side of the Chancel belonging to the Church of St. *Peter* in the *Baly*.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 81.

'The



'The Field is *Gules*, a 'barded Horſe paſſant, 'furniſhed at all Points 'for the Field *Argent*.

'A Horſe thus furniſh-'ed, is fitted and prepa-'red for the Uſe of a Sol-'dier of that Sort which 'we call *Cataphracti Mi-'lites*, or Men at Arms, of 'whom I ſhall make mention in the next Eſcu-'tcheon. Not much unlike this is the Capa-'riſon wherewith we uſe to ſet out Horſes pre-'pared for the Tilt, in our joyful Triumphs of 'Peace. I read that it was a Cuſtom among 'the *Romans* (as well in their leſſer as greater 'Triumphs) that no Man (but ſuch as by Pre-'rogative, either in reſpect of ſome honoura-'ble or eminent Place, or ſpecial Merit, were 'thereto priviledged) might meet or accompany 'him that triumphed on Horſeback, but alto-'gether on Foot, which Cuſtom was of long 'time obſerved among them.



'The Field is *Gules*, a 'Chevalier armed at all 'Points Cap-a-pe, bran-'diſhing his Sword aloft '*Argent*, garniſhed *Or*, 'mounted on a bard-'ed Courſer furniſh'd 'throughout of the *Se-'cond*. This Coat-Armour '(according to *Bara*) per-'taineth to the Dutchy of '*Lithuania*. Theſe were thoſe Soldiers ſtrong-'ly armed in Steel, called *Cataphracti Equites*, 'which I lately ſpoke of: They were habited 'with Habergions, which were either Coats of 'Mail or of Plate; and differed much from 'thoſe we call *Levis Armaturæ Milites*, in reſpect 'of the ponderous Weight of their Furniture, 'whereby both themſelves and their Horſes 'were the better inabled to receive the Shock 'and ſtrong Encounter of their Enemy. Whoſe 'Armour were a Sallad or a Head-piece, their 'Shield, Graves and Brigantines, all of Braſs, 'their Baſſenets or Sculls, Spears and Swords, 'like thoſe in Uſe with Foot-men. Such was 'the Force of theſe *Cataphracti Milites* (or as 'we call them, Men mounted upon barded 'Horſes) as that they were able to endure the 'Brunt of the Enemy, and did oftentimes re-'pair the Forces of the trembling and diſtruſt-'ful Army.

(99) *Nevoy* of that *Ilk*; *Sable*, a Chevalier mounted and armed at all Points, brandiſhing his Scymiter aloft *Argent*. But *Nevoy* now (de ſign'd of *Nevoy*) adds thereto a Bordure *Gules*. He was, at the Publication of Sir *George Mackenzy's Science of Heraldry*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice.

(6) *Moncurre* of *Slaynes* in *Scotland*; *Gules*, a Chevalier mounted and armed at all Points with his Sword erected *Argent*.

CHAP. XVI.

"HAVING in the two former Chapters "handled Artificials Military, both In-"vaſive and Defenſive; I think it not much "amiſs now a little to treat of Trophies and "Tokens of martial Victory, and to ſhew you "ſome Emblems of Rewards for Victory ob-"obtained, born in Coat-Armour, ſince Victo-"ry, and the Hope thereof, ſweeteneth all thoſe "dangerous Travels and intolerable Labours, "which the brave martial Man joyfully runneth "through, yea, even to the Hazard of his Life. "*Trophies* (ſaith *Lazius*) *are Spoils forced from "the conquered Enemy, all embrued with Blood, and "hanged up as they were upon the next Tree that "could be found to fit that Purpoſe; or elſe the con-"quering Soldiers brought them home to their Hou-"ſes, where they hanged them up upon ſome Pole or* "*Tree called* Gentilitia arbor, *for a Monument of "the Encreaſe of Glory that they had atchieved to "the Family by their Valour. The like Cuſtom* (ſaith "*Wolf. Laz.*) *do we not only read of in* Thucydi-"des; *but my ſelf have ſeen and obſerved repre-"ſented in ancient Coins, an Oak having the Limbs "cut off, and upon the Snaggs thereof were hanged "a* German *Cloak made of Badgers Skins (or ſuch "other like) called* Lacerna Germanica; *two "Shields, a Barbaria Pipe, and a German En-"ſign.*

"There was alſo another Sort of Trophy, "when a Man had ſubdued his Enemies, the "Manner was to expreſs the Memory of the "Victory atchieved (as it was acted) in Let-"ters engraved and cut in Stone, together with "the Names of the People and Kings that were "vanquiſhed; and this was uſually ſet up in "ſome publick Place, for the perpetuating of the "Memory of ſuch their famous Conqueſt to all "Poſterities. To this Purpoſe is that which "*Cicero* mentioneth *ad Heren. Hic in Macedonia "Trophæa poſuit, eaque quæ bellica laudis victoria-"que omnes gentes inſignia & monumenta eſſe vo-"luerunt.* And ſo is that Place of *Pliny, lib.* 37. "*cap.* 2. where he writeth that *Pompey the Great* "cauſed an Inſcription of a Trophy to be erect-"ed

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"ed in the *Pyrenean* Mountains, *Wolf. Lazius* "*lib.* 9. 898.

"The ancient Rewards for Victory obtained "in the Field, born in Arms, are Garlands, "which the Armouriſts call Chaplets, and in "*Latin* they were anciently called *Coronæ mili-* "*tum*: And of theſe there then were diverſe "Sorts, which were conferred on the Victors, "and were ſignificant Demonſtrations of the "Manner of the Victory obtained; for the En-"ſign Bearers, Horſemen, Captains, and Lieu-"tenants of Cities, Towns, and Ports, which "had valorouſly ſuſtained and indured the Siege "of their Enemies, and were delivered from "them, were rewarded in ancient Times with "a Garland of Graſs, called, in *Latin*, *Corona* "*Graminea ſive obſidionaria*; which although it "were made of Graſs (being the only Herb that "can be ſuppoſed to be found in a Place long "beſieged) yet is the ſame Garland Gramineous "(as *Pliny* witneſſeth) moſt Honourable and "Noble, and to be eſteemed above all others; "Gold, Pearl, Olive, Laurel, Palm, Oak, and "Ivy, giving place to common Graſs, that royal "Herb of Dignity.

"He alſo that could prudently delay his Ene-"my, and preſerve the Army committed to his "Charge from Loſs, without giving Battel, "was wont to be rewarded with this Kind of "Gramineous Garland: Such an one was *Fabius* "*Maximus*, *Qui corona Graminea donatus fuit ab* "*univerſa Italia*; *quandoquidem non pugnando ſed* "*cavendo rem Romanam reſtituiſſet, & exercitum* "*ſibi creditum conſervaſſet.*

"There was another Sort of Chaplet called "*Corona Civica*, which among the *Romans* was "in Eſteem next to the *Corona Graminea*. And "it was made of oaken Leaves and Branches, "with the Fruit or Acorns hanging on it. This "Garland or Chaplet was given to him that "had ſaved a Citizen, when his Life was in ex-"tream Peril, killing his Enemy, and making "good the Place where the Danger happened. "And *Pliny* maketh mention, that this Sort of "Chaplet was to be given to one who ſlew "the firſt Enemy, that mounted on the Walls "of a City or Fortreſs, being defended by, or "for the *Romans*. And I read, That *Hoſtius*, "the Grandfather of the *Roman* King *Hoſtilius*, "for his Proweſs, was the firſt that was remu-"nerated by *Romulus* with a Chaplet called *Co-* "*rona Frondea*, and this was *quod Fidenam irru-* "*piſſet*; it was *Anno Mundi* 3295.

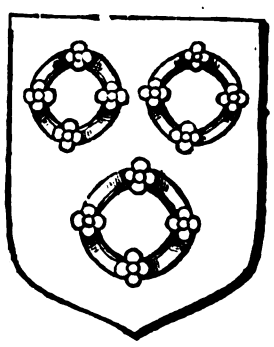
"The triumphal Chaplet was firſt made of "Laurel, and ſuch an one did *Tiberius Cæſar* "uſe. The *Athenian* Victors had their Chap-"lets or Garlands of Olive-leaves; and theſe "Chaplets were Rewards alſo as well for mer-"curial as martial Deeds, ſome of which at firſt "made of Leaves, were afterward altered and "compoſed of Gold. *Pliny* writeth that the "Roſe, the Lilly, and the Violets, be the "Flowers wherewith the Chaplets or Garlands "of Noblemen ought to be adorned. I con-"feſs he there uſeth the Latin Word *Corona*; "but I think, under favour, there that Word "*Corona* cannot be taken for a Crown, I mean "ſuch an one as is in uſe with us at this Day "made of Gold, but rather for a Chaplet or "Garland.

"I find alſo that Chaplets are ſometimes made "of other Herbs, as of Rue; as that which is "born Bend-wiſe upon the Barrs of the Coat-"Armour of the Dukedom of *Saxony*; which, "as learned Mr. *Selden*, out of *Krantzius*, hath "noted, was at the Time of the Creation of "*Bernard* (Son of *Albert Urſo*, Marqueſs of *Bran-* "*denburg*, and Brother to *Otho* the then Mar-"queſs, and to *Sifride* Archbiſhop of *Breme*) "Duke of *Saxony*, granted to the ſaid *Bernard* "by the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, upon the "Requeſt of the ſaid *Bernard*, to difference his "Arms from his Brothers; *Tunc Imperator* (are "the Words as Mr. *Selden* citeth them) *ut erat* "*coronatus per aſtum* Ruteam Coronam *injecit* "*ex obliquo ſupplicantis clypeo*: Which was after-"ward born ſo on their Coat, being before "Barry, *Sable* and *Or*.

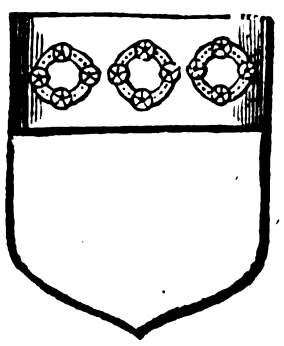
"And thus much may ſuffice to have ſpoken "of Chaplets; now come we to ſhew ſome Ex-"amples of bearing them in Coat-Armours.



Gules, an Eagle diſplay-ed *Argent*, armed *Or*, on a Canton of the *Second* a Chaplet *Vert*, is born by the Name of *Goodall*, and was a Grant to *Thomas Goodall* of *Earlſtonham* in the County of *Suffolk*, Gent. by Sir *William Segar* Gar-ter, *March* 1, 1612.



'He beareth *Argent*, 3 'Chaplets *Vert*, by the 'Name of *Richardſon*. As 'theſe are here born as 'the ſole Charge of the 'Field, ſo may you alſo 'find ſome Ordinary born 'with them, as in this 'next Example.



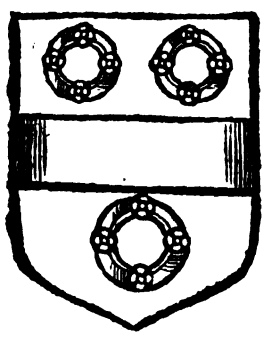
'The Field is *Or*, on a 'Chief *Gules*, three Chap-'lets of the *Firſt*. This 'was the Coat-Armour of 'Sir *Charles Moriſon* of *Ca-'ſhiobury* in the County of 'Hertford, deceaſed.

This Coat, I find, was aſſign'd by Patent dated the 21ſt of *May* 1587, in the 29th of *Eliz.* by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, to *Charles Moryſon* of *Cayſho* in *Hertfordſhire*, Son and Heir of Sir *Richard Moryſon*, Kt.

Among the Grants in M. S. *in* Aſhm. Numb. 834. 68. p. 69.

'He

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'He beareth *Or*, a Feſs '*Sable*, between 3 Chap-'lets *Vert*. I read that '*Hercules* firſt made him-'ſelf Garlands of the Herb 'called in Latin *Apium*, 'which is ſo called *quia ex 'eo apex*, id eſt, *Caput an-'tiquorum triumphantium 'coronabatur*. This Herb 'is always green, as *Theophraſtus* obſerved. It is 'called in *Engliſh*, *Merche*.

Sable, a Feſs *Ermine*, between three Chaplets *Argent*, with a Creſcent for a Difference, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 8th of *May* 1577, in the 19th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Deane* of *Gosfeld* in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent. 2d Son of *William Deane*, the Son and Heir of *John Deane* of *Tonworth* in *Billington* in the Pariſh of *Blackbourne* in the County of *Lancaſter*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. *p.* 36.

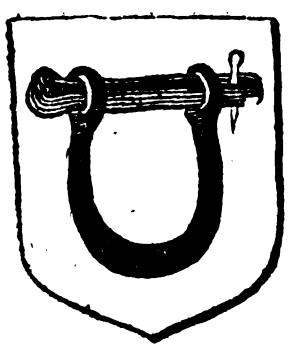
Argent, a Chevron between three Chaplets *Gules*, was confirm'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, to ..... *Aſheton* of *Hampton Court*, it being granted by *Gilbert Dethick*, Norroy, by Patent dated the 2d of King *Edward* the Sixth. As alſo was the Creſt to *Chriſtopher Aſheton* of *Crosſleton* in the County of *Lancaſter*, whence ..... *Aſheton* of *Hampton Court* is lineally deſcended.

Fauſtina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.

Argent, three Chaplets *Gules*, between two Gemells in Bend *Sable*, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 1ſt of *July* 1579, in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Chriſtopher Saxton* of *Dunningley* in the County of *York*, Gent. for the Worthineſs of the ſaid *Chriſtopher*, who by ſpecial Direction and Command from the Queen's Majeſty, endeavour'd at a perfect Geographical —— of all the ſeveral Shires and Counties within this Realm, and accordingly finiſhed the Same to his everlaſting Praiſe.

CHAP. XVII.

"UNTO theſe before-mentioned Remune-"rations of joyful Victory, I will add "ſuch artificial Things, wherewith the victo-"rious martial Man doth commonly deprive "of Liberty thoſe whom the Fortune of the "Wars have given him as Captives and Priſo-"ners; ſuch be Priſoners Gives, Fetters, and "Shackles, or Priſon-bolts, which are all Notes "of Subjection and Captivity. Of the Bear-"ing of ſome of theſe in Coat-Armour, I will "ſhew you ſome Examples.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Shack-bolt *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Nuthall*.

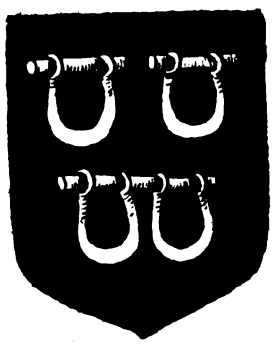
This Coat was confirmed by *William Flower* Norroy, the 13th of *June* 1582, in the 23d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Nuthall* of *Catenhale* in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, Eſq; ——

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. 844.

'Some call this a Priſoner's Bolt. He that by 'his Valour ſhall, in the Wars, take his Enemy, 'and retain him as his Priſoner, may well, for 'ſuch his good Service, be guerdoned with ſuch 'a Kind of Bearing as is here demonſtrated, 'which is an honourable Bearing in Armoury, 'in regard it doth ſufficiently, to an Artiſt, de-'clare the firſt Occaſion thereof.

(99) *Lockart* of *Lee*; *Azure*, a Fetter-lock *Argent*, on a Chief of the *Second*, three Sanglier-heads of the *Firſt*. But others give it, *Argent*, a Man's Heart *Proper*, within a Fetter-lock *Sable*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Boars Heads eraſed of the *Firſt*. And there are, lately, ſome other Alterations made in this Coat.

(99) *Lockhart* of *Barr*; *Argent*, on a Bend *Sable*, three Fetter-locks *Or*.



'He beareth *Sable*, two 'ſingle Shack-bolts, and 'one double *Argent*, by 'the Name of *Anderton*; 'and is now born by *Mat-'thew Anderton* of the City 'of *Cheſter*, Gent. Theſe 'Kind of Arms may alſo 'well be given to ſuch a 'brave Spirit, who by 'his Proweſs, can fetch 'off, with Strength, or by his Charity, redeem 'any of his Fellow-Soldiers in Captivity.

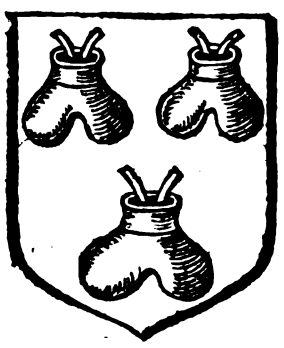
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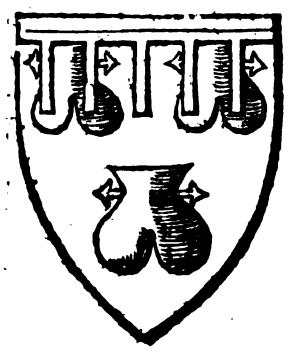
CHAP. XVIII.

"TO theſe martial Armorials we may add, "as an Appendix of neceſſary Uſe in "warlike Buſineſs, the Water-bowgets, which "in ancient Times were uſed to carry and pre- "ſerve in the Camp, that uſeful Element, Wa- "ter. In ſuch Veſſels, ſome ſuppoſe that *Da-* "*vid*'s three Worthies, which broke into the "Hoſt of the *Philiſtines*, and drew Water out "of the Well of *Bethlehem*, brought to their "King that Water he ſo much longed for. "Theſe three mighty Men deſerved to have "been remunerated with ſuch armorial Marks "in their Coat-Armours for their Valour.

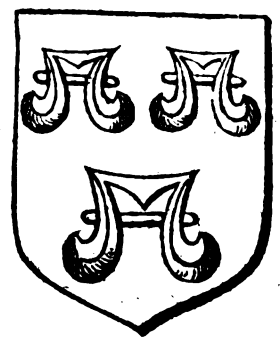
"The uſual depicting of theſe Water-bowgets "in Eſcutcheons of our preſent Age, if we ſhall "compare them with thoſe of former Times, "we ſhall find theſe and them much differing "in Form, as by theſe next Eſcutcheons (the "two Firſt being according to ancient Form, "and the others agreeing with the modern "manner) evidently appeareth.



'Theſe Water-bowgets 'were anciently depicted 'and pourtraied in Coat- 'Armour according to the 'Form in this preſent Eſ- 'cutcheon demonſtrated, 'witneſs old Rolls of Arms 'and Monuments of Stone. 'The Ancients themſelves 'did ſomewhat differ in 'the Pourtraiture of this Water-bowget: For 'I find in a very ancient Roll in the Cuſtody of 'the before-mentioned Sir *Richard St. George*, 'Clarencieux (who, I muſt with a thankful 'Acknowledgment confeſs, hath been very free 'in communicating ſuch his Collections to the 'Furtherance of the ſecond Edition) that *Ro-* '*bert de Roos*, Son of the late mentioned *William* '*de Roos*, did bear theſe Water-bowgets depict- 'ed, as in this next Eſcutcheon, with a File of 'five Lambeaux or Points.

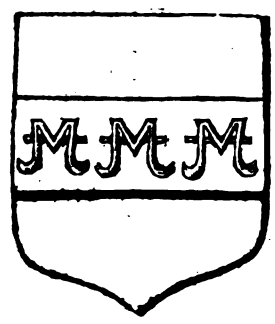


'This is the true Fi- 'gure both of the Eſcu- 'tcheon and Charge as 'they be in the ſaid Roll, 'which is written in a 'Hand of that Time, or 'very, near.



'The Field is *Ruby*, 'three Water-bowgets '*Pearl*. This was the 'Coat-Armour of Sir *Wil-* '*liam Roos*, a Baron of 'this Kingdom, who lived 'in the Time of our two 'firſt *Edwards*, after the 'Conqueſt.

(99) *Vallange*; *Azure*, three Water-bowgets *Or*. This is the ſecond Quarter in the Atchievement of the Earl of *Dumfreis*.



Or, on a Feſs *Sable*, three Water-bowgets *Argent*, was aſſign'd or confirm'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 10th of *March* 1602, to —— *Bugg* or *Bogg* of *Sutterton* in the County of *Lincoln*.



'He beareth *Argent*, a 'Feſs *Verry*, *Or* and *Gules*, 'between three Water- 'bowgets *Sable*, by the 'Name of *Dethick*; of 'which Family was Sir '*John Dethick*, Kt. ſome- 'time ſince Lord Mayor 'of *London*. As alſo thoſe 'two ingenious Gentle- 'men; *Thomas Dethick*, 'who hath long reſided at *Leghorn*, and *Henry* '*Dethick* of *Popler* near *London*, Sons of Sir *Hen-* '*ry Dethick*, Son of Sir *William Dethick*, Kt. 'Son of Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Kt. both Principal 'Kings of Arms, by the Title of *Garter*.



'He beareth *Gules*, a 'Feſs between three Wa- 'ter-bowgets *Ermine*, by 'the Name of *Meres*; and 'is the Bearing of Sir *Tho-* '*mas Meres* of *Lincoln*, 'Knight.

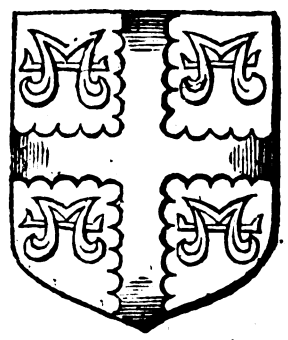
(35) *Fairly* of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, a Chevron between three Water-bowgets *Sable*.

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Azure, three Water-bowgets *Or*, within a Bordure *Ermine*, with one Creſcent upon another, for Difference; is uſed by *Brooke Bridges* of *Lincolns Inne*, Eſq; as the Paternal Coat of his Family.

(99) *Roſs* of *Kilravock*; *Or*, a Bear's Head coup'd *Gules*, between three Water-bowgets *Sable*. The Same within a Bordure is the Coat of *Roſs* of *Auchloſſin*.



'The Field is *Pearl*, a 'Croſs engrailed *Ruby*, be-'tween four Water-bow-'gets *Diamond*. This was 'the Paternal Coat-Ar-'mour of that honourable 'Family of the *Bourchiers*, 'ſometimes Earls of *Ew* 'in *Normandy*, from whom 'are deſcended the *Bour-'chiers* Earls of *Bathe*, and that truly noble 'Knight Sir *Henry Bourchier*, a careful and dili-'gent Searcher out of the hidden Antiquities, 'not only of this Kingdom, but of *Ireland* alſo. '*Leigh*, in his *Accidence of Armoury*, *p.* 127, cal-'leth theſe Water-bowgets, and *pag.* 176. he 'termeth this Kind of Charge a Gorge.

CHAP. XIX.

THERE are, (as I before hinted in Armoury) beſides the Ordinaries already treated of, many other Figures; which for their being peculiar to the Science, may alſo be termed proper Charges: Of theſe ſome are in Form round, others ſquare; the Former of which our *Engliſh* Heralds have conceited to diſtinguiſh one from another, by diverſe Denominations, according as the Roundles themſelves differ in Tincture, which Tincture is underſtood by the appointed proper Name of the Roundle blazoned; as for Inſtance.

If they be	Then we call them	Which ſignify, as *Leigh* in his Accidence ſets forth,
Or,	*Bezants*,	Coin of Gold.
Argent,	*Plates*,	Coin of Silver.
Vert,	*Pomeis*,	Apples.
Light blue,	*Hurts*,	Hurtle-berries, or black and blue Spots.
Sable,	*Pellets* or *Ogreſſes*,	Great Gun-ſhots.
Purpure,	*Golps*,	Wounds.
Tenne,	*Orenges*.	Oranges.
Sanguine,	*Gûzes*,	Eye-balls.
Gules,	*Torteauxes* or *Waſtals*,	Cakes of Bread.

But the *French*, as *Mackenzy* obſerves, *cap.* 18. allow no ſuch Multiplicity or Confuſion of Terms, nor do the *Italian*, or *Spaniſh* Heralds; and *Colomb* ſays, *C'eſt pluſtoſt obſturcir la Science que l' éclaircir c'eſt pour quoy jene Scaurois approuver ces terms bigearres d'angleterre.* The common and ordinary round Figures, approv'd and us'd by all Nations, being only *Bezants* and *Torteauxes*, by the Former of which are underſtood thoſe Roundlets of Metal, and by the Latter thoſe of Colour.

Bezants were the current Coin of *Bizantium* (now called *Conſtantinople*, the Seat of the *Turkiſh* Emperors, ſince their over-running *Greeee*, &c.) and introduced into Coat-Armour (as is generally thought) by thoſe who were at the Holy War: Though, ſince, they are carried not only by their Deſcendants, but to ſhew the Riſe of vertuous Treaſurers, Truſtees, Cuſtomers, *&c. Note*, They are ever of Metal, and when blazoned (according to the Cuſtom of all foreign Heralds) ſhould be expreſsly ſaid to be *Or* or *Argent*.

Torteaux (a Name which I told you foreign Heralds uſed for every Roundle that was not of Metal) is ſuppoſed to ſignify a round Cake; in *Latin*, *Limba torta & rotunda*, whence the Name. And thus, as agreeable thereto, *Argote de Molina*, at the End of *cap.* 103. *lib.* 1. of his Nobility of *Andaluſia*, gives us a very merry and pretty Occaſion of Arms, *viz.* A certain King (ſays he) being at the Point of giving Battel, entertain'd the principal Knights of his Army at a Banquet of Cakes [*Tourteaux de Pain*] telling them that as many as they eat, ſo many *Moors* it behov'd them to ſlay; which being accompliſh'd, he deviz'd for them Arms accordingly of *Tourteauxes*, ſome having eaten Six, Ten, Twelve, Thirteen, and ſlain as many Enemies.

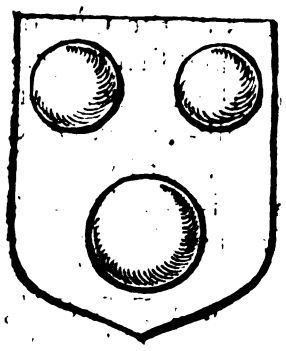
When Foreigners blazon Coats of this Kind, they ſay ſo many *Bezants d'Or*, or, *d'Argent*; ſo many

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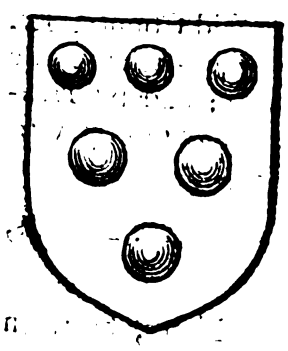
many *Tourteauxes de Getteles, de Azure, de Sable*, &c. And when they are half Metal and half Colour, if the Metal hath Precedence in Poſition, they ſay *Bezant-Tourteaux* of ſuch Metal and Colour; and ſo *è contra, Tourteaux-Bezants*, where the Colour precedes the Metal.

Chaſſaneus Conclus. 75, gives it for a Rule, That *Bezantæ numerantur uſque ad Octo, ſi excedant dicentur Bezantee, & Tortellæ numerantur ſicut Bezantæ*; that is (if I take the true Meaning of his Rule) when a Field or Charge ſhall contain above eight *Bezants*, ſo plac'd as to fill the ſame equally on all Points, repreſenting, in a Manner, a promiſcuous ſtrewing over the Whole; that then you ſhould term ſuch Field or Charge, *Bezanteé*, i. e. *Bezanted* or full of *Bezants*. For if there were Ten, Twelve, Fifteen or more, (as in the Arms of *Zouch Bridgman*, and others I could name) confin'd to any particular Form of Poſition, then muſt the Number and Form be particularly mention'd, otherewiſe it is no Blazon ſufficient to inſtruct the Draught. But it has been the Misfortune, that ſome, if they gain but a Quotation from ſuch an Author, without ſo much as looking into his Meaning or Intent, immediately ſend it out as a poſitive Rule, in the literal Senſe, upon all Occaſions whatſoever, though in ſuch Senſe repugnant to the very Baſis of the Science.

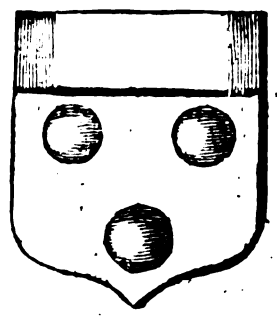
But however, as I have ſhew'd you the prevailing Cuſtom of our Land, in giving different Names to the Roundles, and never naming their Tinctures, unleſs by ſome Line of Partition they are divided into two or more; ſo as it is not my place to alter and reform, I ſhall follow the ſame in my Examples of Bearings; as for Inſtance.



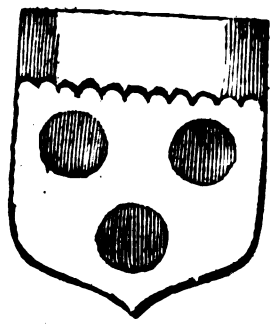
'*Or*, three Torteauxes. 'This is the Coat-Armour 'of the *Courtney*'s of *De-* 'vonſhire, particularly of 'Powderham, of which is 'Sir *William Courtney*, deſ- 'cended in a direct Male- 'line from *Hugh Court-* 'ney, ſecond of that Name 'Earl of *Devonſhire*, in 'the Time of *Edward* the Third, the elder Family being in poſſeſſion of that Honour till the 'Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*: Divers of them 'were Dukes of *Exeter*.



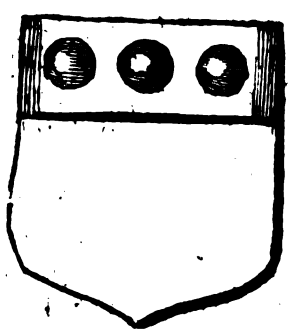
Sable, ſix Plates, three, two, one, by the Name of *Punchardon*. Theſe being flat Pieces, are Bullions of Silver plain and fitted for the Stamp. I am amazed that an Error ſo groſs and palpable as the making them round like Balls, by an irregular Diſpoſition of Shadow, ſhould ſo long and generally have prevailed among us, as that to give them their proper Form, is held a Crime by ſome; nay, I have been condemn'd for it by thoſe, whoſe Buſineſs was to know better: But ſuch is our misfortune, That, firſt, Ignorance introduces an Error, and we plead the ill Cuſtom to defend it, eſpecially if ancient: How many times have I had the moſt ſhameful Draughts brought to me (ſuch as a bare School-boy wou'd correct) for to make a *Fac ſimile*, and that by Blockheads of the firſt Rank? Many times have I been forc'd to make this Thing that Way, That another, when repugnant to the very Nature of the Thing they would be thought to repreſent, as if Heraldry, if good and true, muſt of courſe be Nonſenſe; whereas, in all other Arts and Sciences, Nature alone is aim'd at, and ought to be in this: But of this enough in my Preface.



Argent, 3 Torteauxes, a Chief *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Bayly*, and was granted to *John Bayly* of *Hoddeſden* in the County of *Hartford*, by Sir *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the 16th of *February* 1634, in the 10th Year of King *Charles* I.



Argent, three Pellets, a Chief engrail'd *Sable*, is born by the Name of [illegible], and was at firſt granted by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 23d of *October* 1602, to *John Belly* of *Great Paxton* in the County of *Huntington*, Eſq; Doctor in the Civil Law, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, Provoſt of *Oriel* College in *Oxford*, and one of the Maſters of the High Court of *Chancery*, who received a Confirmation alſo of the ſame Coat from *William Dethick* Garter, the 10th of *November* 1602.



Argent, on a Chief *Gules*, three Bezants, by the Name of *Ruſſel*, ſometime of *Durham* in the County of *Glouceſter*.

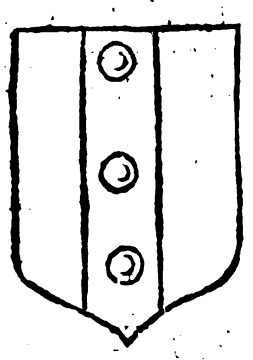
Ermine, on a Chief *Gules*, 3 Bezants, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 6th of *March* 1585, in the 28th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Philip Okeover* of *Okeover* in the County of *Stafford*, Eſq; deſcended of the ancient Family of *Okeover* of the ſaid County.

M. S. of Grants *in* Aſhm. Num. 844.

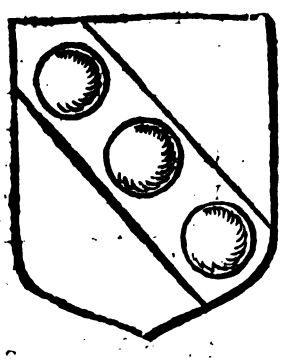
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Ermine, on a Chief *Gules*, three Bezants, with a Crescent for a Difference, was born by *Henry Okeover*, Batchelor of Arts and Commoner of *Trinity* College, youngest Son of Sir *Rowland Okeover* of *Okeover* in the County of *Stafford*, Kt. which *Henry* dy'd in the said College, the 25th of *March (Lady-day)* aged Twenty four, or thereabouts, *Anno* 1684, and was buried in *Magdalen* Parish Church.

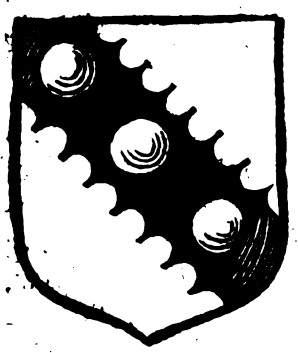
M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks de* Com. Oxon. *p.* 153.



Or, on a Pale *Azure*, three Bezants, is the Coat of *John Wildman* of *Beaucot* alias *Becket*, in *Berks*, Esquire.



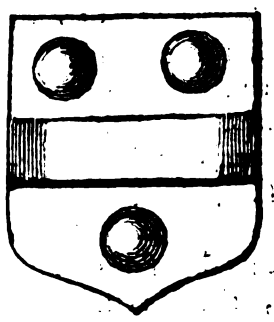
He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend *Sable*, three Bezants, by the Name of *Burdett*. This Coat was allow'd to *George Burdett* of *London*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Roger Holbrooke* of *Little Budworth* in *Cheshire*, by *Robert Cooke* Clarencieux.



"The Field is *Argent*, "on a Bend engrail'd *Sable*, three Plates. This "Coat-Armour pertain'd "to the ancient Family of "the *Cutts* of *Arkesden* in "the County of *Essex*, "where, in the Parish-"Church, remains a Mo-"nument, whereon these "Arms here demonstrated, as the Paternal "Coat-Armour of this Family, are pour-"tray'd: The Heir of which Family is at pre-"sent *Richard Cutts* of the said Place, as also of "*Childerley* in *Cambridgeshire*, Esq; near unto "which Tomb lie interr'd *Richard Cutts*, Esq; "and his four Sons, *viz. Richard Cutts*, Esq; "eldest Son, who erected that Monument, "Sir *William Cutts*, Kt. second Son (and lately "his only Son and Heir *Richard Cutts*, Esq;) "*Francis* third Son, and *John* the fourth Son, "which *Francis* married *Katharine*, one of the "Daughters and Co-heirs of *John Bondivile* or "*Bonvile*, of *Sponton* in the County of *York*, Esq; "who for his Coat-Armour bore *Sable*, six Mul-"lets, three, two, and one *Or*.

Or, on a Bend *ragulé Sable*, three Bezants, a Martlet in Chief *Gules*, for a Difference, was granted to *John Eldred* of *London*, Gent. (a 4th Son of *John Eldred* of *Buchinham*) by *William Dethick* Garter, Principal King of Arms, dated at *London* the 10th of *June* 1592, in the 34th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Or, on a Bend *ragulé* trunked *Sable*, three Bezants, a Martlet for a Difference *Gules*, was granted to *John Eldred* of *Buckenham*, Son of *John Eldred* of *Knetsell* in *Norfolk*, by *William Dethick* Garter, dated at *London* the 10th of *June*, *Anno Domini* 1592, in the 34th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

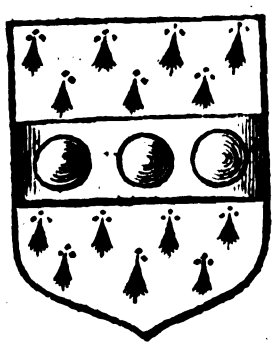


Gules, a Fess *Argent*, between three Plates, was the Coat of *William Myners* of *Blackvole* in the County of *Stafford*, living *Anno* 1566, who married *Katherine*, Daughter of *Edward Underhill* of *Ettington*, and had Issue *Humphry* first Son, *Walter* second Son, and *Rowland* third Son; also *Elizabeth* first Daughter, *Ellen* second Daughter, *Katherine* third, and *Isabel* fourth Daughter.

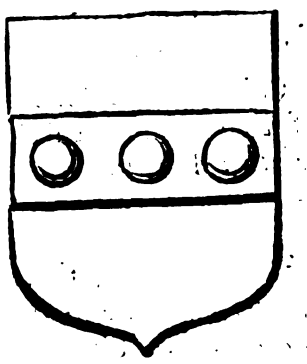
Note, That the above-named *William Myners* was the Son of *William*, eldest Son and Heir of *Richard Myners* of *Blackvole* in the County of *Stafford*, by his first Wife ——

Pedig. per Glov. M. S. *in* Ashm. Num. 834.

(G) *Fawcid* or *Fawcidge* of that *Ilk*; *Gules*, a Fess *Or*, between three Bezants. Some write this Family, *Fallid* of that *Ilk*.



"*Ermine*, on a Fess "*Gules*, three Bezants. "This Coat pertain'd to "*John Milward*, one of the "Captains of the City of "*London*, and first Gover-"nor of the Corporation "of the Silk-Trade. And "with a Mullet for a Dif-"ference, is now born by "*Richard Milward*, D. D. Canon of *Windsor* ——



"*Or*, on a Fess *Sable*, "three Plates, is born by "Sir *John Bramston* of "*Screens* in *Roxwell* in *Es-*"*sex*, Knight of the *Bath*; "by Sir *Mundeford Bram-*"*ston* of *Woodham-Walter* "in the said County, Kt. "one of the Masters of the "*Chancery*; and by *Fran-*"*cis Bramston* of *Serjeants-*"*Inn*, *London*, Serjeant at Law.

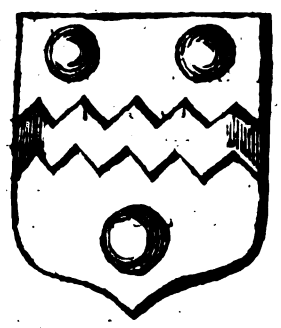
(H) *Argent*, on a Fess *Azure*, three Bezants, by the Name of *Fountain*.

Argent, on a Fess *Sable*, three Plates, between as many Crosses *formeé* of the *Second*, was confirm'd by *William Dethick* Garter, and by *William*

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liam Camden Clarencieux, the 22d of *October*, *Anno Domini* 1600, and in the 42d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Edward Clarke* of *Ardington* in the County of *Berks*, Gent. Son and Heir of *John Clarke*, Son of *John Clarke*, Son of *Auguſtine Clarke*, Son of *John Clarke* of *Baſledon* in the aforeſaid County; and *E*..... Daughter, and one of the Heirs of ..... *Champeney*, whoſe Coat is quarter'd in the Patent; *Argent*, two Fuſils in Feſs *Gules*.

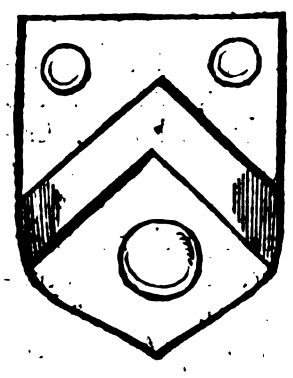
Fauſtina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.



He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs *dancetté Sable*, between three Pellets, by the Name of *Weſt*. This Coat was aſſign'd to ..... *Weſt* of *London*, Draper.

He beareth *Argent*, a Feſs *dancetté* between 3 Leopards Heads *Sable*, and was the Arms of *Francis Weſt* of *London*, that married *Alice*, Daughter of *Blaze Carell* of *London*, Merchant, Son of *Anthony Weſt* of *Aughton* in *Yorkſhire*.

Her. Off. London, C. 24. fo. 288. a.



"*Argent*, a Chevron "*Gules*, between three "Torteauxes, is the Coat "of the Right Honoura- "ble *Bennett* Lord *Sher-* "*rard*, Baron of *Letrim* "in the Kingdom of *Ire-* "*land*, whoſe Seat is at "*Stapleford* in *Leiceſter-* "*ſhire*; now an *Engliſh* "Peer.

Vid. Annal. Honor.

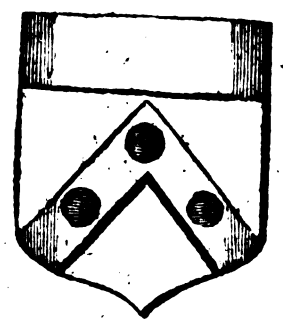
Or, a Chevron *Azure*, between three Hurts, is born by the Name of *Clepole*, and was granted to *James Clepole* of *Norborough* in the County of *Northampton*, Gent. by *Robert Cooke* Clarencieux, the 17th of *June* 1583, in the 25th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

N. B. John Clepole, Son and Heir of the aforeſaid *James*, was Sworn-Surveyor of her Majeſty's Stables under the Earl of *Eſſex*, *Anno* 1594, and afterwards was Knighted by King *James* I. at *Greenwich*, the 18th of *June* 1604.

(99) *Blair* of *Balthayock*; *Argent*, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Torteauxes.

(99) *Myrton* of *Cambo*; *Argent*, a Chevron *Sable*, between three Pellets.

Argent, a Chevron *Azure*, between three Hurts, a Chief of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Hobſon*, and was confirm'd to *Thomas*, Son of *Thomas Hobſon* of *Merington* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, Gent. by *William Riley* Norroy, the 16th of *January* 1657.



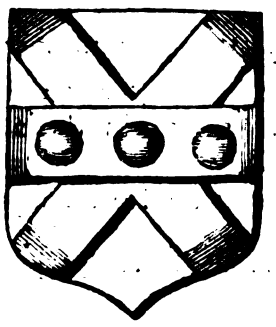
He beareth *Gules*, on a Chevron *Argent*, three Pellets with a Chief *Sable*, by the Name of *Coghill*. This Coat pertain'd to *Henry Coghill* of *Aldenham* in the County of *Hartford*, and to *Thomas Coghill* of *Blechington* in the County of *Oxon*, Sons of *John Coghill* of *London*, Merchant, a Deſcendant of the *Coghills* of *Coghill-Hall* in *Knaresborough* in the County of *York*, as I find by an Atteſtation ſign'd by *Richard* St. *George* Clarencieux.



Or, on a Chief *dancetté Azure*, three Plates, over all a Bendlet *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Lathum*, and pertain'd to the *Lathums* of *Knowſley* in the County of *Stafford*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. *Pedigr.* per Glover.

Argent, a Feſs *Sable*, in Chief three Pellets within a Bordure of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Langley*, and was confirm'd to *Richard Langley* of *Lincolns-Inn*, Gent. Son of *Robert Langley* of *Shrewsbury* in the County of *Salop*, Gent. younger Son of *Roger Langley* of *Maidley* in the ſaid County, Gent. by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 20th of *January*, in the 40th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.



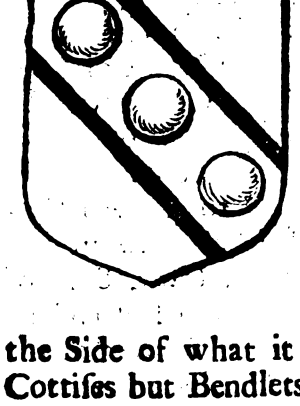
Azure, a Saltire *Or*, over all a Feſs of the *Second*, charged with three Pellets, was born by *John Lyddall*, M. A. lately (ſaith *Wood*) Fellow of *Trinity* College, Son of *John Lyddall* of *Ipſden*, and of *Uxmore* alſo in the County of *Oxon*. He the ſaid M. A. dy'd the 12th of *October* 1657, and was buried in *Trinity* College Chappel, aged about 32, without Iſſue.

Elizabeth Lydall, Siſter to the ſaid *John*, dy'd in the Houſe of her Brother, Dr. *Richard Lydall* near *Merton* College, the 3d of *July* 1675, and was buried in *Merton* College Chappel under the Tower, the 2d of *Auguſt*.

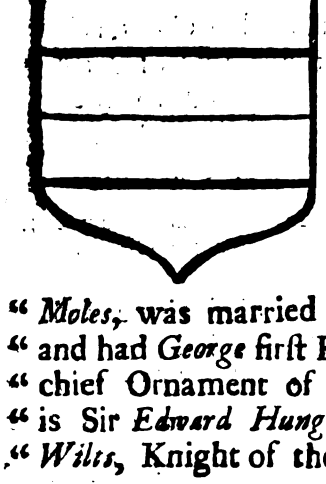
Their elder Brother, *Robert Lydall* of *Didcot* or *Dudcot* in *Berks*, dy'd the 26th of *November* 1677, aged 61, and was buried there.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 92.

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'*Argent*, three Torteauxes in Bend between two Cottises *Sable*, by the Name of *Ince* of *Lancashire*: And *Inys* beareth *Argent*, three Torteauxes between two Bends (some say Cottises) *Gules*.' But with submission to my Author, as a Cottise is to lie upon the Side of what it incloseth, these cannot be Cottises but Bendlets.



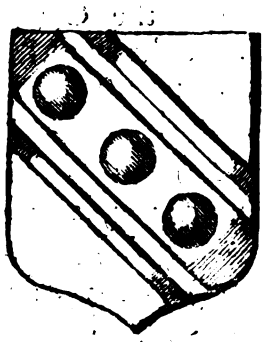
"*Sable*, two Barrs "*Argent*, in Chief three "Plates, is the Coat "of the Honourable "and ancient Family "of *Hungerford*, some-"time Barons of this "Kingdom; till in *Hen-*"*ry* the IVth's Days, "the Heir of *Robert* "Lord *Hungerford*, *Bo-*"*treux*, *Molins* and "*Moles*, was married to *Edward* Lord *Hastings*, "and had *George* first Earl of *Huntington*. The "chief Ornament of this Family, at present, "is Sir *Edward Hungerford* of *Farley-Castle* in "*Wilts*, Knight of the *Bath*.

This is the Coat also of *Edward Hungerford* of *Windrush* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Esq;

It is born also, as his Paternal Coat, by *John Hungerford* in *Lincoln*'s *Inn*, Esq;

Azure, two Barrs *dancetté Or*, and in Chief three Bezants, was confirm'd by *Robert Cooke* Clarencieux, the 2d of *May* 1581, in the 23d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to Sir *John Ryvers*, Kt. Alderman, and sometime Lord Mayor of *London*.

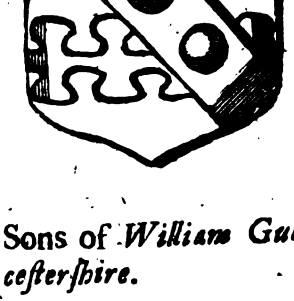
M. S. *in* Ashm. Num. 834. p. 37.



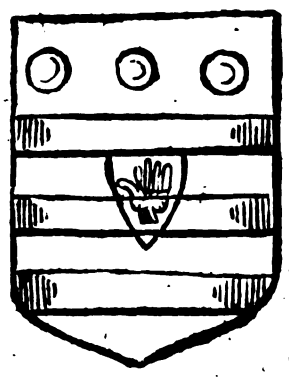
Argent, on a Bend cottised *Gules*, three Bezants, is born by the Name of *Bishop*, and was assign'd by Patent dated the 10th of *August*, 1627, in the 3d Year of King *Charles* the First, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, to *William Bishop* of *Hollway* in the County of *Dorset*, Gent. and *Richard Bishop* of *London*, Gent. his eldest Son and Heir; which *William Bishop*, was Son of *William Bishop* of *Hollway*, (Son of *John Bishop* of *Froome St. Quintin*) Possessor and Owner of the same Lands of *Hollway*, which the said *William* enjoy'd there, Son of *John Bishop* of *Tilling* in *Glouceſter*, and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Simon Milbourne*; which *John Bishop* descended from *John Bishop*, who married *Agnes Olen*, Cousin and Heir to *Maltonne de la More* of the County of *Worceſter*; as appear'd in the Records of the *Tower* of *London*, *Anno* 2 *Hen.* 4.

He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend *Gules*, cottised *Sable*, three Bezants, by the Name of *Bishop*. This Coat was assign'd by Patent bearing Date the 30th of *November* 1628, in the 4th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the First, to *Edward Bishop* of *Eversham* in the County of *Worceſter*, Gent. by Sir *William Segar* Garter.

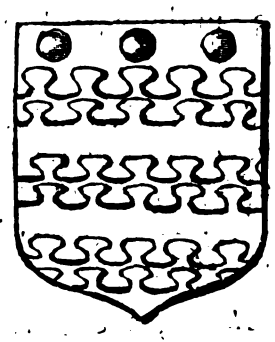
Gules, on a Bend double cottised *Or*, three Torteauxes is born by the Name of *Cony*, and was given by Sir *William Segar*, to Sir *Thomas Cony* of *Basingthorpe* in the County of *Cumberland*, and to *John Cony* of *Whisseadine*, the 2d of *June* 1612, in the 10th Year of the Reign of King *James* I.



He beareth *Argent*, two Barrs Nebule *Gules*, over all on a Bend *Sable*, three Plates, by the Name of *Gulston*. This Coat was confirmed or granted by *William Camden* Clarencieux, to *John Gulston* of *Gray's Inn*, and to his elder Brother, M. D. the Sons of *William Gulston* of *Wymondham* in *Leicestershire*.



"*Azure*, three Barrs "*Argent*, in Chief as ma-"ny Bezants, with the "Arms of *Ulster*, is the "Coat of Sir *Richard At-*"*kyns* of *Much-Haddam* in "*Hertfordshire*, Kt. and "Bart.

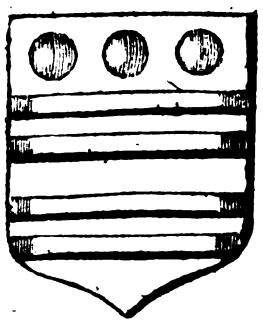


He beareth *Argent*, 3 Barrs Nebule *Gules*, and in Chief as many Torteauxes, by the Name of *Emery*. This Coat was confirm'd or granted to *Thomas Emery* alias *Amery* of *Little Badew* in the County of *Essex*, Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Thomas Emery* of the same Place, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 20th of *May* 1628.

Her. Off. C. 21. fo. 78.

Or,

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Or, two Barrs Gemells *Sable*, and in Chief three Pellets, was the Coat of *William Hildeſley* of *Cromers gifford* in the County of *Oxon*, Eſq; eldeſt Son and Heir to *Edward Hildeſley*; which *William Hildeſley* married *Margaret*, Daughter to *John Stoner* of *North-ſtoke* in the County of *Oxon*, Eſq; and by her had Iſſue *Walter*, his eldeſt Son, *Edmond* ſecond Son, *Francis* third Son, *William* 4th Son; *Mary*, married to *Robert Williamſon* of *Queen's* College in *Oxon*, Gent. *Margaret*, married to *Thomas Freeman* of *Ewelme* in the County of *Oxon*: *Cicely*, to *Walter Bigge* of *Cromers-Gifford*; and *Catherine* ——

Walter Hildeſley of the ſaid Place, eldeſt Son and Heir of *William*, was promiſed in Marriage to *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Humphry Burdett* of *Sonyng* in the County of *Berks*, *Anno Domini* 1574.

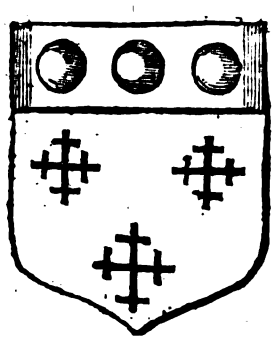
Viſit: Oxon. 1574. M. S. *of* Ant. à Wood, D. 7.

Argent, three Torteauxes in Bend between two Bendlets *Gules*, on a Chief *Sable*, a Creſcent for a Difference, was the Coat of *Raffe Orrel* of *Turton*, who had to his firſt Wife *Anne*, Daughter to *William Latham* of *Perball*, and hath Iſſue *John*, *Thomas*, and *Mary*, who was Wife of *John Bradſhaw*, Son and Heir to *John Bradſhaw*, and bare him *Agnes*.

The abovenamed *Raffe* had to his ſecond Wife *Agnes*, Daughter to *Richard Orburton*, and hath Iſſue *Raffe*, *William*, and *Katherine*.

Collect. of the North *per* Cloy. *or per* Cheſt. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834.

"He beareth *Argent*, three Barrs *Sable*, in "Chief as many Torteauxes, within a Bordure "*Ermine*; and is the Coat-Armour of Sir *Thomas* "*Bludworth*, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of *Lon*-"*don*, *Anno* 1666.

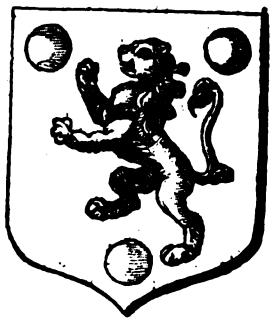


He beareth *Or*, three Croſs-croſlets *Azure*, on a Chief of the *Second*, as many Bezants, by the Name of *Kercher*. This Coat was confirm'd in *April*, *Anno Domini* 1606, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, to..... *Kercher* of *Norfolk*, D. D. ——

Argent, three Croſs-croſlets *Sable*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Bezants, I have ſeen by the Names of *Kercher*, *Kerſher*, and *Kerſhar* in the North.

(G) *Marſh*; *Argent*, on a Feſs between three Croſſes *patteé Gules*, as many Plates: This pertains to *Marſh* of *Mackclawr* in *Scotland*.

(H) *Or*, on a Feſs between three Croſſes *patteé Gules*, as many Bezants; by the Name of *Mercer*.



Or, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, between three Pellets, was born by the Name of *Gibbon*, and was confirmed to *Edmond Gibbon*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Gibbon* of *Rolvenden* alias *Rownden*, Gent. by Sir *William Segar*, the 6th of *April*, 1629, in the 5th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt.

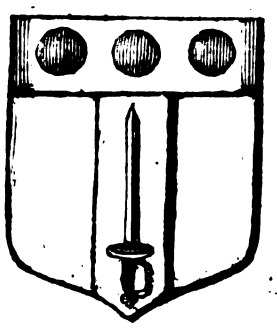
Or, a Lyon rampant with his Tail double forked *Azure*, armed and langed *Gules*, between three Hurts; was granted to *Robert Wankford* of *Barwick-Hall* of *Toppsfield* in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent. and to his Poſterity, by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 18th of *September* *Anno Domini* 1664.



He beareth *Argent*, 3 Bears Heads eraſed *Gules*, muſled *Or*, two and one, in Chief three Torteauxes, by the Name of *Barker*; which Coat was confirmed to *William Barker*, Son of *Thomas*, Son of *William*, Son of *Thomas*, who was the Son of *Henry Barker* of *Northumberland*, Gent. by *Laurence Dalton* Norroy, the 10th of *January* 1560, in the 3d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Argent, a Bird volant, with Wings extended *Sable*, between three Pellets; was teſtify'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, to *Edward Withering*, deſcended from *John Withering* of *Overton* in *Staffordſhire*.

Her. Off. London, mark'd C. 24. fo. 516.

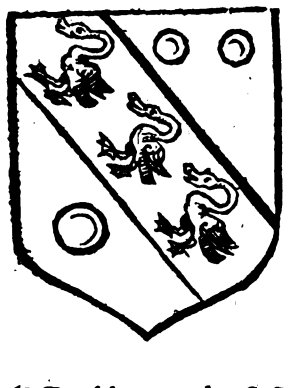


He beareth *Or*, on a Pale *Gules*, a Sword erected *Argent*, Hilt and Pomel *Or*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Bezants, by the Name of *Bargrave*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent to *John Bargrave* alias *Barger* of *Patrecksborne* in the County of *Kent*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *September* 1611.

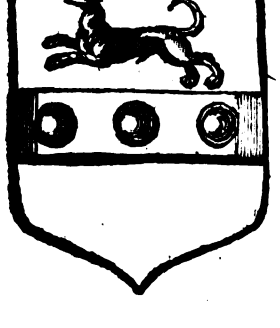
Azure, on a Bend *Argent*, three Hurts, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 6th of

of *June* 1582, in the 24th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Richard Schooley* of *Cadwell* in the County of *Bedford*, a Man (ſaith the Patent) well born, and deſcended of the Family of *Schooley* of *Goberhall* in the Pariſh of *Gawthorne*, within the County of *York*.

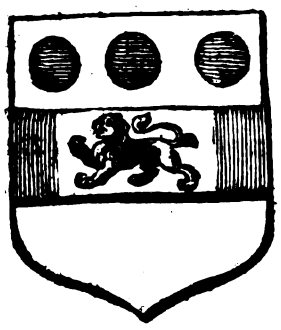
M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 54.



" *Argent*, on a Bend " *Gules*, between three " Ogreſſes, as many Swans " *Proper*, by the Name of " *Clark*, and is the Coat- " Armour of Sir *Francis* " *Clark* of the City of " *London*, Kt. of *George* " *Clark* of *Watford* in " *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; " of *Robert Clark* of *Long* " *Buckley*, and of *Samuel Clark* of *Norton*, both " of the ſaid County, Eſquires.



He beareth *Or*, on a Feſs *Gules*, three Plates, in Chief a Greyhound currant *Azure*, by the Name of *Hayne*. This Coat was confirm'd to *Tho. Hayne* of *Fryar-Waddon* in the County of *Dorſet*, Eſq; by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 4th of *September* *A. D.* 1607, in the fifth Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.



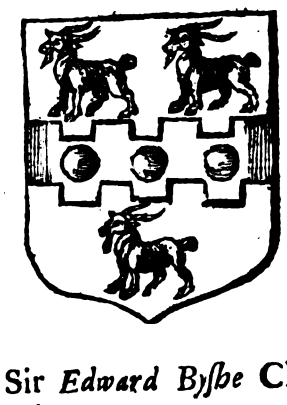
He beareth *Azure*, on a Feſs *Or*, a Lyon paſſant *Gules*, and in Chief three Bezants, by the Name of *Pyott*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent, by *William Camden*, in *February* 1611, to *Richard Pyott*, Sheriff of the City of *London*.

He beareth *Gules*, a Lyon paſſant in Feſs *Or*, between three Bezants, by the Name of *Harborne*. This Coat was by Patent granted by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, to *William Harborne* of *London*, Eſq; ſecond Son of *William Harborne* of *Yarmouth*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Eſq; Son of *George Harborne* of *Shropſhire*, Eſq; the 25th of *September* 1582, in the 24th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and to his Poſterity.

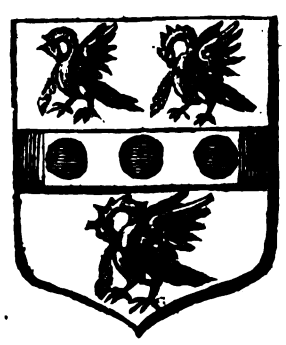
(99) *Mercer* of *Adie*; *Or*, on a Feſs between three Croſſes *pattée* in Chief *Gules*, and a Star in Baſe *Azure*, as many Bezants.



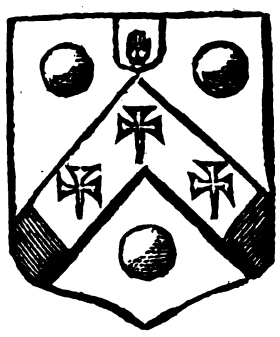
" He beareth *Sable*, on " a Feſs between three " Lyons Heads eraſed *Or*, " as many Ogreſſes, by " the Name of *Cambell*. " This, with the Arms of " *Ulſter*, is the Bearing of " Sir *Henry Cambell* of " *Clay-hall* in the Pariſh of " *Barkin*, *Eſſex*, Baronet.



Sable, on a Feſs counter-embattel'd, between three Goats paſſant *Argent*, as many Ogreſſes, is born by the Name of *Mann*, and was granted to *Edward Mann* of *Ipſwich* in *Suffolk*, Eſq; ſometime Comptroller of his Majeſty's Port of *Ipſwich*, by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 2d of *March* 1692.



Azure, on a Feſs *Argent*, between three Pellicans *Or*, vulning themſelves *Proper*, as many Ogreſſes, is born by the Name of *Peerſe*, and was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 10th of *June* 1605, to *Edmond Peerſe* of *Aſton*, in the County of *Warwick*.

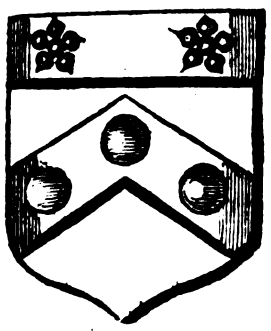


Gules, on a Chevron *Or*, between three Bezants, as many Croſſes *pateé fitcheé* *Sable*, (with the Arms of *Ulſter*) is the Paternal Coat of Sir *Edward Smith* of *Edmondthorpe* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Baronet, Son and Heir of Sir *Edward Smith* of the ſame Place, alſo Baronet, deceaſed. This preſent Sir *Edward* is Heir to *Edward Smith*, Eſq; and to Sir *Roger Smith*, Kt. both of the ſame Place; and alſo to *Eraſmus Smith* of *Husband-Boſworth* in the aforeſaid County, Eſq; which *Eraſmus* was 3d Son to *William Smith* of *Withcock* in the ſame County, Eſq;

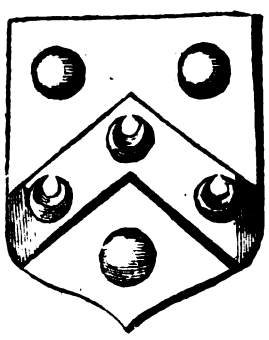
Note, This Family is of very great Antiquity in that County.

Argent,

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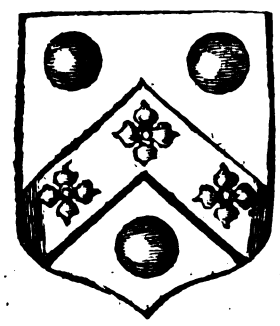


Argent, on a Chevron *Azure*, three Bezants, a Chief *Gules*, charg'd with two Cinquefoils *Or*, was allow'd by *William Segar* in the Year 1607, to *William Young* of *Balleſton* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;



He beareth *Argent*, on a Chevron *Sable*, between three Pellets, as many Creſcents of the *Field*. This Coat was teſtify'd by *William Segar*, to belong to *Will. Walker*, B. D. deſcended from the *Walkers* in *Lancaſhire*.

Vid. Her. Off. Hartf. *and* Middleſex, C. 28. *f.* 44. b. 2d *Ind.*



He beareth *Argent*, on a Chevron *Gules*, between three Torteauxes, as many Quatersfoils *Or*, by the Name of *Comport*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, by Patent dated the 1ſt of *December* 1663, in the 15th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to *Chriſtopher Comport* of *Eltham* in the County of *Kent*, Gent.



He beareth *Sable*, on a Chevron between three Swans Heads eraſed *Argent*, beak'd and gorg'd about the Neck with ducal Coronets *Or*, as many Pellets, by the Name of *Troughton*. This Coat was granted to *Chriſtopher Troughton* of *Great Lynford* in the County of *Bucks*, Gent. the 30th of *October* 1566, in the 8th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by *William Hervey*, Eſq; Clarencieux.

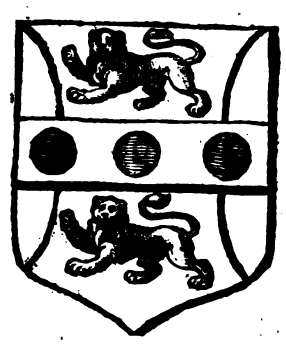


Argent, on a Chevron *Gules*, between 3 Greyhounds Heads eraſed *Sable*, as many Bezants. This was born by *Thomas Church*, B. D. and Senior Fellow of *Braſenoſe* College, who dy'd on *Monday* the 19th of *February* 1676, aged about 60, and was buried in that College Cloyſter, near to the Door leading into the Chappel. He was the Son of *Richard Church* of *Nantwych* in the County of *Cheſter*, and at his Death bequeathed to the College 300 *l.*

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 136.

He beareth *Sable*, on a Chevron between three Towers Tripple-tower'd *Argent*, as many Pellets, by the Name of *Towers*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Segar* to ..... *Towers*, deſcended out of *Lancaſhire*.

Her. Off. C. 24. fo. 192. b.



Or, two Lyons paſſant guardant, between as many Flanches *Azure*, over all on a Feſs *Gules*, three Bezants, pertain'd to *William Noble* of *Biſhops-Tawnton* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Whitbourne*, and had Iſſue one Daughter by Name *Johanna*. He was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John Noble* of *Belſon* in the ſaid County, Gent. who by his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Bragg*, had Iſſue (beſides the ſaid *William*) *John*, *Hugh*, and *Richard*; alſo *Agnes* and *Elizabeth*: *Agnes* was married to *Gregory Preeſt*, and *Elizabeth* to *Thomas Dodge*.

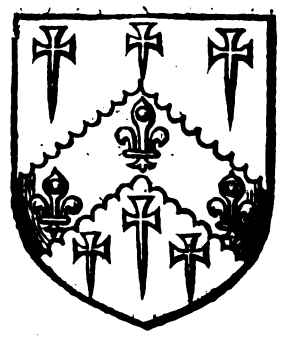
Note, That the ſaid *John Noble* of *Belſon* aforeſaid, was Son and Heir of *Thomas Noble* of the City of *Exeter*, Gent. by his Wife *Johanna*, Daughter of *John Kent*, who alſo bare to her ſaid Husband a Daughter *Johanna*.

Grafton, *fol.* 60.

Argent, on a Chevron inclos'd by two Couple-cloſes, between three demy Lyons rampant guardant *Gules*, as many Bezants. This was aſſign'd by *William Camden* by Patent, the 10th of *October* 1608, to *Henry Fiſher* of *Lidhamwicke* in the County of *Wilts*.

He beareth *Or*, a King's Fiſher *Proper*, by the Name of *Fiſher*, and was granted by the ſaid *Camden*, the 4th of *February* 1607, to Sir *Edward Fiſher*.

(99) Sir *John Falconer*; *Or*, a Falcon's Head iſſuing out of a Man's Heart *Proper*, between three Mullets *Azure*, on a Chief of the *Second* as many Bezants.



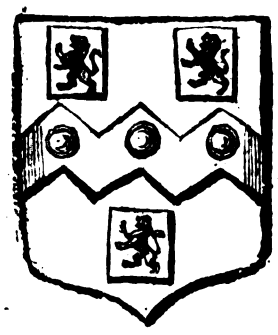
" He beareth *Sable*, on " a Chevron engrail'd, be- " tween ſix Croſſes *paté* " *fitcheé Or*, three *Fleurs* " *de lis Azure*, each char- " ged on the Top with a " Plate, by the Name of " *Smith* of *Nibley*, in the " County of *Glouceſter*. " The Plate is the Repre- " ſentation of Silver Bullion fitted for the Stamp,

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"and therefore need not have other Blazon "than its own Name.



Argent, on a Chevron *Sable*, between three Oak-leaves *Proper*, as many Bezants, on a Chief *Gules*, a Sea-mew between two Anchors erected of the *Firſt*, is born by the Name of *Monox*; and was by Patent granted to *George Monox* of *Walthamſtow*, in *Eſſex*, by *William Harvy*, Eſq; Clarencieux, the 10th of *June* 1561, in the 3d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. The ſaid *George* was Nephew and Heir to *George Monox* of *London*, Gent. who enjoy'd the ſame Coat by a Patent from *Thomas Wriotheſly* Garter, and *Thomas Benolt* Clarencieux, dated the 4th of *October* 1514.



"He beareth *Or*, on a "Feſs indented between "three Billets *Azure*, each "charg'd with a Lyon "rampant of the *Field*, "as many Bezants, by the "Name of *Rolle*; and is "the Coat-Armour of "Sir *John Rolle* of *Steven-"ton* in *Devonſhire*, Knight "of the *Bath*; and of Colonel *Samuel Rolle* of "*Heanton* in the ſaid County, Eſquire.

Of this Family take this following Account.

George Rolle of *Steventon* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; married ——— and had Iſſue ſix Sons; *John* 1ſt Son, *George* 2d, *Chriſtopher* 3d, *Henry* 4th, *Robert* 5th, and *Maurice* 6th Son; alſo five Daughters, *viz. Chriſtian* eldeſt Daughter, Wife of *James Courtney* of *Upcott* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; *Margaret* 2d Daughter, who was married to *Richard Wykes* of *Nymet Florie* in the County of *Somerſet*, *Jackett* 3d, *Elizabeth* 4th, and *Mary* 5th Daughter.

John Rolle of *Steventon*, eldeſt Son of *George Rolle* as aboveſaid, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Ford* of *Aſhbourton* in the County of *Devon*, who bare him ſeven Sons, *viz.* Sir *Henry Rolle* eldeſt Son and Heir, *Valentine Rolle* of *Torrington* in the County of *Devon* 2d Son, (aged 74 Years 1620, and unmarried) *Alexander Rolle* 3d Son, *George Rolle* 4th Son (who dy'd without Iſſue) *Joachim Rolle* 5th Son, who married *Mary* Daughter of ..... *Fennor* of *Chittlehampton* (but dy'd without Iſſue), *Robert* 6th Son (who alſo dy'd Iſſueleſs), and *John Rolle* 7th Son, who married *Philippa* Daughter of *Richard Halſe* of *Kenedon*; and two Daughters, *viz. Margery* Wife of *Richard Baker*, and *Honora* Wife of *Thomas Pomeray* of *Bevy Pomeroy*.

Sir *Henry Rolle* of *Steventon*, Kt. being aged 75 Years *Anno* 1620, (who was eldeſt Son of *John Rolle*, by *Margaret* his Wife, as aboveſhewn) took for his firſt Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of ..... *Wattes* of *Somerſetſhire*; and for his 2d Wife *Jane*, (Daughter of *John Forteſcue* of *Followpit*, and Relict of *Richard Halſe* of *Kenedon*) who bare him no Iſſue; but by *Elizabeth* his firſt Wife, he had Sir *Henry Rolle*, Kt. Son and Heir, who dy'd before his Father *Anno* 1617, having firſt married *Anne*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Thomas Dennis* of *Bickton* and *Holcomb*, and by her had Iſſue *Dennis Rolle* Son and Heir, aged 6 Years *Anno* 1620, and *Anne Rolle* aged 3, *Anno prad'*.

Alexander (younger Brother of Sir *Henry*, and 3d Son of *John Rolle* of *Steventon* aforeſaid) married the Daughter of ..... *Siptrincot*, and Relict of ..... of *Weſtley*, and had Iſſue *John Rolle* Son and Heir, aged 33 *Anno* 1620; alſo three Daughters, *Honora* Wife of *Hugh Prideaux*, *Margaret* Wife of ....., and *Mary* who dy'd without Iſſue.

Come we now to the Iſſue of *Henry Rolle* of *Steventon* in the County of *Devon*, younger Brother of *John*, and fourth Son of the firſt-mentioned *George Rolle* of *Steventon* aforeſaid.

Note then, That the ſaid *Henry* married *Mary*, Daughter and Heir of *Robert Yeo* of *Heampton* in the County of *Devon*, and had Iſſue by her 9 Sons, and 6 Daughters, *viz. Robert* eldeſt Son, *Nicholas* 2d Son, who married *Honora* Daughter of *Edward ap Meredith*, *William* 3d Son, *George* 4th Son, *Samuel* 5th, *Thomas* 6th, *Valentine* 7th, *Joſias* 8th, and *Hugh* 9th Son. The Daughters were, 1ſt, *Frances*, Wife of *Leonard Lovelace* of *Cornwall*; 2d, *Suſan*, Wife of *Bartholomew Thorne* of *Upcott*, Eſq; 3d, *Mary*, Wife of *Richard Tregarthen* of *Cornwall*; 4th, *Elizabeth*, Wife of *William Wood* of *Tintagell* in the County of *Cornwall*; 5th, *Martha*, Wife of *Edward Herle* of *Prideaux* in *Cornwall*, Eſq; and 6th, *Philippa*, Wife of *John Mouleſworth* of *Cornwall*.

Robert Rolle of *Heampton*, living *Anno* 1620, (eldeſt Son and Heir of *Henry* and *Mary* his Wife aforementioned) married *Johanna*, Daughter of *Thomas Hele* of *Fleeto* in the County of *Devon*, and had Iſſue 4 Sons, *viz.* Sir *Samuel Rolle*, Kt. eldeſt Son and Heir, aged 30 *Anno* 1620, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Wiſe* of *Sidenham* in the County of *Devon*, Knight of the *Bath*; *Henry* 2d Son, *Serviens ad Legem & Cap' Juſtic' de Banco*; *Joſeph Rolle* 3d Son, and *John Rolle* of *London*, Merchant, 4th Son; —— alſo 4 Daughters, *viz. Mary* Wife of *Hugh Forteſcue* of *Filley* in the County of *Devon*; *Grace*, 2d Daughter; *Margaret* 3d, and *Jane* 4th Daughter.

Let us now turn to *Robert Rolle* (younger Brother to *John* and *Henry* before treated of, and

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and 5th Son of the firſt-mentioned *George Rolle* of *Steventon)* who married *Eleanor* Daughter of ..... *Gabriolli*, and had Iſſue *Abel Rolle* Son and Heir, aged 37 *Anno* 1620 (who married *Gertrude* Daughter of *Anthony Acland* of *Chittlehampton*, Eſqs) and *Gabriel Rolle*, who was Rector of the Church of *Locking* in the County of *Berks*, ſecond Son.

We are now arriv'd to *Maurice Rolle* (younger Brother to the ſaid *John*, *Henry*, and *Robert*, and 6th and laſt Son of the firſt named *George* of *Steventon)* which *Maurice* took to Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of ..... *Brier* of *Harrow on the Hill* in the County of *Middleſex*, and by her had Iſſue five Sons and one Daughter; his eldeſt Son and Heir was *Edward Rolle* of *Meth* in the County of *Devon*, living in the Year 1620. He married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Philip Crimes* of *Mewy*, and had Iſſue *Maurice Rolle* Son and Heir, aged three Years *Anno* 1620.

The 2d Son of *Maurice* and *Margaret* was *George*, (who dy'd without Iſſue) the 3d Son was *Richard Rolle* of *Meth* in the County of *Devon*, who married *Zenobia* Daughter of *Richard Stoford*, the 4th was *Henry*, and the 5th was *John* —— The Daughter's Name was *Mary*, ſhe was married to *John Lady*, to whom ſhe bare *Margaret* ——

Vide Viſit. de Com. Devon. in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 1. 94. b. & Cop' ejuſd' Script' per Will. Grafton.

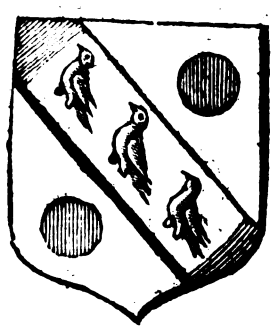
He beareth *Gules*, on a Bend *Argent*, three Mullets of 6 Points pierced *Sable*, in the ſiniſter Chief Point a Bezant, by the Name of *Willan*. This Coat was confirm'd unto *James Willan*, Son of *Leonard Willan* of *Kingſton upon Hull* in the County of *York*, by *Richard St. George* Norroy, the 1ſt of *May* 1617, in the 15th Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

This Family were anciently North *Britains*, as I find by the Warrant ſent from *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk* Lord High Treaſurer, and *Edward* Earl of *Worceſter* Lord Privy Seal (then Commiſſioners for the Office of Marſhal of *England)* which mentions a Certificate under the Hand of one of the *Scotch* Heralds; to atteſt the ſaid Coat and Creſt as thoſe properly belonging to his Anceſtors, thereby to entitle him to a Confirmation from Norroy aboveſaid. The Warrant bears date the 25th of *April* 1617, and was ſign'd *T. Suffolk*, and *E. Worceſter*.

Or, on a Croſs *patée* flory *Gules*, a Bezant with a Label of three Points *Azure*, in the chief Part of the Croſs was the Bearing of *John Evett* Commoner of *Baliol* College, Son of *Henry Evett* of *Hollow* or of *Woodhall* in the Pariſh of *Hollow*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq; who dy'd in *May* 1675, aged about 19, and was buried in *Baliol* College Chappel.

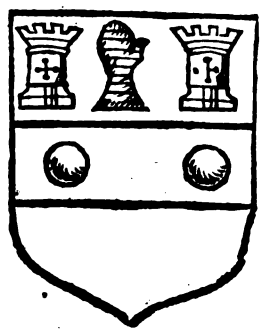
M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 131.

Azure, a Croſs *patonce* voided, in the Center thereof a Bezant, is born by the Name of *Milton*, and was granted to *John Melton* of *Tottenham-high-croſs* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; and Juſtice of the Peace in the ſaid County, by *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the 1ſt of *September* 1626, in the 2d Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt.

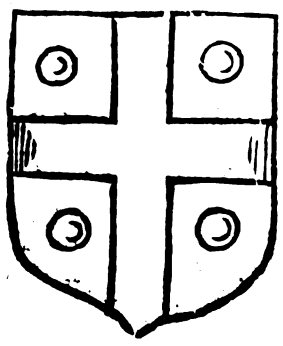


Gules, on a Bend *Or*, between two Bezants 3 Martlets *Sable*, granted to *William Adams* of the *Middle Temple*, Councellor at Law, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 14th of *March* 1639.

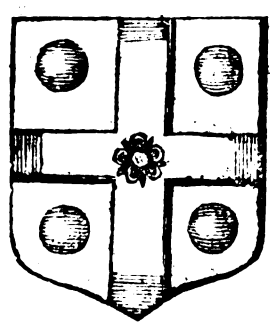
Argent, on a Chevron between three Cinquefoils *Gules*, a Leopard's Head *Or*, between two Bezants, is born by the Name of *Taldwyn*, and was granted to *William Taldwyn* the Elder, of *Backdown* in the County of *Suſſex*, Son of *William Taldwyn*, by *Edward Byſhe*, Eſq; Garter, the 15th of *March* 1651.



"*Gules*, on a Feſs *Ar-*
"*gent*, two Ogreſſes, in
"Chief a dexter Gauntlet
"between two Caſtles of
"the *Second*, by the Name
"of *Tonſon*; and is born
"by Major *Richard Ton-*
"*ſon* of *Ardrally* in the
"County of *Cork* in the
"Kingdom of *Ireland*.



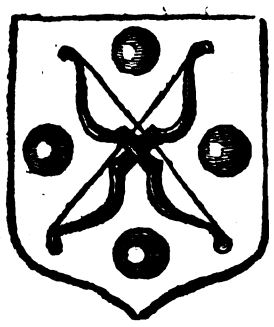
"He beareth *Argent*, a
"Croſs *Sable*, between
"four Pellets; and is born
"by Sir *Robert Clayton* of
"the City of *London*,
"Knight and Alderman.



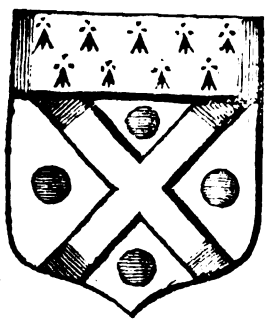
Gules, on a Croſs *Argent*, between four Bezants a Cinquefoil *Azure*, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 20th of *May* 1562, in the 4th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Townrawe*, the Son of *John Townrawe*, the Son of *Henry Townrawe* of the County of *Derby*, Gent.

M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 21.

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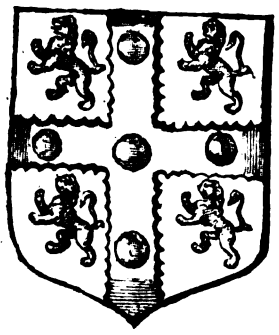


He beareth *Gules*, two long Bows bent and interlaced in Saltire *Or*, ſtring'd *Argent*, between four Bezants, each charg'd with a *Fleur de lis Azure*, by the Name of *Rebow*. This Coat was granted to *John Rebow* of *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*, by Sir *William Dugdale* Garter, and Sir *Henry St. George* Clarencieux, the 10th of *April Anno Domini* 1685, in the 1ſt Year of the Reign of King *James* the Second.

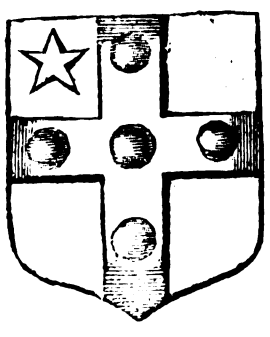


He beareth *Gules*, a Saltire *Or*, between four Bezants, a Chief *Ermine*, by the Name of *Hyde*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Segar Anno* 7 *Jac.* 1. *Angliæ, & Scotiæ* 43 *Regis*, *Anno Domini* 1609. to *Bernard Hyde*, who deſcended out of *Nottinghamſhire*.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 18. a.



Argent, on a Croſs engrail'd between four Lyons rampant *Gules*, five Bezants, is born by the Name of *Rodes*; and was confirm'd or granted to *William Rodes* of *New Halliſax* and of *Skirket* in the County of *York*, by *Robert Cook*, *Anno Dom.* 1585.



Vert, on a Croſs *Argent*, five Torteauxes, in the dexter Quarter a Mullet *Or*, for Difference: This was the Bearing of ..... *Greinfeild* of the County of *Bucks*, Eſq; who dy'd in the Houſe of .... *Harding* a Barber, living at the Weſt End of St. *Mary*'s Church, the 13th of *December* 1661.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 101.

Argent, on a Chevron *Gules*, five Bezants, was the Coat of *Hugh Erdeſwick*, who married *Cicely*, Daughter of ..... *Baſſet* of *Blore*, and by her had Iſſue two Sons and four Daughters: The Sons were *Hugh* and *John*.

Hugh Erdeſwick, Son and Heir of *Hugh*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of ..... *Harecourt*, and had Iſſue a Daughter married to .... *Congrave* ——

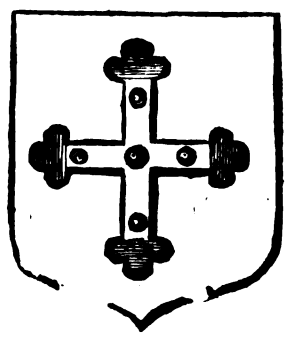
John Erdeſwick, ſecond Son of *Hugh*, married, and had Iſſue *Raffe*, Son and Heir; who had *Humfrey*, and *Richard* ſecond Son, who married alſo, and had Iſſue *Richard*.

Note, That the firſt-mentioned *Hugh Erdeſwick* was Son of *Henry*, the Son of *Henry*, who was Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Thomas Erdeſwick* Lord of *Sanndon*, which *Thomas* was the Son of *Thomas*, who was the Son of *Thomas*, the Son of another *Thomas Erdeſwick* of *Erdeſwick*, who was Son of *Richard Erdeſwick* of *Erdeſwick* in the County of *Cheſhire*, living in the Time of *Henry* III.

Note, That *Hugh* that married the Daughter of ..... *Harecourt*, had (beſides the Daughter which was married to ..... *Congrave*) a Son *Sampſon Erdeſwick* his Heir; which *Sampſon* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Humfrey Gray* of *Envile*, and had Iſſue *Hugh* eldeſt Son and Heir, *John* ſecond Son, and *Frances* a Daughter.

Hugh, eldeſt Son of *Hugh*, was Lord of *Sanndon* in the County of *Stafford*, living *Anno* 1566, and married *Mary*, Daughter of ..... *Leyghe* of *Rudge*, who bare him *Sampſon* Son and Heir, *Walter* ſecond Son, and *Frances* a Daughter.

Collection *of the* North. per Glover *in* Aſhm. in M. S. Num. 834.



He beareth *Gules*, on a Croſs *botoné Argent*, five Pellets, by the Name of *Humfrey*. This Coat was exemplified and confirmed by *William Segar* to *Richard Humfrey* of *Rettenden* in the County of *Eſſex*, which *Richard* was Son of *Richard* of the ſaid Place, (by *Alice*, Daughter of ..... *Hill*) the Son of another *Richard Humfrey* of the City of *London*, who married the Daughter and Co-heir of ..... *Warner* of the ſaid City.

N. B. The aboveſaid *Richard* (who had this Grant) had, by his Wife the Daughter of Sir *Samuel Sandys* of *Omberſley* in the County of *Worceſter*, Iſſue *Richard* aged twenty Years *Anno Domini* 1634, *Edmond* ſecond Son, and two Daughters, *Anne* and *Mary*.

Vide Her. Off. C. 21. fo. 55.

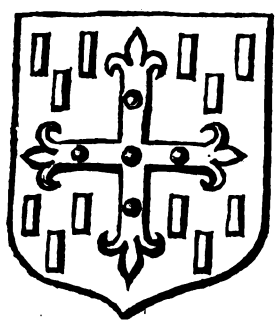
Sable, on a Croſs *Or*, between four *Fleurs de lis Argent*, five Pellets (for a Difference) was confirm'd the 1ſt of *June* 1566, in the 8th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, to *Edward Banckes* of *London*, Gent.

Fauſtina E. 1. *in* Cotton. Biblioth.

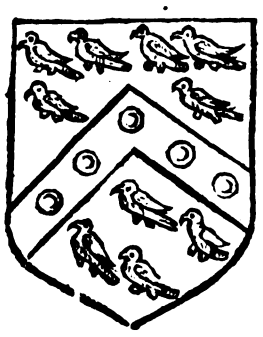
His Creſt which was then given, is, on a Torce *Argent* and *Sable*, a Porcupine's Head eraſed of the *Second*, quill'd of the *Firſt*.

Sable,

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Sable, on a Croſs flory, between 12 Billets *Argent*, five Torteauxes, is born by the Name of *Morris*; and was confirmed or granted to *Thomas Morris* of *Wanſted* in *Eſſex*, Clerk of the Ordnance, by *Richard St. George* Clarencieux.

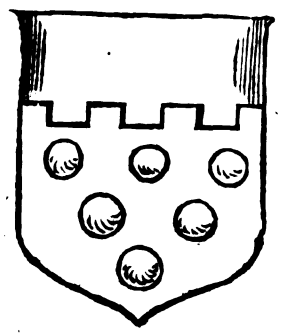


"He beareth *Sable*, on "a Chevron between ten "Martlets *Argent*, five "Pellets, by the Name of "*Bard*; and is the Coat-"Armour of *Maximilian* "*Bard* of *Caverſfield* in "*Bucks*, Eſq; deſcended "from an ancient Family "of that Name of North "*Kelſey* in *Lincolnſhire*.

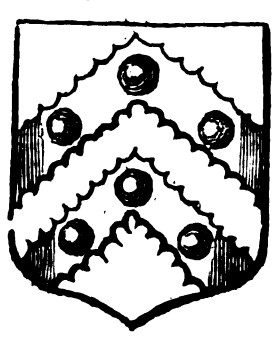
This Coat was confirm'd to *William Bard* of North *Kelſey* in the County of *Lincoln*, Gent. by *William Harvey* Clarencieux, the 16th of *March* 1562, in the 5th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Vid. Old Viſit. de Com. Linc. in Coll. Arm.

And it is born as his Paternal Coat, by *Thomas Bard* of *Hammerſmith* in the County of *Middleſex*.

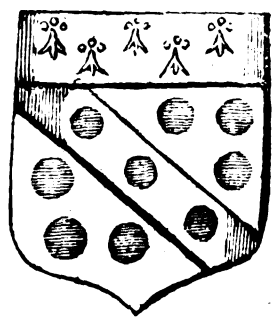


"*Argent*, ſix Pellets, "three, two, and one, "a Chief *Crenellé Sable*, "is the Coat-Armour of "the Right Hon. *Wil-*"*liam* Viſcount *Brouncker* "of *Lyons*, and Baron "*Brouncker* of *New Caſtle* "in *Ireland*, &c. This, "with a due Difference, "is the Coat of his Lordſhip's Brother *Henry* "*Brouncker* of *Roumbold-week* in *Suſſex*, and of "*Brokediſh* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;

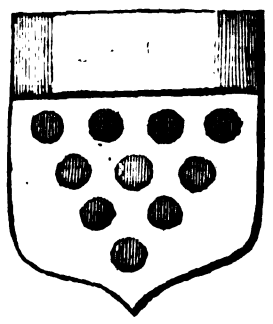


Argent, two Chevrons engrail'd *Sable*, each charged with three Bezants, was confirm'd to *Stephen Rothwell* of *Ewarby* in the County of *Lincoln*, deſcended from an ancient Family of his Surname in the County of *Lincoln*, by *William Flower* Norroy, the 1ſt of *April* 1585, in the 27th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

M. S. *in* Aſh. *Num.* 834. p. 60.



Gules, on a Bend *Or*, three Torteauxes between ſix Plates, a Chief *Ermine*, is born by the Name of *Dixon*, and was confirmed to *George Dixon* of *Ramſhawe* in the County Palatine of *Durham*, by Sir *Richard St. George* Norroy, the 14th of *September*, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.



The Field is *Sable*, ten Plates four, three, two, and one, and a Chief *Or*. This was confirm'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 21ſt of *September* 1629, in the 5th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I. to *Robert Jadewine*, Gent. (who married *Cecilia*, Daughter of Sir *Francis Clarke*) Son and Heir of *Thomas Jadewine* of *London*, Gent. which ſaid *Thomas*, by that Name, purchas'd Lands and married *Lucy*, Daughter of *John Skillicorne* of *Preſhall* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq; Son of *William Skillicorne* of *Berwick*, Eſq;



"*Sable*, ten Plates four, "three, two, and one, on "a Chief *Argent*, a Lyon "paſſant of the *Field*. This "Coat, with the Arms of "*Ulſter*, is the Coat-Ar-"mour of Sir *John Bridg-*"*man* of *Caſtle-bromwich* "in *Warwickſhire*, Bart. "eldeſt Son of the Right "Honourable Sir *Orlando Bridgman* of *Great* "*Leaver* in *Lancaſhire*, Knight and Baronet, de-"ceaſed, late Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of "*England*.

This Coat did belong alſo to *Charles Bridgman*, A. M. of *Queen*'s College in *Oxon*, Commoner, and Arch-deacon of *Richmond*, who dy'd in the Houſe of Mr. *Benjamin Cooper*, Regiſter of the Univerſity (living in *Halywell* in *Oxon*) on the 26th of *November* 1678, aged about Forty, and was buried in *Queen*'s College Chappel.—— He was Nephew to Sir *Orlando Bridgman* ſometime Lord Keeper.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon.

"He

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" He beareth *Azure*, a " Lyon rampant *Argent*, " crown'd *Or*, within a " Border of the *Second Pel-* " *letté*, by the Name of " *Henley*, and is born by " Sir *Robert Henley* of *Nor-* " *thington* in *Hantſhire*, Kt. " Maſter of the *King*'s " *Bench* Office. This Coat " was aſſign'd by *William* " *Camden* Clarencieux, the 26th of *February* " 1612, to *Robert Henley* alias *Henleigh* of *So-* " *merſetſhire*, which *Robert* was High Sheriff of " the ſaid County *Anno Dom.* 1613.

Sable, a Griffon rampant with Wings diſplay'd *Or*, a Bordure *Gules* Bezanted, was born by *John Chetham* or *Chitham* a Lieutenant in the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Regiment quarter'd in *Oxon*, Son of *C*..... *Chetham*, Lieutenant Colonel in the ſame Regiment (formerly an Officer under *Oliver Cromwel*). He the ſaid *John* dy'd in the Houſe of one *Dudley* a Glover, oppoſite to the *Theatre* in *Oxon*, the 1ſt of *March* 1687, and was the next Day buried in the Chancel of St. *Martin*'s Church in the ſaid City, being then attended by the Regiment to his Grave. —— He deſcended from the *Chethams* of *Cheſhire*.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood's *Rem.* de Com. Oxon. p. 174.

Or, a Griffon rampant with Wings diſplay'd *Gules*, within a Bordure *Sable Plateé*. This was the Bearing of *John Cheſterman* of ——— Brother to *James Cheſterman* an Attorney of St. *Martin*'s Pariſh in *Oxon*, both Sons of *John Cheſterman* of *Cleve* in the County of *Wilts*, ſometime Fellow of *New* College.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. *p.* 128.

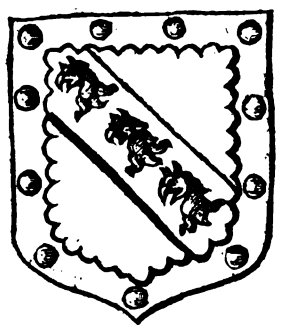


Argent, a Bull paſſant *Sable*, armed *Or*, within a Bordure of the *Second Bezanteé*, is born by the Name of *Cole*; and was confirm'd or allow'd to *William Cole*, Son of *William*, Son of *Thomas Cole*, all of *London*, deſcended from a ſecond Son of ..... *Cole* of *Strade* in *Devon*.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 598. a.

He beareth *Argent*, a Bull paſſant *Sable*, collared and armed *Or*, within a Bordure of the *Second Bezanteé*, by the Name alſo of *Cole*. This Coat was aſſign'd to *Solomon Cole* of *Lyſſe* in the County of *Southampton*, who married *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Deering* of *Lyſſe*. ——

Her. Off. Hampſh. C. 19. fo. 109. b.



Argent, on a Bend *Sable*, three Griffons Heads eraſed *Or*, within a Bordure engrail'd of the *Second Bezanteé*, was the Coat belonging to *Thomas Younge*, who married *Pernell* Daughter and Co-heir to *William Hunwick* of *Boyſe-hall* in *Halſted*, and had Iſſue *John Younge* of *Younge* in *Newland*, (who married the Daughter of ..... *Elliot*) and *Robert Younge*; alſo three Daughters, ... Wife to ..... *Munſey*, *Frances* Wife to .... *Griffith*, and *Dorothy*.

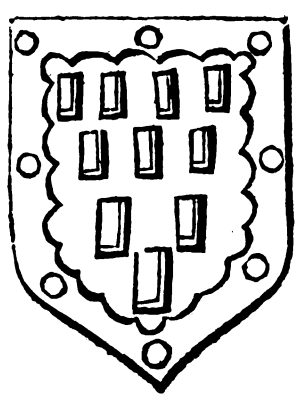
The aforeſaid *Thomas*, who married *Pernell*, was Son and Heir of *Thomas Younge* of *Younge* in *Newland* and *Roxwell* in the County of *Eſſex*, by his Wife *Katharine* Daughter of *John Wiſeman* of *Canfield* in *Eſſex*.

Vide Viſit. de Com. Eſſex, Ann. 1614. C. 21. fo. 29. & 126.

He beareth *Argent*, a Chevron *Gules*, between three Birds *Vert*, collar'd ..... within a Bordure *Azure Bezanteé*, by the Name of *White*. This Coat pertain'd to *John White* of *Okingham*, who married *Joyce*, eldeſt Daughter of *Gilbert Coningsby* of *Nunnington*'s *Court*, and had Iſſue *William* and *Winifred*.

The ſaid *John White* was Son and Heir of Sir *Richard White* of *South Warnborough* in the County of *Hants*, and of *Dorothy* his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of *Francis Winchcombe* of *Bucklebury* in the County of *Berks*, which Sir *Richard* was Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas White* of the ſame Place, Knight. ———

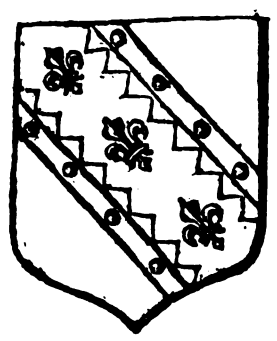
Azure, ſix Lioncels rampant *Argent*, three, two, and one, within a Bordure of the *Second*, charg'd with an Entoier of Hurts, was granted to *John Lightbowne* in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter* (Barriſter of *Gray*'s *Inn*, Commiſſioner for Conſervation of the Peace, and of Oyer and Terminer within the ſaid County Palatine) and alſo to *James* his Brother, together with their ſeveral and reſpective Deſcendants, with their due Differences, by *William Dugdale*, Eſq; Norroy, on the 3d Day of *June* 1662, in the 14th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.



" *Gules*, ten Billets *Or*, " four, three, two, and " one, within a Bordure " engrailed *Argent*, char- " ged with eight Tor- " teauxes and Heurty. " This is the Coat of *Ed-* " *ward Salter* of *Rich-* " *Kings* in *Buckingham-* " *ſhire*, Eſq; Son and Heir " of Sir *William Salter*, Kt. " Cup-

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" Cup-bearer to the Queen, Son and Heir of " Sir *Edward Salter*, Kt. Carver in Ordinary to " King *Charles* the Firſt, and one of the Maſters " of the High Court of *Chancery*.



Argent, on a Bend indented *Sable*, three *Fleurs de lis* of the *Firſt*, between two plain Cottiſes *Azure*, each charg'd with four Bezants. This Coat was granted by *Chriſtopher Barker* Garter, to *John Cuffe* of *Ilcheſter* in the County of *Somerſet*, Gent. *Anno* 1544, which *John* married and had Iſſue two Sons *John* and *Robert*.

John Cuffe, eldeſt Son of *John*, was of *Criche* in the County of *Somerſet*, and married *Johanna* Daughter of *William Dennys*, and had Iſſue one Son and two Daughters; *Dorothy*, Wife of *Thomas Beale*, and *Urſula* Wife of *William Sily*.

Robert Cuffe, Son and Heir of the ſaid *John*, was alſo of *Criche Anno* 1573, and married *Catherine* Daughter of ..... *Cutter* or *Cutler*, and had Iſſue *Robert*, *Thomas*, and *Johanna*.

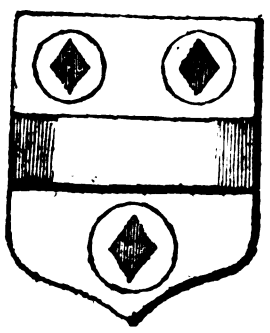
Note, That *Robert Cuffe*, ſecond Son of *John* of *Ilcheſter* aforeſaid, had three Sons, *viz. Thomas Cuffe de Doniet (Donyet)* in the County of *Somerſet*, *Philip* ſecond Son, and *Hugh* third Son.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood, F. 3. fo. 55.

Ermine, three Pomeis each charg'd with a Croſs *Or*, is born by the Name of *Heathcote*, and was confirm'd to Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* of *London*, Alderman (and ſince Lord Mayor) by Sir *Henry St. George* Garter, and *John Vanbrugh*, Eſq; Clarencieux; the 2d of *December*, in the 8th Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*; &c.



" He beareth *Gules*, 3 " Bezants, each charg'd " with a crown'd King, " his Robes *Sable*, doubled " *Ermine*, ſuſtaining a co- " ver'd Cup in his right " Hand, and a Sword in " his Left of the *Second*. " This Coat pertain'd to " *John de Lylde* the 18th " Biſhop of *Ely*.

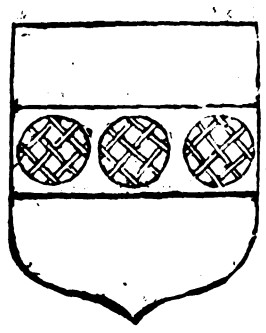


Gules, a Feſs *Argent*, between three Plates, each charg'd with a Lozenge *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Peacock*, and was granted by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 27th of *June* 1640, to *John Peacock* of *Cowley* in *Berks*.

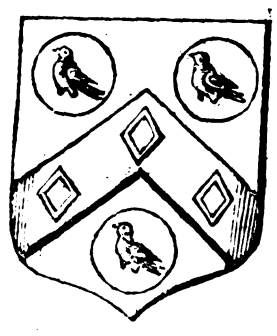
Azure, three Bezants with as many Martlets thereon of the *Firſt*, a Chief *Or*, was confirmed or granted by *William Camden* the 23d of *Auguſt* 1601, (in the 43d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*) to *Ralph Pratt* of *Hatherne* in the County of *Leiceſter*.

The Creſt then granted or confirmed is; On a Wreath a Demi-Unicorn *Or*, ſupporting a Lozenge *Azure*.

Fauſtina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Feſs *Sable*, three Plates Fretty of the *Second*, by the Name of *Cornwall*. This Coat was aſſign'd to ..... *Cornwall* of *Dorſet*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *December* 1608.



Argent, on a Chevron *Sable*, between 3 Ogreſſes each charg'd with a Martlet of the *Firſt*, as many Maſcles *Or*, was the Coat of ..... *Baber* Gentleman-Commoner of *Trinity* College, buried the 11th of *October* 1699, in *Magdalen* Pariſh Church in the North Suburbs of *Oxon*. He was a *Somerſetſhire* Man of or near *Wells*.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 85.



Argent, on a Feſs *Azure*, between three Pellets, each charg'd with a Lyon's Head eraſed of the *Field*, a Griffon paſſant with Wings diſplay'd between two Eſcallop-ſhells *Or*, was (with a Creſcent for a Difference) the Coat of *Thomas Greene* of *Awklay-hall* in the County of *Nottingham*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Richard Clitherow* of *Awklay* in *Nottinghamſhire*, and had Iſſue *George* Son and Heir, *Thomas* ſecond Son, and *Nicholas* third Son; alſo *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Thomas Meak* of *Doncaſter*, *Anne* married unto *Nicholas Fulwood* of *Doncaſter*, *Jane*, *Dorothy*, *Mary*, and *Beatrix*.

Collection per Glov. in M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834, Ped. p. 26, 27. Arms in the Alph.

Note, That the firſt-mentioned *Thomas* of *Awklay* was Son and Heir of *James*, which *James*, of two, was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *Nicholas*, who was the Son and Heir of *John Greene* of *Awklay-hall*, deſcended of a ſecond Brother from the *Greens* of *Horſworth-hall*.

The Arms were aſſign'd them by *William Flower* Norroy, by Letters Patents dated *Anno Domini* 1564.

Having

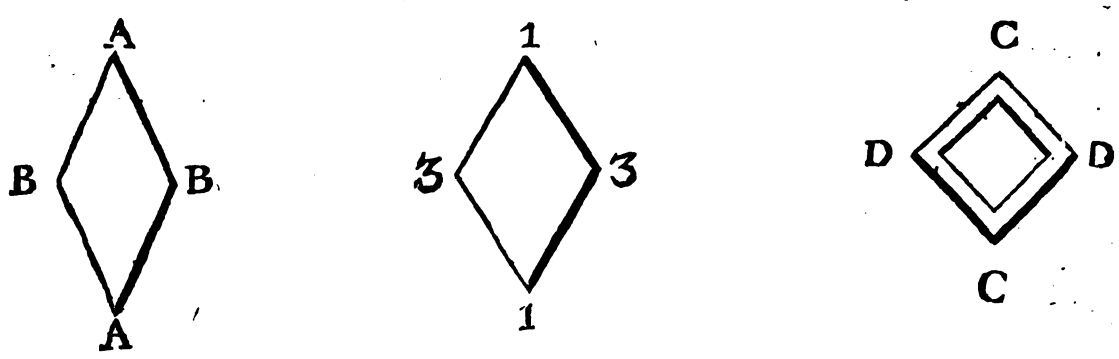
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Having now gone through my intended Diſcourſe, and Examples of ſuch Roundles or round Figures as by a continued Cuſtom are become peculiar to Heraldry, I think it meet to touch upon ſuch ſquare Figures as I inform'd you were or might alſo be reckoned proper Charges.

'Of this Sort are { Fuſils, Lozenges, Maſcles.

'The Geometrician calleth the Kind of Figure whereof every of theſe is compoſed *Rhombus*, which *Keckerman* ſaith, is *Parallelogrammum obliquangulum & equilaterum*; for in truth every one of theſe conſiſt of four geometrical Lines of equal length, yet theſe are differently named by Armouriſts, as I ſhall preſently ſhew you. But I think it firſt neceſſary to demonſtrate unto you the Figure of every of theſe; as in Example.

The Fuzil. *The Lozenge.* *The Maſcle.*



'The Fuſil is longer than the Lozenge, having its upper and lower Part more acute and ſharp than the other two collateral middle Parts; which Acuteneſs is occaſioned by the ſhort Diſtance of the Space between the two collateral or middle Parts in the Figure demonſtrated unto you by the Letters *B B*; which ſpace, if the Fuſil be rightly made, is always ſhorter than any of the four geometrical Lines whereof it is compoſed, as you may obſerve in the Figure thereof: In which you find that the Diſtance between the two Angles, demonſtrated by the Letters *A* and *B*, is longer than that which is between the two collateral or middle Angles marked with *B* and *B*: But all this is to be underſtood of Fuſils of the modern Figure or Form; for anciently they were depicted in another Shape. And *Chaſſaneus* ſheweth a Fuſil ſomewhat near to the Ancient, in Proportion thus,



'In this Figure you may obſerve the Sides are not anguled, but rather round. He there thus deſcribeth Fuſils, *Fuſæ ſunt acutæ in ſuperiori & inferiori partibus, & rotundæ ex utroque latere:* To which *Mackenzie* alſo agrees; adding, That it repreſents a Spindle.

'A Lozenge differeth from a Fuſil, in that the Space between its two collateral or middle Angles equals the Length of any of the four geometrical Lines whereof it is compoſed, as its Figure before more plainly manifeſteth; where the Space between the Angles demonſtrated by the Figures 3 and 3, and 1 and 3, are of equal length. I confeſs, ſometimes you may find in Things made for Lozenges, the Diſtance here demonſtrated by the Figures 3 and 3, to be a little longer than that from 1 to 3, but it can never be ſhorter, for then it is a Fuſil.

Lozenges, ſaith *Mackenzy p.* 48. are exactly four-ſquar'd Parallellogrammata, and are born by Mathematicians, and oftentimes are Symbols of exact Honeſty and Conſtancy; that being a Figure whoſe right Side is always higheſt, *homus quadratus*, *Chaſſ. lib.* 1. *concluſ.* 75. tells us, That *Lozangiæ factæ ſunt ad modum lozangiorum in vitriis.*

"A Maſcle differeth both from the Fuſil and "Lozenge; firſt, becauſe the Maſcle is always "voided, that is, Part of the Field is tranſpa-"rent through it. I confeſs in this I diſſent "from *Leigh*'s Opinion, who in his *Accidence of* "*Armoury*, p. 157. b. ſeemeth to grant, That a "Maſcle may be whole. Next, a Maſcle di-"fereth from a Fuſil and a Lozenge in the Pro-"portion of Space, which is evidently demon-"ſtrated in the Maſcles Figure by the Letters "*C* and *D*, which ſheweth a Maſcle to be as "long as it is broad.

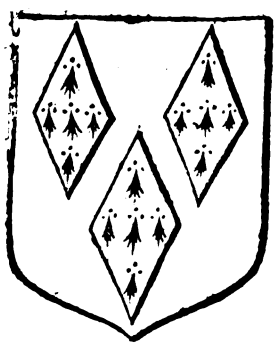
But the late Editor is wrong here; for *Guillim* ſays, That granting them to be Maſhes of a Net, they ſhould be ever voided, not otherwiſe; and I am of *Leigh*'s Opinion, that they may and are born ſolid, though by our irregular Practice we do not rightly diſtinguiſh between one and the other, occaſion'd much by our Careleſſneſs in Drawing; for even in the Examples following, the Engraver has not kept to the Dimenſions as he ought, and I could have wiſh'd.

Beſides

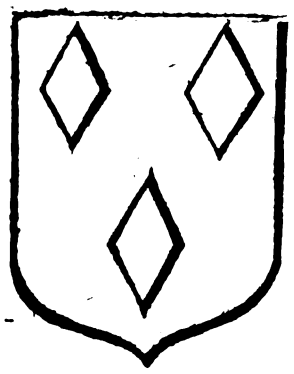
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Beſides (as *Mackenzy* obſerves) if the Maſcle repreſents only the Maſh of a Net, why was it cut like a Maſcle or Macle? wherefore he rather credits *Columb*, who, *Page* 149. aſſerts, That theſe Maſcles were firſt uſed in the Arms of the Houſe of *Rohan*, who choſe them becauſe the *Carps* and *Flints* alſo of their Lands in that Dutchy, are all mark'd with this Figure; which being a Thing ſo very Extraordinary, gave Occaſion for them to carry them in their Arms; and theſe Spots, in that Country, are term'd Macles from the *Latin*, *Macula*; whereupon the Dukes of *Rohan* give for their Motto, *Sine Macula, Macla.*

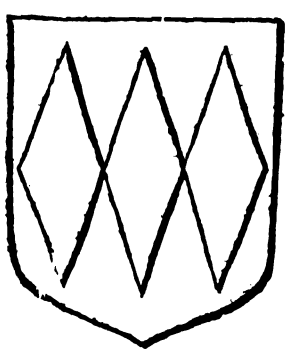
When they are round pierc'd, the *French* term them *Ruſtres*; whereas, we not allowing them pierced otherwiſe than in the following Examples, call ſuch Bearings Lozenges, charg'd with Roundles of ſuch or ſuch Tincture.



" He beareth *Gules*, " 3 Fuſils *Ermine*. This " is the Coat-Armour of " Sir *John Denham*, Kt. " one of the Barons of his " Majeſty's *Exchequer*, a " good and able Judge. " The Fuſil is never pier- " ced, or voided, as *Leigh* " noteth. What a Fuſil " repreſenteth in Armory, and how the *Engliſh*, " *French*, and *Dutch* vary in their Opinions " about it, I have formerly ſhewed unto you " out of the *Accidence of Armoury.*



" The Field is *Azure*, " three Lozenges *Or*. Lo- " zenges are thus deſcri- " bed by *Chaſſaneus*, *Lo- " zangiæ factæ ſunt ad mo " dum Lozangiarum quæ " ponuntur in vitriis ſub " forma quadranguli, ſed " ſuperior & inferior partes " plus tendunt in acutum " quam aliæ duæ collatera- " les ſeu mediæ, & ſic plus longæ ſunt quam largæ, " *Chaſſaneus*, *pars* 1. *à concluſio* 75.

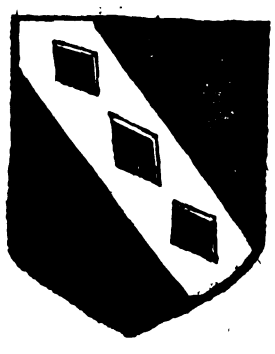


" The Field is *Pearl*, " three Fuſils in Feſs *Ru- " by*. This was the Pa- " ternal Coat-Armour of " *William Montague* Earl " of *Salisbury*. I know " well that Mr. *Brooke*, " *York-Herald*, in his Ca- " talogue of the Earls of " *Salisbury*, hath blazon- " ed theſe Lozenges; but old Rolls of Arms " with their Blazon in *French*, do teſtify, That " theſe be Fuſils; for it is thus written in one " of them, *Monſ. de Mountague; Count de Sarum,* " *port d'Argent, à trois Fuſilles, &c.* This Roll " now at this preſent remaineth in the Cuſtody " of Sir *Henry St. George*, Kt. *Richmond-Herald*, " whoſe induſtrious Collections of ſuch Anti- " quities, and his willingneſs in affording the " View of them for the Forwarding of this " preſent Edition, cannot, without a manifeſt " Note of Ingratitude, be here overpaſſed in " ſilence.

Fuſils, ſaith *Leigh*, are never pierced or voided: The *French* take them for Spindles; ſo do the *Scots*; we take them for Weavers Shutles; and the *Dutch* for Millpecks.

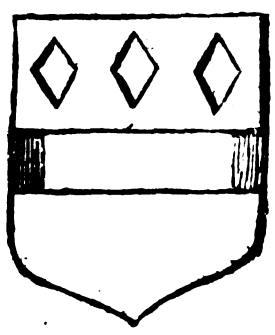


" He beareth *Sable*, 3 " Fuſils in Feſs *Ermine*, " by the Name of *Gif- " ford*, a Family of long " Continuance in *Hal- " worth* in *Devonſhire*, from " whence deſcended that " great Collector of choice " Rarities, *Humphry Gif- " ford* of the *Poultrey Comp- " ter*, *London*, Gent.



" He beareth *Sable*, on " a Bend *Argent*, three " Lozenges of the *Field*, " by the Name of *Caring- " ton*, and was the Coat- " Armour of *John Caring- " ton* of *Sponton* in the " North-Riding of *York- " ſhire*, Gent. deceas'd; " ſecond Son of *William* " *Carington* of *Sponton* a- " foreſaid, Eſq; who was ſecond Brother to " *John Carington* of *Carington* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;

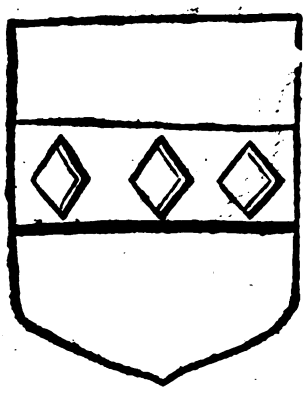
(M) *Haliburton* of *Egliſcairn*; *Or*, on a Bend wavy *Azure*, three Lozenges of the *Firſt*. His ſecond Brother gives the Bend wavy on the Upper, and engrail'd on the Nether-ſide.



" *Pearl*, a Feſs *Diamond*, " in Chief three Lozenges " of the *Second*. This is " the Paternal Coat-Ar- " mour of the Right Ho- " nourable *Walter* Lord " *Aſton*, Baron of *Forfare* " in the Kingdom of *Scot- " land*, now reſiding at " *Tixall* in *Staffordſhire*, " where his Lordſhip's Predeceſſors have been " ſeated for about Three hundred Years; whoſe " Father, Sir *Walter Aſton*, was made Knight " of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *James*, " and was created a Baronet in the ninth Year " of the ſaid King's Reign; under whom (with " the Earl of *Briſtol*) he was imploy'd Ambaſ- " ſador into *Spain* about the Treaty of the *Spa- " niſh* Match: After which, in the Third Year " of King *Charles* the Firſt, he was advanced to " the ſaid Dignity of a Baron. Of which Fa- " mily

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" mily ſee more in *Camden*'s *Britannia*, in his De-
" ſcription of *Staffordſhire*.



" He beareth *Pearl*,
" on a Feſs *Saphire*, 3
" Lozenges *Topaz*, by
" the Name of *Field-*
" *ing*; and is the Pa-
" ternal Coat-Armour
" of the Right Honou-
" rable *Bazil Fielding*,
" alias *de Hapsburgh*,
" Earl of *Denbigh*, Viſ-
" count *Fielding*, and
" Baron *Fielding* of *Newenham Padox*, and
" St. *Lis*.

" This Coat, with a due Difference, is born
" by *Robert Fielding* of the City of *Glouceſter*,
" Dr. in Phyſick; and by his Brother *Edward*
" *Fielding* of the City of *Briſtol*, Eſq; one of the
" Sheriffs thereof for the Year 1674.



" He beareth *Argent*, a
" Chevron between three
" Fuſils *Erminois*, by the
" Name of *Shaw*. This,
" with the Arms of *Ul-*
" *ſter*, is the Coat of
" Sir *John Shaw* of *Eltham*
" in *Kent*, Knight and
" Baronet.

" This Coat without
" the Arms of *Ulſter*, and with a due Difference,
" is born by Mr. *Thomas Shaw* of the City of
" *London*, Merchant.

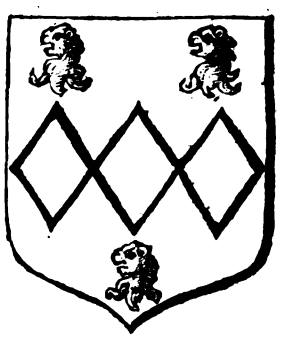
Azure, on a Chevron between three Lozenges *Or*, a Mullet for a Difference *Sable*, was born by *James Hyde*, M. D. Principal of *Magdalen-hall*, and King's Profeſſor of Phyſick in the Univerſity, who dy'd between five and ſix in the Morning, the 7th of *May* 1681, aged 64, at his Houſe next Door to the *Saracen*'s Head in St. *Peter*'s Pariſh in the Eaſt in *Oxon*, and on the 9th Day of the ſame Month was buried (being *Monday*) in the Church of St. *Peter* in the Eaſt, in the Iſle joining to the North-ſide of the Chancel. He was a younger Son (the Eleventh in Number) of Sir *Laurence Hyde* of *Salisbury*, ſecond Son of *Robert Hyde* of *Weſthache* in *Wilts*, Eſq; third Son of *Robert Hyde* of *Norbury* in *Cheſhire*, &c.

The ſaid *James* married *Margaret*, the Daughter of —— *St. Lowe* of *London*, Merchant, by whom he had Iſſue *Robert Hyde*, now (ſaith *Ant. à Wood*) Batchelor of Arts and Demy of *Magdalen* College; ſecond, *Laurence*, a Schoolboy at *Eaton*; and *Mary*, who was married to *Baptiſta Levinz*, D. D. late Fellow of *Magdalen* College (younger Brother to Sir *Creſwel Levinz*) in the Chappel of St. *John* Baptiſt College, on the 31ſt of *July* 1683.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 145.

(M) *Strang* of *Balcaskie*; *Argent*, a Chevron enſign'd on the Top with a Croſs *Pateé*, betwixt three Lozenges *Sable*.

(M) *Leith* of *Overbairns*; *Or*, a Chevron betwixt three Fuſils *Azure*.



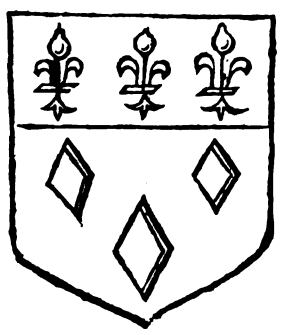
He beareth *Gules*, three Lozenges in Feſs between as many Lyons Heads eraſed *Or*, by the Name of *Aiſlaby*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent dated the 25th of *October* 1663, in the 15th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, by Sir *Edward Walker*, Garter, to *George Aiſlaby*, Eſq; Principal Regiſter of the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, Son of *Robert Aiſlaby* of *Osgodby* in the County of *York*, Gent. which ſaid *George* was, during the Great Rebellion, one who faithfully adher'd to his Majeſty's Intereſt.



Sable, three Lozenges in Feſs, between as many Bucks Heads *Argent*, pertain'd to *Roger Budokeſhed* of *Buddokeſhed* in the County of *Devon*, who married *Frances*, Daughter of Sir *Philip Champernon* of *Modbury*, Kt. and had Iſſue *Philip*; alſo *Winifride*, who was married to *William George* of *Briſtow* alias *Beiſtone* in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; *Agnes*, who was married to *Oliver Hill* of *Chilſton*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* who was married to *John Amadys* of *Plymouth* ——

Philip, Son and Heir, married *Margery*, Daughter of *Robert Smith* of *Tregonick* in the County of *Cornwall*, and had Iſſue ——

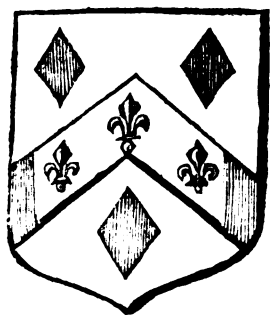
Roger Buddokeſhed of *Buddokeſhed* aforeſaid was Son of *Anthony*, who was Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Robert*, whoſe Father was *Walter*, the ſecond Son of *William*, the Son of *Nicholas*, who was Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Nicholas*, who liv'd in the Time of *Edward* the Second, and was Son of *Allan*, who liv'd in the Time of *Edward* the Firſt, and was Son of *William Budokeſhed* of *Budokeſhed* in the County of *Devon*, living in the Time of *Henry* the Third.



" *Sable*, three Lozenges
" *Argent*, on a Chief *Or*, as
" many *Fleurs de lis Gules*,
" by the Name of *Pedley*,
" and is the Coat-Armour
" of Sir *Nicholas Pedley* of
" *Tetworth* in *Huntington-*
" *ſhire*, Knight.

He

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He beareth *Azure*, on a Chevron between three Lozenges *Or*, as many *Fleurs de lis Gules*, by the Name of *Hide*. This Coat was confirm'd unto Captain *John Hide* of the Pariſh of St. *Katherine*'s in the County of *Middleſex*, a Deſcendant from the *Hides* of *Hide* in the County of *Cheſter*, by the Kings of Arms and Heralds, *Auguſt* the 5th 1637.

N. B. This Patent had the Common Seal of the Office, not the Seal of any Kings of Arms, nor yet any Name ſubſcrib'd.

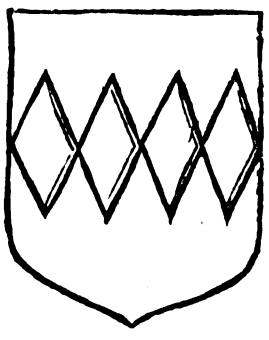
(♑) *Leith* of *Leith-hall*; *Or*, a Croſs-croſslet *fitchée Sable*, between three Creſcents in Chief, and as many Fuſils in Baſe *Gules*.



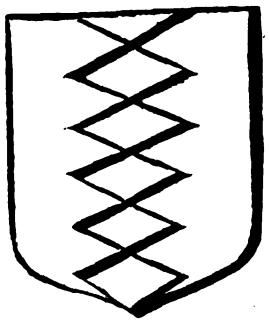
Or, a Lyon paſſant guardant *Sable*, on a Chief *Gules*, three Lozenges *Vaire*, is the Coat of *William Goodwin* of *Arlſcot* in the County of *Warwick*, Gent.

Ogſton of that *Ilk*; *Argent*, three Lozenges *Sable*, on a Chief of the *Second*, as many Lyons paſſant guardant of the *Field*.

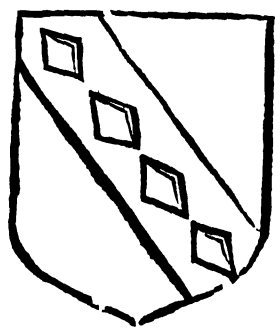
(♒) *Or*, on a Bend *Azure*, between three Boars Heads eraſed *Sable*, as many Lozenges of the *First*, is the Coat of *Haliburton* of *Pitcur*.



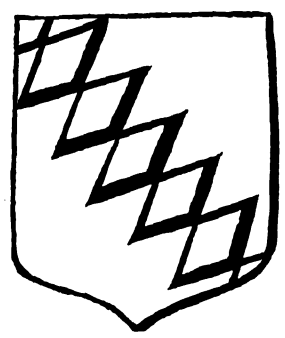
" He beareth *Gules*, 4 " Fuſils in Feſs *Argent*, by " the Name of *Carteret*; " and is the Atchieve- " ment of the Right Ho- " nourable Sir *George Car-* " *teret* of *Hawnes* in the " County of *Bedford*, Kt. " and Bart. Vice-Cham- " berlain of his Majeſty's " Houſehold, and one of his Majeſty's moſt " Honourable Privy Council, *&c.*



" He beareth *Argent*, a " Pale Fuſuly *Sable*, or ra- " ther, ſix Fuſils in Pale, " by the Name of *Daniel*; " and is the Paternal Coat- " Armour of Sir *Thomas* " *Daniel* of *Beſwick* in the " Eaſt Riding of *York-* " *ſhire*, Knight, Major to " his Majeſty's Regiment " of Foot-Guards, and Captain of his Maje- " ſty's *Archcliffe* Fort in *Dover*.



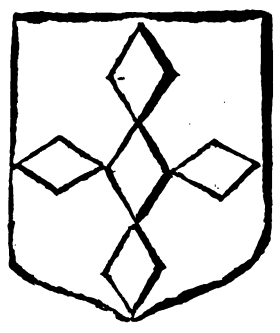
" He beareth *Argent*, " on a Bend *Gules*, four " Lozenges of the Field, " by the Name of *Mort*; " and is the Paternal " Coat-Armour of *Tho-* " *mas Mort* of *Aſtley* near " *Leigh*, in *Lancaſhire*, " Eſq;



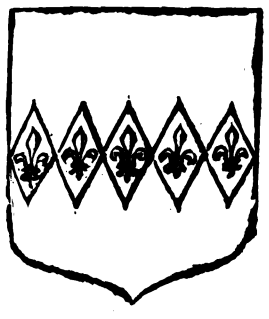
He beareth *Argent*, a Bend of Fuſils *Sable*, in the ſiniſter chief Point a Torteaux, by the Name of *Taverner*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *February Anno Dom.* 1614, to *Francis Taverner* of *Hoxton* in *Hertfordſhire*, Son of *Peter*, Son of *Richard*, who was Son of *John*.

He beareth *Vert*, a Bend of Fuſils *Or*, with a Creſcent for a Difference, by the Name of *Knight*. This Coat was aſſign'd unto *Arthur* and *Stephen Knight*, who deſcended from the *Knights* of *Kent*, by Sir *William Segar*.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 508. b.



Sable, 5 Fuſils in Croſs *Or*, is born by the Name of *Eſſington*, and was confirm'd to *William* and *Thomas Eſſington*, Sons of *John Eſſington* of *Cowley* near *Eſſington* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Gent. deſcended of the elder Houſe of two of that Surname and Family, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 28th of *July* 1610, in the 18th Year of the Reign of King *James* I.



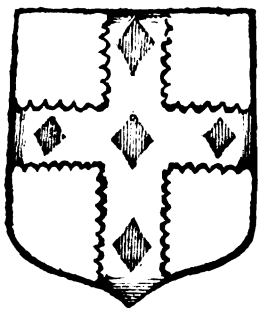
He beareth *Argent*, five Fuſils conjoin'd in Feſs *Gules*, each charg'd with a *Fleur de lis Or*, by the Name of *Diamont*. This Coat was aſſign'd to..... *Diamont* of *London* Draper, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, 1612.

Her. Off. *int.* M. S. Vincent. Num. 154. fo. 5. b.

(♓) *Leith* of *Reſtalrig*; *Argent*, a Feſs *Fuſilé Sable*; or, five Fuſils in Feſs.

(♉) *Leech* of *Neſtaling* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, a Feſs *Fuſilé Sable*.

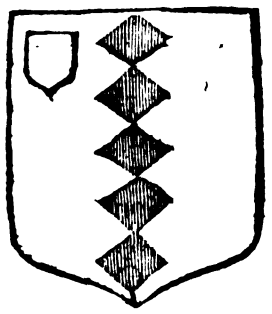
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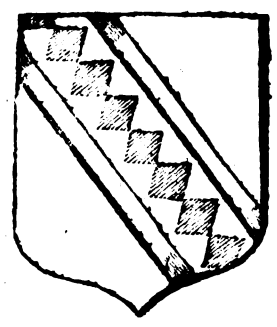
Sable, on a Croſs engrail'd *Or*, five Lozenges *Gules*. This was granted by Sir *William Dugdale* Garter, and Sir *Henry St. George* Clarencieux, to *John Painton* Town-Clerk of the City of *Oxon*, who dy'd at his Houſe in St. *Aldate*'s Pariſh, the 28th of *July* 1681, aged 53, and was buried in St. *Martin*'s Church, by his Father, and alſo by the Grave of his Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *Thomas Shreive* of *Wytham* in *Berkſhire* near *Oxon*, which *Anne* dy'd the 3d of *February* 1680-1, aged 35, having born Iſſue —— —— to her ſaid Husband.

Note, That the ſaid *John Painton* was Son of *John Painton*, ſometime Mace-bearer to the Mayor of *Oxon*, who dy'd the 17th of *February* 1678, aged 86 and more, and was buried in St. *Martin*'s Church in *Oxon*, Son of ..... *Paynton* ſometime Embroiderer to King *James* I. which ſaid *John* the Mace-bearer was married to *Elizabeth Reeve* in the Chappel of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, the 24th of *Auguſt* 1628.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. p. 140, & 145.

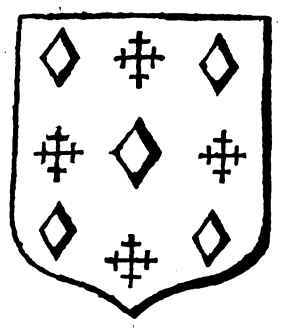


Argent, a Pale of Lozenges, and an Eſcutcheon in the dexter Chief *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Lorreyne*, and was granted to *Thomas Lorreyne* of *Kirkeharle* in the County of *Northumberland*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter.



Sable, a Bend of Lozenges between two plain Cottiſes, or rather Bendlets *Argent*, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 26th of *June* 1579, in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Puckring*, Eſq; Son of *Robert Puckring* late of *Flamborough* in the County of *York*, Gent. and of *Agnes* his Wife, Siſter and one of the Heirs of *Philip Aſheton*, Gent. which firſt mentioned *John* was (ſaith the Preamble of the Patent) for his Vertue and Learning called to ſundry Functions in the Common-wealth, of great Eſtimation and Credit, namely, to be of the Queen's Majeſty's Council in the Marches of *Wales*, and Chief Juſtice in the Counties of *Caermarthen*, *Cardigan*, and *Pembroke*, of the Town and County of *Haverford-weſt* in South *Wales*, and many other Places of Authority and Juſtice, both in *England* and the Marches of *Wales*.

M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 22.



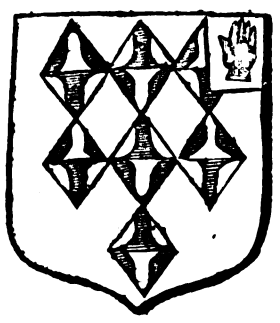
Or, five Lozenges in Saltire *Azure*, between four Croſs-croſslets of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Northover*, and was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux in *May* 1614, to..... *Northover* of *Alercourt* in the County of *Somerſet*.



Argent, five Fuſils in Feſs *Gules*, each charg'd with a Martlet *Or*, and in Chief three Bears Heads eraſed *Sable*, muſled of the *Third*, is born by the Name of *Boſvile*, and was granted to Dr. *William Boſvile* and *Edward* his Brother (Sons of *William Boſvile*, ſometime Alderman of *Oxford*, who was the Son of *James Boſvile* of *Yorkſhire*) by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 10th of *June* 1638.



He beareth *Gules*, ſix Lozenges in Feſs *Argent*, between three Maidenheads coup'd at the Shoulders *Argent*, crined *Or*, by the Name of *Smith*. This Coat was confirmed or granted to *William Smith* of the *Inner-Temple*, Son of *William Smith* of *Braylsford* in the County of *Derby*, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1585.



"*Gules*, ſeven Lozen-
"ges, three, three, and
"one, Vaire, by the
"Name of *Guiſe*; and is
"the Coat of Sir *John*
"*Guiſe* of *Elmore* in *Glou-*
"*ceſterſhire*, Baronet. As
"alſo of *Henry Guy*, or
"*Guiſe*, of *Dunſley* in
"*Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;

He beareth *Gules*, ſeven Lozenges Vaire, and conjoin'd three, three, and one, on a Canton *Argent*, a Mullet *Sable*, by the Name of *Guiſe*. This Coat was born by *William Giſe* or *Guiſe*, M. A. ſometime Fellow of *All Souls* College in *Oxon*, Son of *John Giſe* of *Ablode*'s Court near the City of *Glouceſter*, which *William* dy'd at his Houſe call'd St. *Mary*'s College in St. *Michael*'s Pariſh in *Oxon*, the 3d of *September* 1683, aged 30 or thereabouts, and was buried in the College Chancel of the ſaid St. *Michael*'s Church.

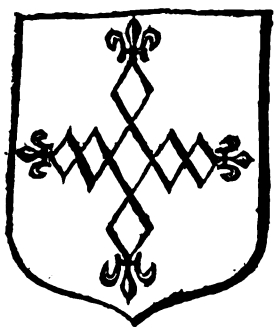
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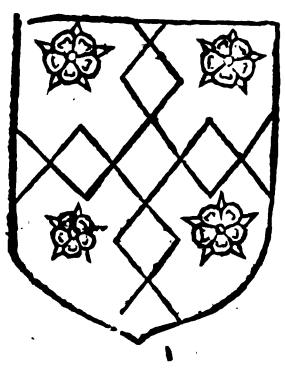
He married *Frances*, Daughter of .... *Southcote* of ..... in *Devonshire*, by his Wife ..... *Fortescue* (now, saith Mr. *Wood*, the second Wife of *Arthur Bury*, D. D. and Rector of *Exeter* College) by whom he hath *John Guise* and *Francis*. He had also *Mary*, a posthumous Child, who dy'd soon after she was born.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 151.

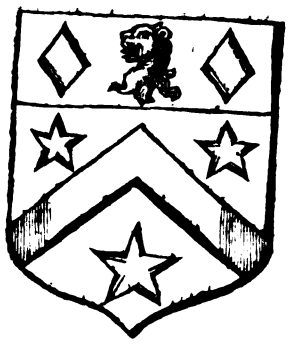
(♋) *Dalrimple* of *Stair*; *Or*, on a Saltire *Azure*, nine Lozenges of the *First*.



Gules, a Cross of Lozenges flory *Or*, is born by the Name of *Fotherby*, and was allow'd or assign'd by Patent by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 28th of *February* 1605, to *Charles Fotherby* of *Burton* in *Lincolnshire*, Arch-deacon of *Canterbury*, and to *Martin Fotherby* Dean of *Canterbury*, his second Brother.

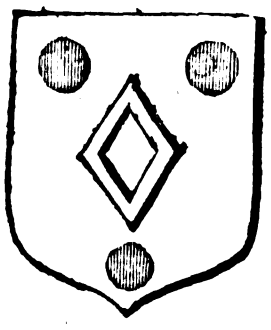


" He beareth *Gules*, a " Cross lozengee between " four Roses *Argent*, by " the Name of *Packer*, " and is the Coat-Armour " of *Philip Packer* of *Groom-* " *bridge* in *Kent*, Esq;



Argent, a Chevron *Gules* between three Mullets *Sable*, on a Chief *Azure*, a Lyon's Head erased between two Lozenges *Or*, was assign'd by Sir *Thomas Wriothesley* Garter, and *Thomas Benolt* Clarencieux, the 28th of *February* 1528, in the 19th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, to *William Bolle* alias *Bolles* of *Worthin* in the County of *Suffolk*, Gent.

M. S. *in* Ashm. *Num.* 834. *p.* 10.

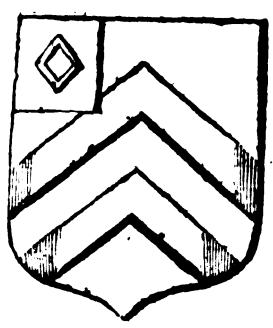


Argent, a Mascle in Fess *Sable*, between three Pellets, was the Coat of Sir *Alexander Osbulton*, Kt. who married to his first Wife, *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *Christoph. Sudworth*, Kt. and had Issue *John*, who married the Daughter to the Lord *Strange*. The said Sir *Alexander* had to his second Wife *Ellin*, Daughter to *Thomas Tylleslej* of *Wardley*, and they had Issue *Richard*, *Henry*, *Thomas*, *William*, *Thorston*, *Anne*, *Elizabeth*, *Cicely*, *Alice*, *Izabel*, *Eleanor*, and *Jane*.

Anne was married to *Edmund Langton*, Son and Heir to *Thomas Langton*, Baron of *Newton*, and *Elizabeth* to *Henry Knightley*, Son and Heir to *Henry Knightley*.

Or, a Mascle *Sable*, between three Pellets, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 19th of *March* 1579, in the 22d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Richard Hartrow*, Gent. of a valiant Courage, professing Arms and martial Prowess.

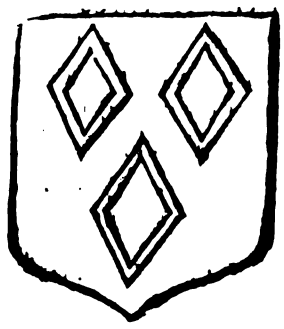
M. S. *in* Ashm. Numb. 834. p. 23.



Or, 2 Chevrons *Gules*, on a Canton of the *Second*, a Mascle *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Reynardson*, and was assign'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, by Patent dated the 10th of *December* 1632, to *Thomas Reynardson* of *Plymouth* in the County of *Devon*.

(♌) *Harvy* of *Elrick* in *Scotland*; *Gules*, a Fess between three Cinquefoils in Chief, and a Mascle in Base *Argent*.

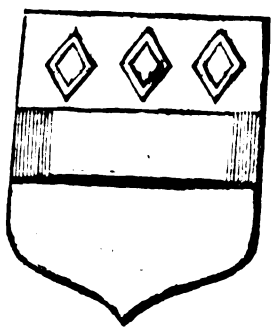
(♌) *Trayle* of *Blebow* in *Scotland*; *Azure*, a Chevron between two Mascles in Chief *Or*, and a Trefoil in Base *Argent*.



(♍) *Waralaw* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, three Mascles *Or*.

(♌) *Steill* of *Blackwatter* in *Scotland*; *Azure*, 3 Mascles in Fess, and a Mullet in the dexter Chief Angle *Or*.

(♌) *Ogyston* of *Fettercairne* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, three Mascles *Sable*, on a Chief of the *Second*, two Lyons passant of the *First*.



Sable, a Fess and in Chief three Mascles *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Powney*, and was granted to *John Powney* of *Old-Windsor* in the County of *Berks*, Gent. by Sir *Edward Bysshe*, Clarencieux, the last Day of *May* 1662, in the 14th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

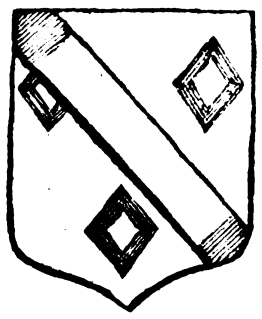
(♌) *Michell* of *Scotland*; *Sable*, a Fess between three Mascles *Or*.

Or,

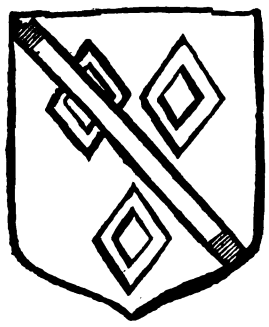
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Or, on a Feſs wavy *Sable*, three Maſcles of the *Firſt*, was confirm'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 23d of *June* 1602, and in the 44th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Nicholas Ducke* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Gent. Son of *Richard Ducke* of *Hevetree* in the County of *Devon*, (who, charitably, for the Maintenance of the Poor, hath founded Alms-houſes,) Son of *Philip Ducke* of the ſaid County.

Fauſtina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.

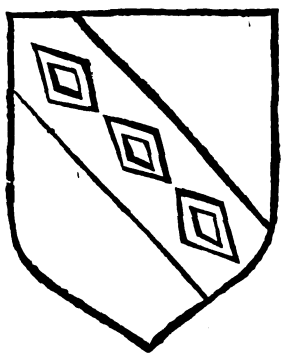


" He beareth *Azure*, 3 " Maſcles *Or*, over all a " Bendlet *Gules*. This is " the Paternal Coat-Ar- " mour of *John Catterall* " of *Weſt-witton* in the " North-Riding of *York-* " *ſhire*, Eſq; deſcended " from the elder Houſe of " the *Catteralls* of *New-hall* " in *Craven*, which had their Original from the " *Catteralls* of *Catterall* in *Lancaſhire*.



Azure, three Maſcles *Or*, over all a Bendlet *Gules*, with a Creſcent for a Difference, was the Coat of *William Catterall Rauthwell Craven* in *Yorkſhire* ——

Glover's Alph. *of the* North. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834.



He beareth *Argent*, on a Bend *Gules*, three Maſcles *Or*, by the Name of *Pert*. This Coat was atteſted to belong to ..... *Pert*, who deſcended out of the North, by ..... *Segar*, *Somerſet*-Herald.

Her. Off. Eſſex, C. 21. fo. 147.

(M) *Argent*, on a Bend *Sable*, three Maſcles of the *Firſt*, a Chief of the *Second*, charg'd with as many Spur-Rowels *Or*, pertaineth to ..... *Brand* of *Baberton*.

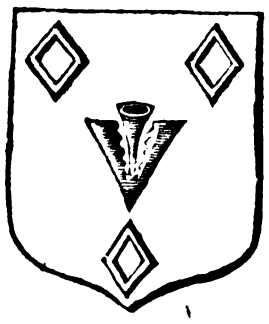
(N) *Leirmouth* of *Darſy* in *Scotland*; *Or*, on a Chevron *Gules*, three Maſcles of the *Firſt*.

(O) *Annand* of *Achter Alland*; *Argent*, a Saltire *Gules*; in the firſt Quarter three *Ermine* Spots Bar-ways, in each of the other a Maſcle, and over all a Chief of the *Second*.



Azure, a Lyon paſſant *Or*, between three Maſcles *Argent*, are the ancient Arms belonging to the Name of *Thorney*, and were confirm'd to *Peter Thorney* of *London*, Surgeon, Son of *John Thorney* of the ſaid City, who deſcended of a younger Houſe of the ſame Surname and Family in the County of *Nottingham*, and to the Iſſue of the ſaid *Peter* for ever, by *William Segar* Garter, the 10th of *December* 1615, and in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

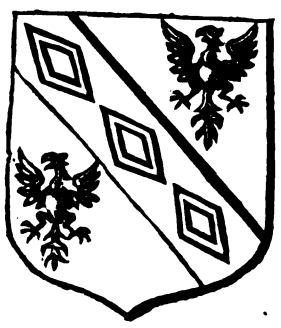
Original' penes Dom' Elizab' Glaſſington 1644.



Argent, a Pheon *Azure*, between three Maſcles *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Johnſon*, and was aſſign'd by *William Segar* Garter, to ..... *Johnſon*, Deputy of St. *Buttolph's Alderſgate* Ward, *London*.

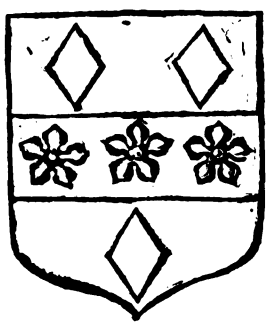
Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 84. b.

(P) *Eillocht* of that *Ilk*; *Azure*, a Boar's Head eraſed between three Maſcles *Or*.



Azure, on a Bend *Argent*, between two Eagles diſplay'd *Or*, three Maſcles of the *Field*, was born by *Clinton Maund*, M. A. and Fellow of *Merton* College born in the County of *Fermanagh* in *Ireland*, the Son of a Lady, but deſcended of a gentile Family of his Name at *Cheſterton* near the Market Town of *Biſter*, in the County of *Oxon*. He died in his Chambers at *Merton* College, the 4th of *December* 1660, and was buried in *Merton* College Choir.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 99.



—— on a Feſs —— between three Maſcles —— as many Cinquefoils —— is born as his Paternal Coat, by *Thomas Purnell*, Eſq; deſcended of the *Purnells* of *Glouceſterſhire*.

(Q) *Purves* of that *Ilk* now; *Azure*, on a Feſs between three Maſcles *Argent*, as many Cinquefoils of the *Firſt*.

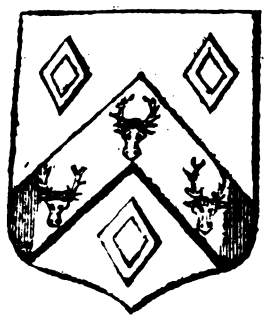
Gules,

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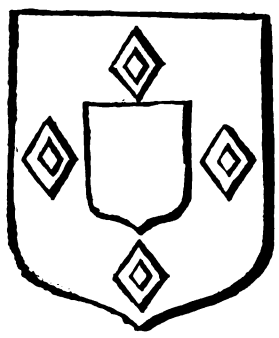
Gules, on a Chevron between three Lyons paſſant *Argent*, as many Lozenges of the *Field*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Segar* by Patent, to *Francis Cooper* of *Doubigin* in the County of *York*.

Her. Off. M. 2. *fo.* 2.b.



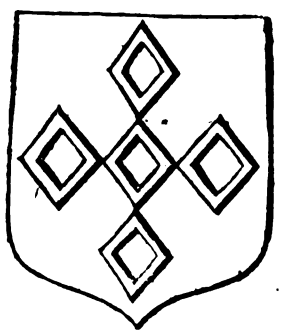
"He beareth *Argent*, on "a Chevron between 3 "Maſcles *Azure*, as ma- "ny Bucks Heads cabo- "ſed *Or*, by the Name of "*Stanley*; and is born by "Mr. *Edward Stanley* of "*Barnſtable* in *Devonſhire*, "a great Lover and In- "courager of the Study "of Heraldry.

(M) *Purves*; *Azure*, on a Chevron between three Maſcles *Argent*, as many Cinquefoils *Gules*.

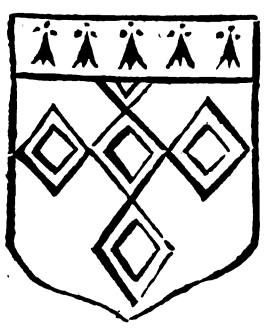


He beareth *Azure*, an Ineſcutcheon between 4 Maſcles *Or*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Segar* to Sir *John Miller* of *Iſlington* in the County of *Middleſex*, Son of *Henry Miller* of *Barnſtable* in the County of *Devon*. ——

Her. Off. Hartf. & Middleſex, C. 28. fo. 36. 2d Index.



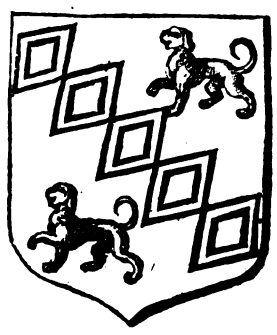
He beareth *Sable*, five Maſcles conjoin'd in Croſs *Or*, by the Name of *Brandreth*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent to *John Brandreth* of *Weeford* in the County of *Stafford* Gent. the 10th of *November* 1623, in the 1ſt Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, by Sir *William Segar*, Garter.



Azure, five Maſcles in Croſs *Or*, with a Chief *Ermine*, appertains to the *Norcliffs* of *Somerſall* in the County of *York*.

Vid. Viſit. de Com. Ebor. 1664. in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 40. fo. 247.

He beareth *Or*, five Maſcles conjoin'd in Croſs, and a Chief *Gules*, by the Name of *Tindall*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, by Patent, in *July* 1611, to *John Tindall* of *Dictaborow* in the County of *Norfolk*, Son of *John Tindall* of *Banham*, the Son of *John Tindall* of *New Buckenham* in the ſaid County.

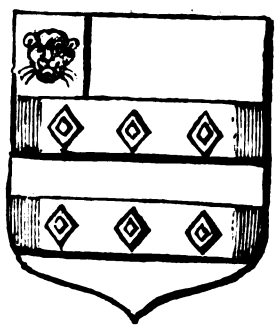


Gules, five Maſcles in Bend between two Talbots paſſant *Argent*; was born by *Humfry Whiſtler* Alderman, and ſometime twice Mayor of *Oxford*, as alſo by Profeſſion a Baker, who dy'd the 12th of *September* 1660, and was buried the ſame Day in the Church-yard of St. *Thomas the Martyr*, in the Weſt-Suburbs of *Oxford*, by *Iſabel* his firſt Wife and three Children. He was (ſaith *à Wood*) of the ſame Family with thoſe of his Name that now live at *Whitchurch* in the County of *Oxon*.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 99.

(N) *Gules*, ſix Maſcles *Or*, three, two, and one, by the Name of *Weapont*. This Coat is quarter'd by ..... *Cockburn* of *Langtoun* in the ſecond Place.

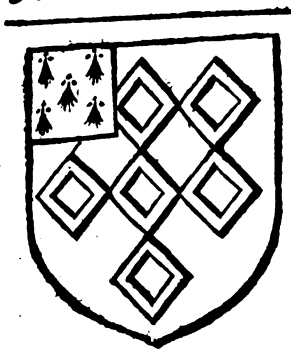
(O) *Saint Mitchell* of *Blackmotter* in *Scotland*; *Sable*, a Feſs *Or*, between ſix Maſcles *Argent*.



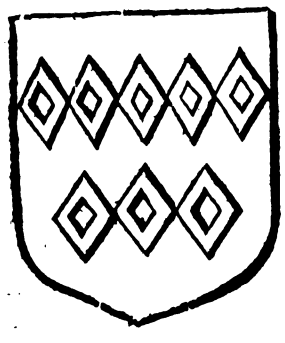
He beareth *Gules*, two Barrs *Or*, each charg'd with three Maſcles *Azure*, on a Canton of the *Second*, a Leopard's Face of the *Third*, by the Name of *Gere*. This Coat pertain'd to *John Gere* of *Hevitree* in the County of *Devon*, Gent. who for his firſt Wife married *Julian*, the Daughter of *Anthony Budoxhead* of St. *Buddocks* in the ſaid County, Eſq; and had Iſſue *John*. His ſecond Wife was *Beatrix*, Daughter of *John Jermyn* of the City of *Exeter*, by whom he had Iſſue *Nicholas*, *Andrew*, *George*, and *Alice*; he was Son and only Child of *John Gere* of the ſaid Place, by his firſt Wife, which was *Alice*, Daughter of *John Thorowbridge* of *Crediton* (commonly called *Kirton*) Eſquire. His Brethren, by his Father's ſecond Wife, which was *Johanna* Daughter of *Robert Stoell* of *Coddleſton* in the County of *Somerſet*, were *Andrew*, *Mary*, and *Anne*. His Grandfather was *Walter Gere* of the ſame Place, who married *Alice*, Daughter of ..... *Someſter*, by whom he had, beſides *John* aforeſaid, *Julian* Wife of ..... *Hurſte* of the City of *Exeter*.

He

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He beareth *Gules*, ſeven Maſcles conjunct, *viz.* three, three, and one *Or*, a Canton *Ermine*. This Coat-Armour pertain'd to *Henry Ferrers* of *Badſley* in the County of *Warwick*, Eſquire, a Man very judicious in Matters of Honour.



'*Gules*, eight Maſcles '*Or*, five and three, by 'the Name of *Preſton*.

He beareth *Azure*, a Croſs of Lozenges *Or*, on a Chief *Gules*, a Lyon paſſant guardant of the *Second*, holding in his dexter Paw a *Fleur de lis*, by the Name of *de Laune*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 7th of *March* 1612, in the 10th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, to *Gideon de Laune* of *Black Fryars*, *London*.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 499.

(G) *Dalempeth* of *Lucklad* in *Scotland*; *Argent*, on a Saltire engrail'd *Sable*, nine Maſcles of the *Firſt*.

'Thus have I in this one Section run over 'this whole Chaos of Things Artificial; which 'I have ſo compendiouſly ſet down, conſider-'ing the infinite Variety of Things incident un-'to Arts of all Sorts, as that any judicious Rea-'der will rather approve my Brevity therein, 'than concur in Judgment with that raſh and 'unadviſed Cenſurer of this Book, who (be-'fore it was in Preſs) ſought to lay this Aſper-'ſion on it, That it was wholly ſtuff'd with Su-'perficials of Things Mechanical, *&c.* which 'Calumny needs no other Refutation, than the 'View of that which here preſents it ſelf to all 'Mens Scanning.

Simpli-

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Simplicitas formæ Antiquitatis nota.

THE Fifth SECTION comprehendeth Examples of Coat-Armours, having no Tincture predominating in them, ſhewing withal their ſundry Forms of Partition; as alſo of the Tranſmutations or Counterchangings that are occaſioned by reaſon of thoſe Lines of Partition.

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THE TABLE OF The Fifth *SECTION.*

- Fields of Coat-Armours, wherein there is no Tincture predominating, *&c.* are
  - Composed of Lines of Partition only,
    - Plain: As those before-mentioned in the first Section, which are carried evenly without rising or falling. These being charged, do constitute a Form of Bearing call'd, Transmuting or Counter-changing.
    - Bunched or Cornered; whereof are created a Kind of Bearing which we call in blazon Meshiles, because of their mutual Intermixture one with another.
  - Abstracted from
    - Some common Charge: Such are those as we term in Blazon, Fusily, Lozengy, Masculy, *&c.* Of Fusils, Lozenges, Mascles, *&c.* whereof they bear the Forms or Representations.
    - Some of the Ordinaries by a Derivation
      - Manifest, as Gyrony, Pale-ways, Bendy, *&c.* and are born
        - Simply of themselves.
        - After a compound Sort, *viz.* charged
          - In Part, *viz.* with some Chief, Canton, Quarter, *&c.*
          - All over, with some other Ordinary or common Charge,
      - Obscure; of which Sorts some do
        - Keep their Names, as Paly, Bendy, Barry, *&c.*
        - Lose their Name, as Chequy.

Those of manifest Derivation, have their Denomination from some of the Ordinaries whose Forms they do represent, whose Names also they do still retain, as a Memorial of their particular Derivations. As Party *per* Pale, *per* Bend, *per* Fess, *per* Chevron, *per* Saltire, *&c.* Others, though abstracted from Ordinaries, do lose their Names.

And both these Sorts last mentioned, are no less subject to be charged in Part, or all Over, with Charges both Ordinary and Common, than any before mentioned wherein Tincture is said to predominate.

A DIS-

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A DISPLAY OF HERALDRY.

SECTION V.

CHAP. I.

HAVING finiſhed the former Sections, treating of Coat-Armours, in whoſe Fields a Tincture predominates; that is to ſay, whoſe Fields are of ſome one Metal or Colour; I ſhall proceed to ſpeak now of ſuch Coats whoſe Fields have no Tincture predominating, being parted into two or more Tinctures by ſome one or more of the Partition Lines; of which I treated in the Beginning of this Diſplay. And theſe Coats are of two Sorts: The Firſt, ſuch as are charg'd with proper or common Charges, only in one or more Diviſions, and not all over the Whole; and the Other, ſuch as are charg'd throughout the Whole; of both which take the enſuing Examples, beginning firſt with the more ſimple and plain.

Party *per* Bend *Or* and *Gules*, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 27th of *April* 1585, in the 27th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Ferne* of *Temple Belwoode* in the County of *Lincoln*, Son and Heir of *John Ferne* of *Perwiche* in the County of *Derby*, deſcended of an ancient and worthy Family ——

M. S. *of Grants in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. p. 58.

Party *per* Bend *crenellé Gules* and *Argent*, was confirm'd to *Stephen Boyle* of *Kentiſh* Town in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *Alexander Boyle* of *Torkſhire*, his Anceſtors having long time born theſe Arms, by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Kt. Garter, *Robert Cook*, Eſq; Clarencieux, and *William Flower* Norroy, the 24th of *January* 1569, and in the 12th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Quarterly *per* Feſs indented *Azure* and *Ermine*, is born by the Name of *Lacon*. This Coat pertain'd to *Richard Lacon* of *Linley* in the County of *Salop*, (aged 59 the 13th of *Auguſt* 1663) who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Edward Fowler* of St. *Thomas* near *Stafford*, Siſter to *Wal-*

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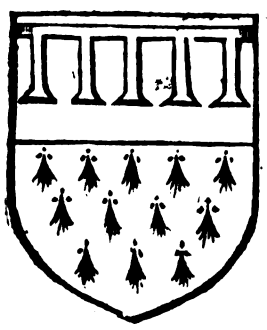
ter Fowler of St. *Thomas*, by whom he had *Thomas Lacon* aged 18, 1663, and *John Lacon*; alſo five Daughters, *Dorothy*, *Mary*, *Winifrid*, *Anne*, and *Elizabeth*.

Note, That the ſaid *Richard* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Thomas Lacon* of the ſame Place, who dy'd 1640, and of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *John Thimelby* of *Irnham* in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſq; which *Thomas* was younger Brother of Sir *Francis Lacon* of *Kinlet* in the County of *Salop*, who married *Jane* Daughter of *Anthony Brown* Viſcount *Mountacute*, as his firſt Wife, by whom he had four Daughters and one Son *Rowland*, who married *Mary* Daughter of Sir *Robert Purſlow* of *Sudbury* in the County of *Salop*, by whom he had one Daughter his ſole Heir, married to Sir *William Child*.

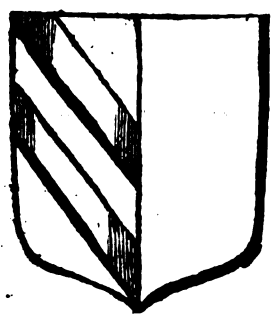
The abovenamed Sir *Francis Lacon* of *Kinlet*, and *Thomas* his ſecond Brother, were Sons of *Rowland Lacon* of *Kinlet*, by his Wife *Ellen*, Daughter of *William Rigge* of *Stragelthorp* in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſq;

Vid. Lib. de Com. Salop, Not. cum C. 35. Fo. 15. b. in Coll. Arm.

" Quarterly *per* Feſs indented *Or* and *Gules*, " by the Name of *Leighton*; and is the Coat of " *Robert Leighton* of *Watlesborough* in the Coun- " ty of *Salop*, Eſq;



' He beareth parted *per* ' Feſs, *Gules* and *Ermine*, ' a File of five Points *Ar-* ' *gent*, by the Name of ' *Betfield*.



" Party *per* Pale, *Ar-* " *gent* and *Gules*, on the " dexter Side two Bend- " lets of the *Second*. This " Coat was born by *Swar-* " *dus* a *Saxon*, who at the " Time of the Conqueſt, " was Earl of *Southamp-* " *ton*; and he, with *Ed-* " *wyn* and *Marker* Earl of " *Leiceſter*, kept the Iſle of *Ely* againſt the Con- " queror; for which he was baniſh'd into *Nor-* " *mandy*, and there kept in Priſon during his " Life. And although this Man was a princi- " pal Actor in the North againſt him, yet, for " his Valour, was held worthy to marry his " Niece; a true Sign of a noble Nature, to " love Vertue even in his Enemies.



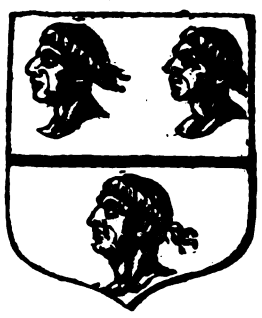
(℔) *Clayhills* of *Innergowrie*; *Per* Bend *Sanguine* and *Vert*, two Greyhounds currant Bend-ways *Argent*.

(℔) *Per* Bend indented *Argent* and *Sable*, in Chief a Spur-Rowel of the *Second*, by the Name of *Spot*.

(℔) *Per* Bend indented *Argent* and *Gules*, a Creſcent in Chief of the *Second*, and in Baſe a Mullet *Or*, by the Name of *Allan*.

He beareth Party *per* Feſs *Ermine* and *Azure*, in Chief a Lyon paſſant guardant of the *Second*, by the Name of *Wall*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *April* 1613, to *William Wall* of *Hogeſdon* in the County of *Middleſex*.

He beareth Party *per* Feſs *Azure* and *Sable*, three Suns *Or*, by the Name of *Parſons*. This Coat was granted unto *John Parſons*, Son of *John Parſons* of *Stening* in the County of *Suſſex*, Gent. by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 23d of *April* 1661, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II.



Party *per* Feſs *Or* and *Argent*, 3 Moors Heads *Proper*, encircled with Wreaths of the *Firſt* and *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Collard*, and was granted to *William Collard* of *Bramſtone* in the County of *Eſſex*, and to his Deſcendants, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 16th of *June* 1640, in the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I.

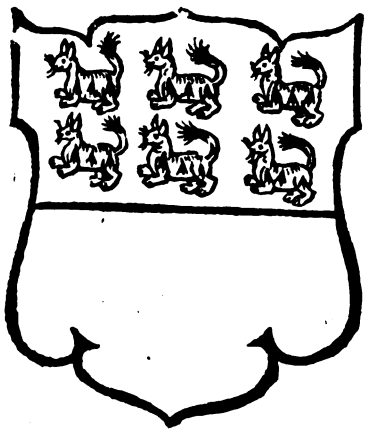
Party *per* Feſs embatteled *Or* and *Argent*, three demy Griffons ſegreant *Azure*, member'd, beak'd, and ear'd *Gules*, was granted to *Edward Wilkinſon* of *Charlton*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſquire, and Maſter-Cook to Queen *Elizabeth*, by *William Hervy* Clarencieux, the 20th of *April* 1559.

He beareth Party *per* Feſs *Gules* and *Azure*, three Plates. This is the Coat of the Family of *Carbonel*, as I find it confirm'd, with a Grant of a Creſt, to *William Carbonel* of *London*, Gent. by Sir *Thomas* St. *George* Garter, and Sir *Henry* St. *George* Clarencieux, the 21ſt of *March* 1693 4, in the 6th Year of the Reign of *Will. & Maria*.

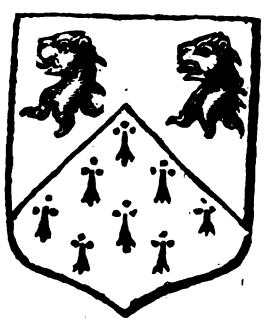
(℔) *Ogyſton* of that *Ilk*; *Per* Feſs *Sable* and *Argent*, in Chief two Lyons rampant of the *Second*, and in Baſe three Maſcles of the *Firſt*.

" The

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"The Field is Par-
"ty *per* Feſs, *Gules*
"and *Azure*; in the
"Firſt, ſix whole
"Ermines *Ermine*
"couchant, 3 and 3.
"This was the Coat
"Armour of a Bi-
"ſhop in the King-
"dom of *Scotland*,
"who lived in the
"Year 1474, as I
"find it in Mr. *Gar-*
"*ter*'s beforementioned Manuſcript. The Sur-
"name of this Biſhop is not there ſet down. I
"have inſerted this Coat-Armour in regard
"of the Rarity of the Bearing of this Beaſt
"whole in an Eſcutcheon, which is ſeldom ſo
"uſed: But the Skin of this Beaſt is of very
"frequent Uſe in Arms, it being that Furr in
"Blazon called *Ermine*, of which I have for-
"merly treated in this Book. I was as cu-
"rious as I could, in procuring this Eſcutcheon
"to be cut like unto that which is depicted in
"that Manuſcript, becauſe I was deſirous to
"demonſtrate unto you the Faſhion of Eſcu-
"tcheons of thoſe Times. I muſt confeſs, that
"I find the Blazon there to differ from this of
"mine; for there he beginneth to blazon the
"baſe Part of the Field firſt, which Manner of
"Blazon, at this Day, is not approved of by
"*Engliſh* Blazoners.



He beareth Party *per* Chevron *Gules* and *Ermine*, in Chief two Lyons Heads eraſed *Or*, by the Name of *Allen*. This Coat did belong to *John Allen* of *Utoxeter* in the County of *Stafford*, and to *Francis Allen* of *London*, Merchant, his Brother; alſo to *Richard Allen* of *Bretford* in the County of *Derby* and his Brother *Thomas*, Sons of *William Allen* of *Utoxeter*, which *William* was Son of *Thomas Allen* of *Newbold*, Father of *Thomas Allen* of *Utoxeter*, Father of the firſt-mentioned *John* and *Francis*.

Note, That the Predeceſſors of *Thomas Allen* of *Newbold* were ſeated in this County, *viz.* at *Garring-hall* for two, and at *Buckenhall* for one Generation.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood, F. 3.

Party *per* Chevron *Azure* and *Ermine*, in Chief two Lyons Heads eraſed *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Jacomb*, and was granted to *Thomas Jacomb*, D. D. Son of *John Jacomb* of *Burton Lazers* in the County of *Leiceſter*, by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 20th of *April* 1672, in the 24th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

Party *per* Chevron *Gules* and *Ermine*, two Bulls Heads caboſed in Chief *Argent*, was aſſign'd to *Hugh Bullock* of *London* Citizen, Son of *Gilbert Bullock* of the County of *Lancaſter*, the 20th of *Auguſt* 1600, in the 42d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Fauſtina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.



He beareth Party *per* Chevron *Azure* and *Argent*, in Chief two Falcons volant *Or*, by the Name of *Stevens*. This Coat, with a Mullet for a Difference, was confirmed by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in the Year 1606, to —— *Stevens* of *Ellington* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Attorney to *Henry* Prince of *Wales*.

"He beareth Party *per* Chevron *Azure* and *Ar-*
"*gent*, in Chief 2 Falcons volant *Or*, by the Name
"of *Stephens*; and is the Coat of *Thomas Ste-*
"*phens*, Eſq; the only Son and Heir of Sir *Tho-*
"*mas Stephens* of *Little Sadbury* in *Glouceſter-*
"*ſhire*, Kt. yet living, by *Katherine*, one of the
"Daughters and Co-heirs of *William Combes* of
"*Stratford* upon *Avon* in *Warwickſhire*. His
"Great-Grandfather was *Thomas Stephens*, an
"eminent Lawyer, Attorney-General to Prince
"*Henry*, and after his Deceaſe to *Charles* the
"Firſt (whilſt Prince of *Wales*) in which Ser-
"vice he died. His Grandfather was *Edward*,
"who married the eldeſt Siſter of the Right
"Honourable *John* Lord *Crew*; and the ſaid
"*Thomas* is now married to *Anne Neale* of *Deane*
"in *Bedfordſhire*.

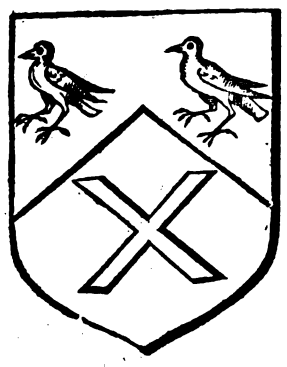


He beareth Party *per* Chevron *Azure* and *Vert*, three Doves *Argent*, beak'd and leg'd *Gules*, by the Name of *Dove*. This Coat was granted to *John Dove* of *Camberwell* in *Surry*, Gent. by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 23d of *January* 1572, in the 15th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Party *per* Chevron embattel'd *Gules* and *Sable*, three Martlets *Or*, is born by the Name of *Edmons*, and was granted to *Simon Edmons* of *London*, Merchant, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 12th of *June* 1640.

Party

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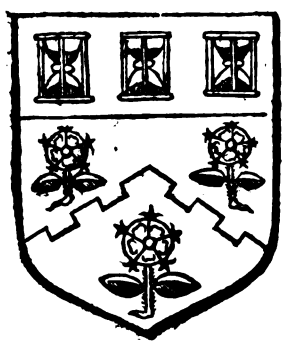


Party *per* Chevron *Argent* and *Gules*, in Chief two More-hens *Sable*, and in Baſe a Saltire *Or*, was confirm'd by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, and *William Flower* Norroy, the 3d of *February* 1571, in the 14th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Edward Baſhe* of *Stanſted* in the County of *Hertford*, Eſq; deſcended from the *Baſhes* ſometime inhabiting the Foreſt of *Deane*.

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſh. Num. 844.



Party *per* Chevron embatteled *Sable* and *Argent*, in Chief two Mullets of ſix Points *Or*, pierced *Gules*, and in Baſe an Heath-cock of the *Firſt*, Combed and Wattled *Proper*, was granted by Sir *Henry St. George* Garter, and *John Vanbrugh*, Eſq; Clarencieux, to *Thomas Heath* of *Mile-End* in the County of *Middleſex*, Son and Heir to *William Heath* late of *Mile-End* aforeſaid, deceas'd, and to all the Deſcendants of the ſaid *William*, the 21ſt of *June* 1707, in the 6th Year of the Reign of the late Queen *Anne*.



" He beareth Party *per* " Chevron embatteled *Or* " and *Gules*, three Roſes " counter-chang'd, ſlip'd " *Proper*, on a Chief of " the *Second*, three Hour-" glaſſes of the *Firſt*. This " Coat pertain'd to Do-" ctor *White*, ſometime " Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; " a Deſcendant of which " Family is *Nehemiah White* of *Iſlington* in *Mid-" dleſex*, Clerk. Although the Sun is the Go-" vernor and Moderator of Time; yet, becauſe " we cannot aptly expreſs the ſame to the View, " I have made choice of this Coat to manifeſt " the ſame thereby, in reſpect of the Hour-" glaſſes placed on the Chief thereof: For as " the Sun is the Meaſure of Time, ſo is the " Time alſo the Meaſure, not only of publick " but alſo of private Affairs. For who is he " that hath any Buſineſs to perform, that deſi-" reth not to know how he proceedeth therein, " and whether he be before-hand with Time, " or that he be belated? And for this End were " Dials, Clocks, Watches, and Hour-glaſſes " deviſed.



' He beareth quarterly ' *Gules* and *Or*, a Croſs ' Flory on the dexter ' Quarter *Argent*. This ' Coat-Armour pertaineth ' to *Middleton* of *Middle-ton-hall* in *Lancaſhire*, who ' married *Anne*, Siſter to ' *Thomas Green*, Eſquire ' for the Body to King ' *Henry* the Seventh, by whom he had a Daugh-' ter married to *John Harewell* of *Wotton*, Eſq; ' whoſe Daughter *Anne* was Wife to *James* ' *Clifford* of *Frampton* upon *Severne*, Eſq; Grand-' father to *James Clifford*, Eſq; living in the Year ' 1612.

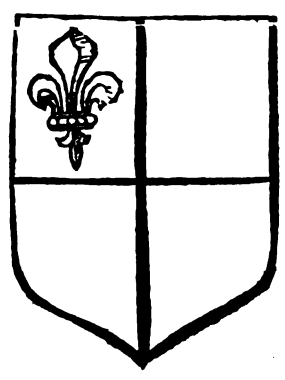
Quarterly *Gules* and *Or*, in the firſt Quarter a Croſs Patonce *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Middleton*, and was confirm'd to *David Middleton* of *Weſterham* in the County of *Kent*, deſcended from the *Middletons* of *Bletſoe* Caſtle in *Northumberland*, by *William Segar*, the 17th of *December*, in the 8th Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

Qurterly *Argent* and *Gules*, in the firſt Quarter a Croſs Flory of the *Second*, was born by *Robert Croſſe*, A. M. and Fellow of *Baliol* College, Son of *Andrew Croſſe* of *Broomfield* in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq; which *Robert* dy'd in *Baliol* College, on the 3d of *February* 1684, and was buried the 6th of the ſaid Month, on the North Side of *Baliol* College Chappel, under the Seats where the Battlers ſit.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 156.

Quarterly *Argent* and *Gules*, in the firſt Quarter a Croſs-croſlet of the *Second*, was confirm'd by *William Camden* in *April* 1602, in the 44th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to Sir *Robert Croſs*, Kt. Son of *William Croſs* of *Charlenge* in the County of *Somerſet*, Gent. and a Creſt then granted for his valorous and laudable Service to God, his Prince, and Country, in ſundry military Employments both by Sea and Land, eſpecially againſt the *Spaniſh* Armada 1588, at the Overthrow and Burning of the *Spaniſh* Navy in the Bay of *Cadiz* or *Cales*, and winning the famous Town of *Cales* in the Year 1596, for which he moſt deſervedly received the Honour of Knighthood.

Fauſtina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.



" He beareth Quarter-" ly *Sable* and *Or*, in the " firſt Quarter a *Fleur de* " *lis* of the *Second*. This " is the Coat-Armour of " *Elias Aſhmole* of the *Mid-" dle Temple*, Eſq; Comp-" troller of his Majeſty's " Exciſe Office.

Quar-

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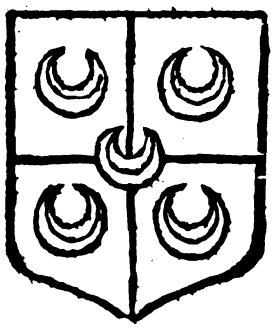
Quarterly *Gules* and *Argent*, a Horſe's Head coup'd of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Marſhe*, and was confirm'd to *John Marſhe* of *Marton* in or near the Pariſh of *Langdon* in the County of *Kent*, Son of *John Marſhe*, ſometime of the ſaid Place, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 16th of *June* 1616, in the 14th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.

This Coat (but with a Creſcent different from the Family above) was alſo confirm'd to *Richard Marſhe* of *Langdon* in *Kent*, and to *Thomas* his Son.

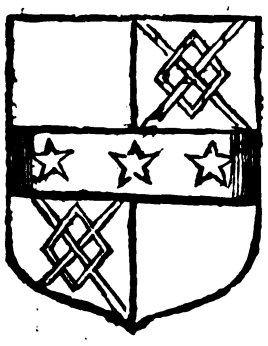
Her. Off. in M. S. de Com. Cant.

Quarterly *Argent* and *Sable*, in the Firſt an Eagle diſplay'd of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Bird*, and was confirm'd or granted by *William Camden* in *March* 1606, to *William Bird* Doctor of the Civil Law, Son of *William Bird* and *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *James Woodhall* of *Walden*, the Son of *Thomas Bird* and *Beatrix* Daughter of *John Worlich* of *Cowlidge* in *Suffolk*; which *Thomas* was the Son of *William Bird*, by *Annabel* Daughter and Heir of *John Thinley*, by his Wife the Siſter and Heir of *Robert Dauncy*, Son and Heir of *Robert Dauncy* of *Walden*. ——

He beareth Quarterly *Azure* and *Or*, in the Firſt a Lure of the *Second*, by the Name of *Fowler*. This Coat was confirm'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 13th of *March* 1606, to *Daniel Fowler* of *Stonehouſe* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Son of *William Fowler*.



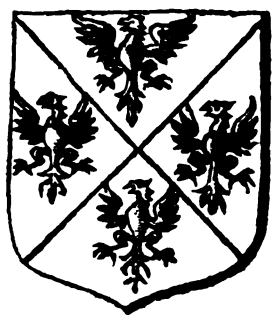
Quarterly *Argent* and *Gules*, in the Firſt and Fourth a Creſcent *Sable*, in the Second and Third another of the *Firſt*, with another of the *Firſt* and *Second* in the Center, (denoting, as I ſuppoſe, his Cadency) is born by the Honourable Major General *William Tatton* of *Whitſonſhaw* in *Cheſhire*, as the Paternal Coat of his Anceſtors.



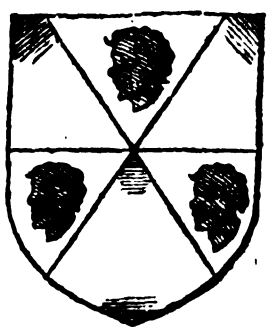
Quarterly *Argent* and *Gules*, in the Second and Third a Fret *Or*, on a Feſs *Sable*, three Muffets of the *Firſt*, was confirm'd to *Thomas Norreys* of *Orford* in the County of *Lancaſter*, by *William Flower* Norroy, the 9th of *November* 1581, in the 23d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

M. S. of Grants in Aſſam. 844.

(88) *Turner*; Quarterly *Sable* and *Argent*, in the Firſt and Fourth a *Catherine* Wheel of the *Firſt*, and in the Second and Third three *guttees de Sang* (or drops of Blood) *Proper*.



Party *per* Saltire *Argent* and *Or*, four Eagles in Croſs *Sable*, was aſſign'd by *William Camden* the 25th of *June* 1604, to *William Barnſdale* Doctor of Phyſick ——



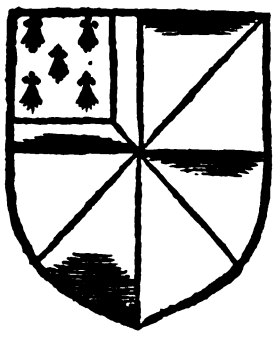
'He beareth Gyronny 'of ſix Pieces *Or* and *Sa*'*ble*, three Negroes Heads 'couped *Proper*, by the 'Name of *Callarde*.

Gironny of ſix Pieces *Or* and *Sable*, three Moors Heads banded *Argent*, on the Gold *Proper*, pertained to *Thomas Callard* of *Southcotte*, Eſq; who married *Margery* Daughter of *Edward Moone* alias *Mohun* of *Aſhe* in the County of *Surry*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Euſtace*, *Richard*, *Anne*, and *Elizabeth*, which *Thomas Callard* of *Southcotte* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *John Callard* ~~of *Callard*~~ in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; who married *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir of *William Southcote* of *Chadley* in the ſaid County, Eſq; Son of ~~*Nicholas*~~ and *Johanna* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Edmund Purie* alias *Perrey* of *Chudley* aforeſaid Gent. which ſaid *Nicholas* was Son and Heir of *William Southcote* of *Southcott* in the ſame County, Eſq;

The abovenam'd *John Callard* of *Callard* was only Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *William*, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *Richard*, who was Son and Heir of *John*, the Son and Heir of *Richard Callard* of *Callard* aforeſaid.

Her. Off. Devon and Cornwall, mark'd C. 1. fo. 45.

'Coats conſiſting of Gyrons, are of old Bla'zoners termed counter-coined, for that the 'Coins or Corners of their contrary or diffe'rent Colours, do all meet in the Center of the 'Shield. Therefore Coat-Armours of this Form 'of Bearing were anciently thus blazoned, *Portat* '*Arma contra contraconata*.



'The Bearer hereof 'hath for his Armorial 'Enſigns, Gyromy of 'eight Pieces *Azure* and '*Or*, a Canton *Ermine*. 'This Coat Armour per'tained to the Family of '*Okton*.

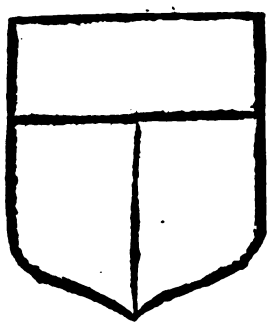
Gironny

Gironny of eight Pieces *Or* and *Sable*, on a Canton *Azure*, a Mullet of the *Firſt*, is born by the Name of *Blackerby*, and was granted to *James Blackerby* of *London*, and *Thomas Blackerby* of *Shakerland-hall* in the County of *Suffolk*, Gent. (and to their Deſcendants, and the Deſcendants of *John Blackerby* of *Worlington* in the ſaid County, their Grandfather) by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 10th of *June* 1664.

N. B. The ſaid *Thomas Blackerby* of *Shakerland* aforeſaid, had a Brother *John Blackerby*, who, in 1665, was of *Britwell* in the County of *Oxford*, and that the ſaid *James*, who deſcends from the eldeſt Son of *John* of *Worlington*, was a Silkman in *Lawrence-lane*, *London*, and free of the Ironmongers Company in the Year 1665.

'Beſides theſe Examples of Gyrons formerly 'given, you ſhall find others that do bear Gy-'ronny of ten Pieces: As in the Coat of *Crolly*, 'who beareth Gironny of ten Pieces *Argent* and '*Sable*: And that of *Baſingborne*, which beareth 'Gironny of twelve Pieces *Verrey* and *Gules*.

As touching Coat-Armour of Partitions charged all over, take the following Examples.



Per Pale *Or* and *Azure*, a Chief *Gules*, by the Name of *Caldicot*.

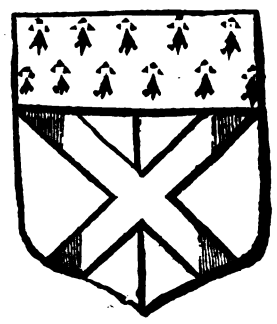
Per Pale indented *Argent* and *Sable*, a Chief *Or*. The Coat of Sir *Ralph Willington* who liv'd in the firſt Year of the Reign of *Henry* the Fifth.

Per Pale *dancetteé Or* and *Gules*, a Chief *Azure*, by the Name of *Bermincham*.

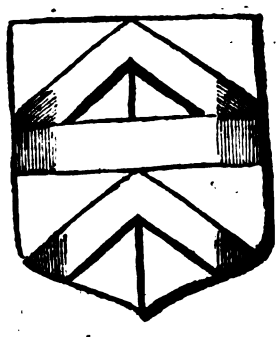
He beareth Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Argent*, a Chief indented *Sable*, by the Name of *Gill*. This Coat was confirm'd or granted to *Alexander Gill* chief Maſter of St. *Paul*'s School, *London*.

Morgan's Sphere of Gentry,

Cheſworth of *Suffolk*; *Per* Pale *Gules* and *Argent*, a Pale engrailed *Or*.



Party *per* Pale *Gules* and *Azure*, a Saltire *Or* and a Chief *Ermine*, is born by the Name of *Cage*; and was confirm'd, as the Coat of his Anceſtors, to *William Cage*, Eſq; one of the Utter Barriſters at Law of *Lincoln*'s *Inn*, and to his Deſcendants, and to the Deſcendants of his Father *Robert Cage* of *London* and *Cambridge*, Eſq; (Son and Heir of *Robert Cage* of *London*, younger Son of *Richard Cage* of *Pekenham* in *Suffolk*, which *Richard* was Father alſo of *Anthony Cage* of *London*, Father of another *Anthony* of *Longſtow* in the County of *Cambridge*, Father of Sir *John Cage* of the ſame Place, Kt. living at the Date hereof) by Sir *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the 1ſt of *March* 1624, in the 22d Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.



Party *per* Pale *Gules* and *Azure*, a Feſs between two Chevrons *Argent*, was the Bearing of *George Bruton*, M. A. and Fellow of *Exeter* College, lately (ſaith *à Wood*) preſented to be Rector of the rich Parſonage of St. *Tew* in the County of *Cornwall*. He died in *Exeter* College the 23d of *December* 1671, and was buried the 25th of the ſame Month in *Exeter* College Chappel.

William Bruton a Commoner of *Exeter*, Son of *William Bruton* of *Alington* in *Devon*, Gent. was buried in St. *Michael*'s Church in *Oxford*, the 21ſt of *June* 1675, aged 19 or thereabouts.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. p. 123.

This Coat was confirm'd to *William Bruton* of the City of *Exter* in *Devonſhire*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter in *February* 1639.

Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Argent*, three Chevrons *Sable*, over all a File of as many Lambeauxes *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Cholwich*, and was confirm'd to *William Cholwich* of *Cholwich* in the County of *Devon*, by *William Ryley*, Eſq; Norroy, the 6th of *June* 1657, during the Uſurpation, which Grant was afterwards made void by Authority.

Party *per* Pale *Argent* and *Or*, three Chevrons *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Langton*, and was confirm'd unto *William Langton* of *Broughton* in the County of *Lancaſter*, by *William Ryley* Norroy, the 25th of *June* 1657, made void as aforeſaid.



"He beareth *per* Pale "*Argent* and *Gules*, a "Lyon rampant *Sable*, by "the Name of *Roberts*, "and is the Coat-Armour "of *Edward Roberts* of the "City of *Dublin* in the "Kingdom of *Ireland*, "Eſquire.

"It was aſſign'd by "*William Camden*, in *May* "1614, to *William Roberts* of *Sutton Chenell* in "the County of *Leiceſter*.

Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Vert*, a Lyon rampant *Gules*, was the Coat of *Edmond Bygod* of *Malton*,

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ton, who was the Son of *Robert*, the Son of *Raffe Bygod* of *Adingefleet* in the County of *York*, which *Raffe* was Son and Heir of *Peres Bygod* of *Grymſton*, a third Brother out of the Houſe of *Setherington*.

Pedig. per Glov. M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.

Party *per* Pale *Ermine* and *Ermines*, a Lyon rampant *Or*, was confirm'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 10th of *June* 1625, in the firſt Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, to *Henry Young* of *Poulton cum Seacomb*, Son of *Richard Young* of the ſame Place, which *Richard* was Son of *Maurice Young* of *Flintſhire*.



" The Field is Party *per* " Pale *Gules* and *Azure*, " a Tiger paſſant *Argent*. " This Coat was the Pa- " ternal Coat-Armour of " *John Mabb*, Chamber- " lain of *London* in the " Time of Queen *Eliza-* " *beth*.



" He beareth *per* Pale " *Gules* and *Azure*, an " Eagle diſplay'd with 2 " Heads *Or*, by the Name " of *Mitton* of *Shropſhire*.



Per Pale *Vert* and *Ermine*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Or*. This Coat is born by *Richard Goodlad* of the City of *London*, Eſq;

Per Pale *Argent* and *Sable*, a Saltire engrail'd counter-chang'd, in Chief a Sword *Argent*, the Pommel *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Goodlad*.

He beareth Party *per* Pale *Azure* and *Gules*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Argent*, by the Name of *Bale*. This Coat was confirm'd to Sir *John Bale* of *Carleton Curlieu* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Knight, by *William Segar*.

Party *per* Pale *Vert* and *Gules*, a Griffon rampant ſergreant *Or*, is born by the Name of *Colling*, and was granted or confirmed by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 10th of *December* 1672, in the 23d Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to *Richard Colling*, Eſq; Secretary to the Right Honourable *Edward* Earl of *Mancheſter*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold; from the Time of his Majeſty's Reſtoration to the Death of the ſaid Earl; and ſince, continu'd in the ſaid Employ by the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of St. *Albans*, who ſucceeded in the ſaid Office of Chamberlain, which Truſts the ſaid *Richard Colling* very faithfully executed.

Party *per* Pale *Argent* and *Or*, a Cockatrice, his Wings expanded *Sable*, beaked *Or*, creſted, wattled, and legged *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Langley*, and was confirm'd to *John Langley* Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*, deſcended from the *Langley's* of *Lancaſhire*, by Sir *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, the 4th of *June* 1632, in the eighth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt.



Party *per* Pale *Gules* and *Azure*, a Lyon rampant *Argent*, ſuſtaining a Tree eradicated *Vert*, is born by the Name of *Wynſton*. This Coat was granted or confirmed to ..... *Wynſton* of ——

Her. Off. London, mark'd C. 24. fo. 157. b.

Party *per* Pale *Gules* and *Sable*, an Eſtoil of eight Points iſſuant from a Creſcent *Or*, was aſſign'd by Patent dated in *February* 1606, by *William Camden*, to Sir *David Boughtell* of *Bodmyn* in *Cornwall*.

Party *per* Pale *Gules* and *Sable*, a Stag's Head caboſed *Or*, with a Mullet between the Horns *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Trubſhaw*, and was granted to *Charles Trubſhaw* of *Gray's Inn* in the County of *Middleſex*, by Sir *Thomas St. George* Garter, and Sir *Henry St. George* Clarencieux, the 31ſt of *October* 1688, in the 4th Year of the Reign of King *James* II.



" *Per* Pale, *Saphir* and " *Ruby*, three Lyons ram- " pant *Pearl*. This is the " Coat-Armour of the " Right Honourable *Wil-* " *liam* Earl of *Pembroke* " and *Montgomery*, Baron " *Herbert* of *Cardiff*, Roſs " of *Kendale*, *Parr*, *Mar-* " *mion*, St. *Quintin*, and " *Shurland*.

" This Coat is alſo born by the Right Ho- " nourable *William Herbert*, Earl and Baron of " *Powys*; and by the Right Honourable *Edward* " Lord *Herbert*, Baron of *Cherbury* and *Caſtle-* " *Iſland*.

" This Coat is alſo born by the Family of the " *Progers*, among whom is *Charles Proger Her-*

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bert of *Gwerndy* in *Monmouthſhire*, Eſq; one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Privy Chamber; by *Edward Proger Herbert*, Eſq; one of the Grooms of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber; and by *Henry Proger Herbert*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Equeries.

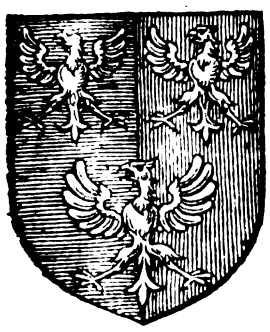


"He beareth *per* Pale "*Gules* and *Azure*, three "Bucks paſſant *Or*, by "the Name of *Sucklin*; "and is born by *Robert* "*Sucklin* of *Wotton* in "the County of *Nor-* "*folk*, Eſq;

Party *per* Pale *Azure* and *Sable*, three Bucks trippant *Or*, is born by the Name of *Greene*, and was granted to *William Greene* of *Micham* in *Surry*, who fined for Alderman and Sheriff of *London*, by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, in *January* 1663, in the 15th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II.

Party *per* Pale *Gules* and *Azure*, three Talbots paſſant *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Torner*, and was confirm'd to *John Torner* of *Tableheart* in the County of *Suſſex*, Gent. third Son of *Thomas Torner* of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*, Gent. by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, the 27th of *June* 1579, in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Party *per* Pale *Azure* and *Gules*, three Boars Heads coup'd *Or*, is born by the Name of *Copin*, and was granted to *Thomas Copin* of *London*, Eſq; by Sir *John Borough* Garter, *Anno* 1640.

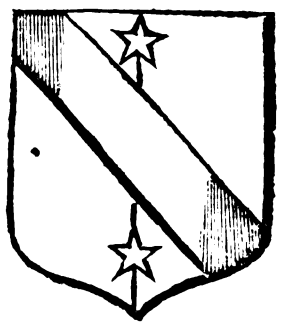


'The Field is Party *per* 'Pale *Ruby* and *Saphir*, 'three Eaglets diſplay'd 'Pearl. This Coat-Armour pertained to Sir *Edward Cooke*, Kt. ſometime 'Lord Chief Juſtice of 'his Majeſty's Court of 'King's Bench.

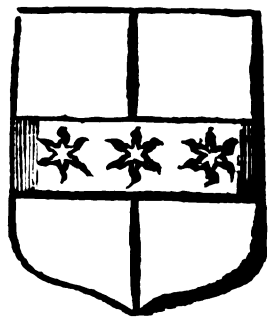
'I do blazon this Coat-Armour by precious 'Stones, in reſpect the Bearer hereof is enno- 'bled by his rare Vertues and approv'd loyal 'Services done to Queen *Elizabeth*, of bleſſed 'Memory, and to the King's Majeſty lately de- 'ceaſed; as alſo in regard of his ſo many learn- 'ed and judicious Works publickly manifeſted 'in ſundry Volumes extant, and approved by 'Men of beſt Judgment in that Kind.

Party *per* Pale *Azure* and *Sable*, three Eaglets diſplay'd *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Cooke*, and was granted to *Ralph Cooke* D. D. and Rector of *Burſtow* in the County of *Surry*, by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 12th of *Auguſt* 1662.

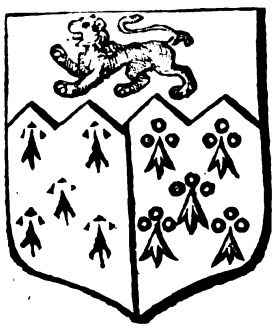
Party *per* Pale *Gules* and *Azure*, three Helmets *Argent*, garniſhed *Or*, is born by the Name of *Pyncombe*, and was confirm'd to *John Pyncombe* of South-*Moulton* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; (Son and Heir of *John Pyncombe*, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Richard Dodderidge*, and Siſter of Judge *Doderidge*; which *John* was Son of *John Pyncombe* of the ſame Place) by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 18th of *July* 1616, in the 14th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.



Party *per* Pale *Azure* and *Gules*, a Bend between two Mullets in Pale *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Bright*, and was granted to *Stephen Bright* of *Carbrook* in the County of *York*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 2d of *December* 1641.

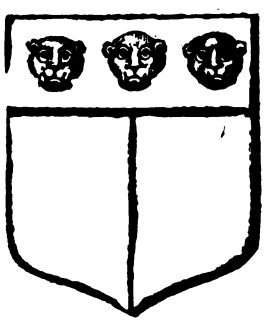


Quarterly *Or* and *Vert*, on a Feſs *Sable*, three Stars *Argent*, was confirm'd to the Reverend Father in God Dr. *Richard Barnes*, who after many leſſer Promotions for his Piety, &c. was conſecrated Biſhop of *Nottingham*, then of *Carliſle*, and lately of *Durham*. He from the Lords Barons of *Barneſſe* drew his Original.



Party *per* Pale *Ermine* and *Ermines*, on a Chief indented *Or*, a Lyon paſſant *Vert*, armed and langued *Gules*, was granted by *William Flower* Norroy the 12th of *May* 1579, in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Goodman* of *Letherhead* in the County of *Surry*.

M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 21.

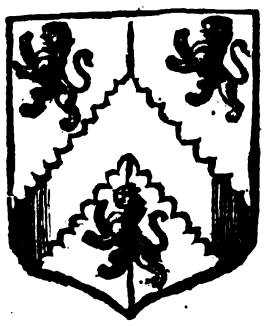


He beareth Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Azure*, on a Chief *Gules*, three Leopards Heads of the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Caldicote*. This Coat was confirm'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, and *Richard St. George* Norroy, to *Clement Caldicote*, Son of *William Caldicote* of *Melbourne* in the County of *Cambridge*, deſcended even from the Time of King *Henry* the Third, and King *Edward* the Firſt.

Her. Off. C. 27. fo. 129. b.

Per

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"*Per* Pale *Gules* and "*Azure*, a Chevron en- "grail'd *Or*, between 3 "Lyons rampant *Argent*, "by the Name of *Hos-* "*kins*, and is born by "Sir *William Hoskins* of "*Oxted* in the County of "*Surry*, Knight.

Her. Off. *C.* 2. fo. 83.



Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Argent*, a Bull paſſant, within a Bordure *Sable*, on a Chief of the *Third*, three Bezants, is born by the Name of *Cole*, and was granted to *Richard Cole*, Eſq; of *Shenley-hall* in the County of *Hertford*, and at the Date hereof High Sheriff of the ſaid County, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 27th of *November* 1640.

Party *per* Pale *Purpure* and *Azure*, a Croſs engrail'd *Or*, between four Roſes *Argent*, was the Coat of *Thomas Burton* of *Longnore* in the County of *Salop*, who married *Catherine* Daughter of * *William Byſt* of *Acham*, Eſq; and Siſter and Heir of *John Byſt*, by whom he had Iſſue *Edward* Son and Heir, *William* ſecond Son, and *John* third Son.

* John Beeſt, as in Dugd. Viſit. of Salop, made 1665, mark'd *C.* 35. fo. 9.

William Burton ſecond Son of *Thomas* of *Longnore*, was a Citizen of *London*, and married and had Iſſue *William Burton* of *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, Author of the Commentary on *Antoninus* his Itinerary, printed *Anno* 1658.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood, mark'd F. 3.

Note, That the above named *Thomas Burton* of *Longnore*, was Son and Heir of *Edward* of the ſame Place, who dy'd *Anno* 1558, which *Edward* was Son and Heir of *John* of the ſame Place, who was Son and Heir of *Edward Burton*, Groom of the Stole to King *Henry* the Seventh.

Party *per* Pale *Gules* and *Azure*, on a Feſs *dancetté* between three Mullets *Argent*, as many Croſs-croſslets *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Hannes*, and was granted to *Richard Hannes* of the City of *Oxford*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 3d of *December* 1641.

Party *per* Pale indented *Sable* and *Ermine*, a Chevron *Or*, charg'd with five Croſſes *pateé Gules*, is the Coat pertaining to the *Mackworths* of *Betton-ſtrange* in the County of *Salop*, and is now born by *Bulkley Mackworth* of the ſaid Place, Eſq;

Her. Off. *C.* 35. fo. 66. b.



Party *per* Pale *Gules* and *Azure*, *Semé* of Croſs-croſslets *Or*, and a Lyon rampant *Argent*, belongs to the Family of *Hutchenſon* of *Yorkſhire*, of which Family I find the following Deſcent.

Richard Hutchenſon married and had Iſſue *Edward Hutchenſon* of *Wickam* in the County of *York*, who married *Mary* Daughter of *Richard Wood* of *Pickering* in the County of *York*, and had Iſſue two Sons, *Stephen*, and *Charles Hutchenſon* who died without Iſſue-male.

Stephen, eldeſt Son and Heir of *Edward*, was of *Wickam* alſo, he dy'd in the Year 1648, after having married *Catherine* Daughter of Sir *Richard Muſgrave* of *Norton* nigh *Rippon* in the ſaid County of *York*, and by her had Iſſue *Edward Hutchenſon* of *Wickam*, Eſq; his Son and Heir; which *Edward* was a Colonel of Horſe in the Army of the Royal Martyr King *Charles* the Firſt, and married *Frances* Daughter of Sir *Richard Osbaldeſton* of the City of *York*, Kt. by whom he had Iſſue three Children, *viz.*

Edward Hutchenſon Son and Heir, of *Wickam*, Eſquire, aged 21 the 29th of *Auguſt* in the Year 1695, (who married *Frances* Daughter of Sir *Philip Muſgrave* of *Edenhale* in the County of *Cumberland*, Knight and Baronet) *Catherine* Wife of *Thomas Coundon* of *Willerby* in the County of *York*, afterwards of *John Conſtable* of *Cathorpe* in the ſaid County, Eſq, eldeſt Daughter, and *Dorothy* 2d Daughter.

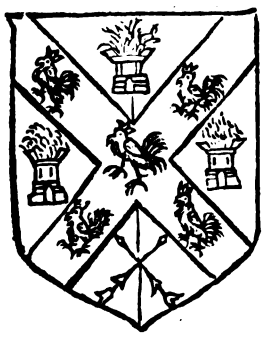
Vid. Viſit. de Com. Ebor. in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 40. fo. 89. b. Taken at *Malton* 29th of Auguſt, 1665.

This Coat was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 4th of *June* 1581, in the 23d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Edward Hochinſon* of *Wyckham* in the County of *York*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *Richard Hochinſon* of *Wyckham* aforeſaid, and to all the Deſcendants of the ſaid *Richard*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 46.

Party *per* Pale *Gules* and *Azure*, *Semeé* of Croſs-croſslets *fitchéé* and a Lyon rampant *Or*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, in the Year 1584, to *John Powell* Surveyor-General of all her Majeſty's Ordnance within her Realms of *England* and *Ireland*, Eſq; third Son of *Andrew Powell* of *Brewton* in the County of *Somerſet*.

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" He beareth Party *per* " Pale *Sable* and *Azure*, a " Saltire *Argent*, charg'd " with five Cocks *Sable*, " between three Towers " or Caſtles flaming, and " two Spears Saltire-wiſe " in Baſe *Or*, by the " Name of *Johnſon*, and " is born by *Nathaniel* " *Johnſon* of *Killeſworth* in " the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, Gent. chief Far- " mer of the Chimney-money of his Majeſty " for the four Northern Counties.

Party *per* Pale *Sable* and *Azure*, on a Saltire between three Caſtles *Argent*, flaming *Proper*, and in Baſe two Spears in Saltire *Or*, five More-Cocks of the *Firſt*, was confirm'd to *Rowland Johnſon*, Surveyor of the Queen's Works at *Berwick*, by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, and —— the 20th of *May* 1569.

M. S. of Grants *in* Aſhm. Num.



" He beareth Party *per* Bend " Siniſter *Ermine* and *Er-* " *mines*, a Lyon rampant " *Or*, by the Name of " *Trevor*, and is born by " Sir *Thomas Trevor* of *Le-* " *mington Haſtings* in *War-* " *wickſhire*, Knight and Ba- " ronet, only Son of Sir " *Thomas Trevor* one of " the Barons of the *Ex-* " *chequer* to King *Charles* the Firſt; and by " Sir *John Trevor* of *Brynkynalt* in *Denbigh-* " *ſhire*, Kt. deſcended from *Tudor Trevor*, Earl " of *Hereford*.

" This Coat is alſo born by Sir *Roger Moſtyn* " of *Moſtyn* in *Flintſhire*, Knight and Baronet; " and by *William Moſtyn* of *Rhyd* in the ſaid " County, Eſq;

" This Coat, without the Arms of *Ulſter*, and " with a Creſcent for a Difference *Gules*, was " confirm'd to *Roger Jenkyns* of *London*, deſ- " cended from the aboveſaid Family of *Trevor* " in *Wales*, by *William Segar*, the 3d of *June*, " in the 9th Year of the Reign of King *James* " the Firſt.



' He beareth Party *per* ' Bend Siniſter, *Ermine* ' and *Ermines*, over all a ' Lyon rampant within a ' Bordure ingrailed *Or*, by ' the Name of *Jones* of ' *Denbighſhire*.

This ſame Coat pertains to the Family of *Edwards* of *Bedfordſhire*, and is born by *Thomas Edwards* of the *Middle Temple* and of *Briſtol*, Eſq; as the Paternal Coat of his Family.

(M) *Elleis*; *Per* Bend Siniſter *Argent* and *Gules*, a Hand in a Gantlet coup'd, graſping a Lance in Bend, bearing on the Top thereof an Helmet, all *Proper*; in the ſiniſter Chief Angle a Spur-Rowel of the *Firſt*, and in the dexter Baſe a Horſe's Head coup'd *Sable*.



He beareth Party *per* Feſs *Or* and *Argent*, a Lyon rampant *Gules*, by the Name of *Powel*. This Coat pertain'd to the following Deſcent.

Thomas Powell of the *Park* in the County of *Salop*, Eſq; married —— Daughter of Sir *Richard Corbet* of *Morton-Corbet* in the County of *Salop*, and had Iſſue *Robert Powell* of the ſame Place, who married *Anne* Daughter of *Robert Needham* of *Shavington* in the County of *Salop*, and had Iſſue three Sons and three Daughters. The Sons were *Thomas Powell* eldeſt Son, *Edward Powell* ſecond Son, and *Andrew* third. The eldeſt Daughter was *Mary*, Wife of *Edward Jones* of *Shrewsbury*; the ſecond Daughter *Catherine*, Wife of *Gregory Ludlow* of *More-houſe* in the County of *Salop*; and the 3d Daughter *Frances*, Wife of *Thomas Chelmick* of *Ragon* in the County of *Salop*.

Thomas Powell of the *Park*, eldeſt Son of *Robert* and *Anne* his Wife, dy'd about the Year 1618, having firſt married *Mary* Daughter of —— *Atkins* of *Tuſley* in the County of *Glouceſter*, and by her had Iſſue two Daughters; *Margaret* eldeſt Daughter, Wife of *Andrew Lloyd* of *Aſtan* in the County of *Salop*; and *Elizabeth* 2d Daughter, Wife of —— *Leighton* of *Owen Braginton* in the County of *Salop*.

Edward Powell of the *Park*, younger Brother of *Thomas*, and ſecond Son of *Robert* and *Anne* his Wife (aged 75, the 27th of *Auguſt* 1663) married *Mary* Daughter of *William Barnham* Citizen of *London*, and by her had Iſſue one Son *Robert*, and three Daughters, *viz. Anne*, Wife of *Thomas Serjeant* Citizen of *London*; *Elizabeth* 2d Daughter, Wife of *Roger Vaughan* Citizen of *London*; and *Margaret* third Daughter, Wife of *Richard Haynes* Citizen of *London*.

Robert Powell, Son and Heir of *Edward* and *Mary* his Wife (aged 34 Years the 27th of *Auguſt* 1663) married *Mary* Daughter of *Thomas Jones* of *Shrewsbury*, and had Iſſue *Thomas Powell* (aged one Year at the ſaid Date) and *Mary* a Daughter.

Vid. Lib. Not. *C.* 35. 25. a. in Col. Arm.

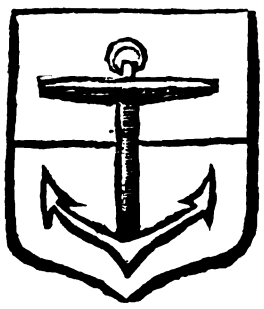
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He beareth Party *per* Feſs *Argent* and *Or*, a Lyon rampant in like manner parted *Gules* and *Azure*, within a Bordure *Gobony* of the *Second* and *Third*, by the Name of *Harper*. This Coat was confirm'd or granted to *John Harper* (Treaſurer of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, and Alderman's Deputy of *Breadſtreet* Ward, *London*, Son of *Thomas Harper* of *Walton* in *Lancaſhire*, which *John* aforeſaid married *Frances* Daughter of *James Smith* of *Great Limber* in *Lincolnſhire*) by Sir *William Segar* Garter.

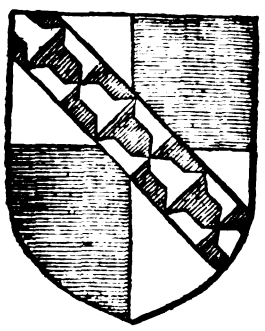
Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 374. a.



Party *per* Feſs *Or* and *Argent*, an Anchor in Pale *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Hariſon*, and was confirm'd to *Gilbert Hariſon* of *London*, Eſq; deſcended of an ancient Family ſurnamed *Hardgeſon* alias *Hariſon* of the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*, by Sir *William Segar* Garter.

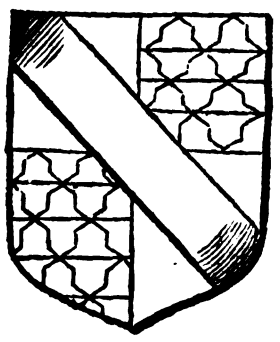


Party *per* Feſs *Gules* and *Sable*, a Chevron *rompé* between three Griffons Heads eraſed *Ermine*, was confirm'd or granted by *William Camden* Clarencieux, *Anno Domini* 1620, to *Edward Allen* Sheriff of the City of *London*.



'The Field is quarter-
'ly *Topaz* and *Ruby*, over
'all a Bend *Vaire*. This
'Coat-Armour pertain-
'eth to the Right Honou-
'rable Family of the *Sack-*
'*viles* Earls of *Dorſet*, and
'Barons *Buckherſts* of
'*Buckherſt*.

'This Coat, with a due Difference, is born 'by Colonel *Thomas Sackvile* of *Selſcome* in *Suſ-*'*ſex*, a Perſon that ſerved King *Charles* the Firſt 'in all his Civil Wars, and was one of the Cap-'tains of his Life-guards at the Battel of *Edge-*'*hill*: He was Son of Sir *Thomas Sackvile* of the 'ſaid Place, Knight of the *Bath*; and is now 'married to *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Henry* '*Compton* of *Brambletye* in the aforeſaid County, 'alſo Knight of the *Bath*, by his firſt Wife the 'Lady *Cicely Sackvile*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl 'of *Dorſet*.



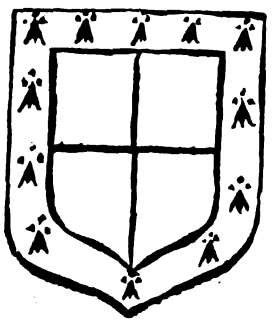
"He beareth quarterly "*Gules* and *Vaire*, over all "a Bend *Or*. This is the "Coat-Armour of the an-"cient and knightly Fa-"mily of the *Conſtables* of "*Yorkſhire*; and is born "by *Marmaduke Conſtable* "of *Beverley*, Eſq; *John* "*Conſtable* of *Catfiſh*, Eſq; "and *Thomas Conſtable* of *Ganſtead*, Eſq;

This was the Coat of Sir *William Conſtable* a third Son out of the Houſe of *Flambrughe*, who married *Maud*, Daughter and only Heir of *John Hatfeld* of *Hatfeld*, and by her had Iſſue *Marmaduke*, *Chriſtopher* ſecond Son, and *William* third Son.

Collect. per Glover, *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. Pedig. p. 1. Arms in the Alph.

Marmaduke, Son and Heir of Sir *William*, had Iſſue *Ollerye*, who was married to *Margery*, one of the Daughters of *Stephen Conſtable* of *Catfuſſe*, and by her (ſaith *Glover*) hath Iſſue *John* Son and Heir, *Chriſtopher* ſecond Son, and a Daughter nam'd *Frances*.

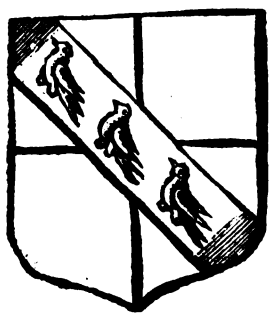
This Coat was confirm'd or granted by Sir *William Segar* Garter, and *William Camden* Clarencieux, to *Henry Conſtable*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Robert Conſtable*, who was Son of another Sir *Robert* by *Catherine*, Daughter of Sir *George Mannours* Lord *Roos*, Siſter of *Thomas Mannours* Earl of *Rutland*, and Niece to King *Edward* the Fourth, by his Siſter *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Exon*; which Sir *Robert* aforeſaid deſcended from the *Lacyes*, who were Conſtables of the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Cheſter*, from which Office they had their Name, and by his Mother's Side (ſhe being *Chriſtiana* Daughter of *Dabridgcourt* of *Langdon-hall* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq;) he deſcends from *Sanchet Dabridgcourt*, Knight of the Garter, one of the firſt Founders of that Noble Order.



Quarterly *Sable* and *Argent*, a Border *Erminois*, is the Paternal Coat of *John Hoo* of *Bradely* in the County of *Stafford*, Serjeant at Law, as appears by the Regiſter in the Colledge of Arms.

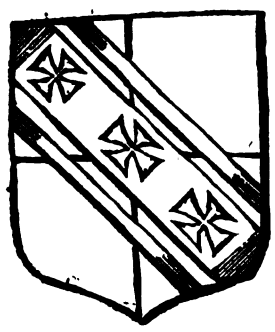
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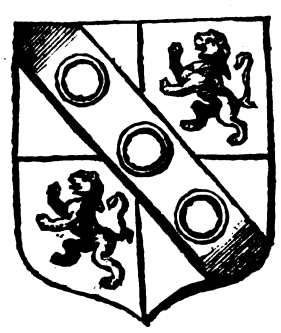


Quarterly *Or* and *Azure*, over all on a Bend *Vert*, three Martlets of the *Firſt*, was the Bearing of *John Pettie* of *Tettſworth* in the County of *Oxon*, Eſq; whoſe younger Son *Robert Pettie* of *Wyfald* near *Henley* in the County of *Oxon*, Gent. was Father of *Mary* the Mother of *Antony à Wood*, of *Oxford*, a painful Collecter and Preſerver of Antiquities.

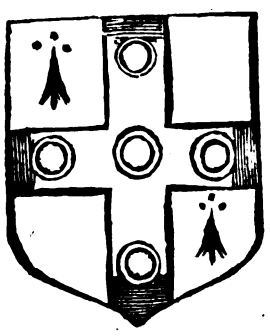
M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood's *Rem.* de Com. Oxon. p. 113.



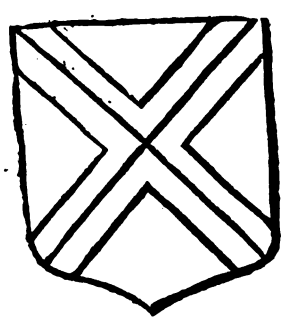
Quarterly *Argent* and *Sable*, over all on a Bend cottiſed *Gules*, three Croſſes *formé Or*, was confirmed to *Philip Beraſton* of *Aldenham* in the County of *Hertford*, Son of *Henry Beraſton* of *Aldenham* aforeſaid, the Son of *Thomas Beraſton* of the *Rocke*, in the County of *Worceſter*, by *William Camden*, *Anno* 1606.



Quarterly *Argent* and *Sable*, on a Bend *Gules*, between two Lyons rampant *Or*, three Annulets of the *Laſt*, was granted to Juſtice *George Hulbert*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, in *March* 1639.



Quarterly *Argent* and *Azure*, in the Firſt and Fourth an *Ermine* Spot, over all a Croſs *Or*, charged with five Annulets *Sable*, is born by *Thomas Osborne* of *Hartlipp*-Place in the County of *Kent*, Eſquire, as his Paternal Coat.



Party *per* Saltire *Azure* and *Argent*, a Saltire *Gules*, was the Coat of Sir *Henry Gage*, Kt. Colonel and Governor of *Oxford* Garriſon, who was kill'd with a ſtraggling Bullet from *Abendon* at *Culham-bridge*, the 11th of *January* 1644-5, and was buried the 13th of the ſame Month, in the North Iſle joining to the Body of the Church Cathedral ——

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. *p.* 70.

Vid. his Epitaph in Ant. à Wood's Hiſt. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 281. Col. 1.

(G) *Lawſon* of that *Ilk*; *Per* Saltire *Argent* and *Sable*, a Saltire *Gules*, on a Chief *Azure* three Garbs *Or*.



'He beareth Party *per* 'Saltire *Sable* and *Ermine*, 'a Lyon rampant *Or*, arm-'ed and langued *Gules*, 'by the Name of *Grafton*. 'In the Blazon of Coat-'Armours of this Kind, 'having no Tincture pre-'dominating, I think it 'fit to give Preheminence 'to that Metal, Furr, or Colour which occu-'pieth the Chief, or the greateſt Part thereof; 'as you may obſerve I have done in the Blazon 'of *Hawley*'s and *Reſtwold*'s Coats, and the like, 'in this preſent Chapter. Mr. *Boſwell* giveth '*Grafton*'s Coat the ſame blazon that I do here, 'beginning with the Colour *Sable*. *Johannes* '*Peronus*, *Nauclerus*, *Paradine*, *Ulpian*, *Gerrard* '*Leigh*, and others, both ancient and modern 'Writers, altogether allow the Blazon of this 'Coat-Armour to be Party *per* Saltire, as afore. 'Some others (whoſe Conceit herein I utterly 'diſlike) whether nicely or ignorantly, have 'endeavoured to blazon this Coat Gyronny of 'Four, or of four Pieces: But my Opinion is 'confirmed with that of the ſaid former Wri-'ters, alledged to be the ſeventh Partition *per* 'Saltire, without any Term of Gyronny at all. 'The Anceſtors of this Gentleman enjoy'd a 'large Revenue in Lands in the City of *Worce-'ſter*, and in *Grafton*, *Fliford*, and *Pendock* in the 'County of *Worceſter*, alſo other Lands in the 'County of *Stafford*, as appeareth by a Deed '(which I have ſeen) dated in *June Anno* 29 '*Henrici* 8. but at this Day diſperſed into ſtrange 'Hands. Nevertheleſs I wiſh Vertue her due 'Reward; then ſhall not this Bearer (a true 'Lover of Arms) depart empty handed.

This Coat was atteſted, ratified, and confirmed (in a Letter Teſtimonial to *Spain*) by *William Flower*, Eſq; Norroy, the 16th of *Auguſt* 1512, to *Richard Grafton*, Son of *Ralph Grafton*, who was Son of *Ralph Grafton* of the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, Gent.

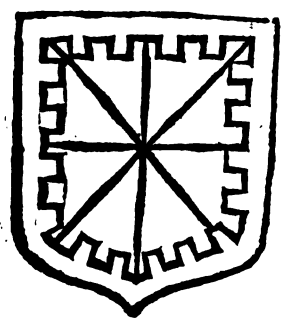
M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 5.

This Coat was alſo confirm'd to *Richard Garſton* of *London*, Gent. third Son of *Richard Garſton* of the ſaid City, by *Robert Cook*, *Anno* 1584.

But whether the Name was ſo corrupted, or the Herald miſled, I ſhall not determine; tho' the Coat is the ſame with that aforegoing.

(99) *Camp-*

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(M) *Campbell* of *Aberuchill*; Gironny of Eight *Or* and *Sable*, within a Bordure embattel'd *Vert*.



Gyronny of Eight *Ermine* and *Sable*, a Lyon rampant *Or*, was confirmed and ratified to *Roger Williams* of *Longby* Caſtle in the County of *Monmouth*, Eſq; and to his Poſterity, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, and *William Flower* Norroy, the 16th of *March* 1575, in the 18th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.



" He beareth Gyronny " of Eight *Ermine* and " *Erminois*, a Lyon ram- " pant *Or*, by the Name " of *Williams*, and with " the Arms of *Ulſter*, is " the Coat-Armour of " Sir *Trevor Williams* of " *Langiby* Caſtle in *Mon-* " *mouthſhire*, Bart.

Gyronny of Eight Pieces *Azure* and *Gules*, a Wolf rampant *Or*, armed *Sable*, langued of the *Second*, was granted by *William Flower* Norroy, the 6th of *September* 1580, in the 22d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Hanke* Alderman, and ſometime Mayor of the City of *Cheſter*.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. p. 25.

'As theſe laſt mentioned Coats are framed 'of ſtraight Lines of Partition, ſo ſhall you find 'others compoſed of ſundry Lines before ſpo- 'ken of, in the Beginning of the ſecond Section 'of this Book, as well of thoſe Sorts that I call 'cornered Lines, as of thoſe that are bunched. 'And as theſe laſt handled, do utterly exclude 'all mixture of the Tinctures whereof they are 'formed, by reaſon of the Straightneſs of the 'Lines wherewith they be divided: So contrari- 'wiſe thoſe Arms that do conſiſt of thoſe other 'Sorts of Lines, do admit Participation and In- 'termixture of one Colour with another, for 'which Cauſe they are of *Leigh* termed *Miſcils*, '*à miſcendo*, of mingling; to whom I will refer 'you touching Coats of that Kind, for that he 'hath exemplified them at large in his *Accidence* '*of Armoury*.

CHAP. II.

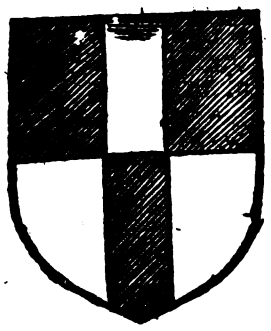
'IN the former Chapter are comprehended 'ſuch Coat-Armours whoſe Fields conſiſt 'of ſingle and manifold Lines, as well charged 'as ſimple. Now ſhall be handled ſuch other 'Kinds of Bearing, which altho' they conſiſt 'of Lines of Partition, as the laſt ſpoken of 'do; yet (by reaſon of the variable Appoſition 'of ſome one or more Lines of Partition) they 'do conſtitute another Sort of Bearing, and re- 'ceive alſo a diverſe Denomination, being cal- 'led Coats counter-changed or tranſmuted. All 'which ſhall briefly, yet plainly, appear by the 'few Examples following.

'Counter-changing or Tranſmutation is an 'Intermixture of ſeveral Metals or Colours, 'both in Field and Charge, occaſioned by the 'Appoſition of ſome one or more Lines of Par- 'tition. Such Coat-Armours may be fitly re- 'ſembled to the Party-coloured Garments, ſo 'much eſteemed in ancient Time, as they were 'held meet for the Daughters of Kings, du- 'ring the Time of their Virginity. So we read 'of *Thamar*, the Daughter of King *David*; '*Erat induta tunica verſi-colore, ſic enim veſtiebantur filiæ Regis virgines pallis*: And ſo we read 'that *Joſeph*, the ſpecial beloved Son of *Iſrael*, 'was by his Father clad in a *Coat of diverſe Colours*. Touching the high Eſtimation of which 'Kind of Garments, we find, where the Mother 'of *Siſera*, diſcourſing with her Ladies, touch- 'ing her Son's over-long Stay after the Battle 'againſt the *Iſraelites*, ſaid, *Partiuntur prædam, puellam unam, imo duas, in perſonam quamcunque: præda verſicolorum eſt Siſeræ, præda verſicolorum Phrygionicum opus, &c. Bends* (ſaith Sir *John Ferne*) *or any other principal Charges, Ordinary, may be parted of two Colours or more.*

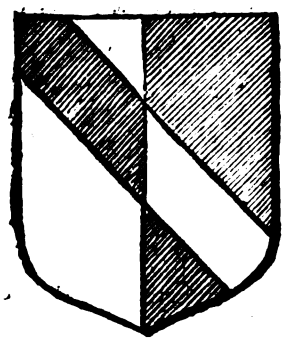
'And ſuch Bearings are no Novelty in Arms, 'but as ancient as the *Norman* Conqueſt, 'and before; ſo as they are both honourable 'and ancient. Of which Sort of Bearing you 'ſhall in Part ſee in theſe next enſuing Eſcu- 'tcheons.

'He

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'He beareth Party *per* 'Feſs *Gules* and *Argent*, a 'Pale counter-changed by 'the Name of *Lavider*. 'Sometime this Kind of 'Bearing hath another 'Charge added unto it.

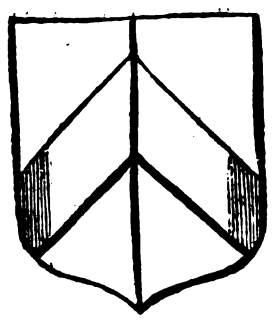


'He beareth Party *per* 'Pale *Argent* and *Gules*, 'a Bend counterchanged. 'This Coat pertained to 'the famous and learned 'Poet *Geffrey Chaucer*, Eſq; 'whom *Leiland* and others 'ſuppoſe to have been born 'at *Woodſtock* in *Oxford-ſhire*: But ſome gather by 'his Words in the *Teſtament of Love*, that he was born in the City of *London*, though his Education and Abode were 'in *Oxford* and *Woodſtock*, in the eighth Year of 'King *Richard* the Second. This Prince of *Engliſh* Poets was Comptroller of the *Cuſtom-houſe* 'in *London*, as *Thomas Speght* in his Additions to 'the Works of *Chaucer* noteth: And to this moſt 'learned of Poets the moſt learned of Antiquaries applieth thoſe Verſes:

'—— *Hic ille eſt, cujus de gurgite Sacro*, &c.

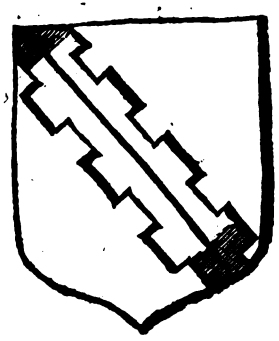
'*Lo, this is he, from whoſe abundant Stream divine,*
'*Our Poets drink their Fill, and draw their Fancies fine:*
'*And being now to high* Parnaſſus *Top aſpired,*
'*He laughs to ſee the Rout below with climing tired.*

Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Sable*, a Bend counterchang'd, is born by the Name of *Wright*, and was aſſign'd by *William Segar*, to ..... *Wright* of *Kent*.



He beareth Party *per* Pale *Argent* and *Sable*, a Chevron counter-changed, by the Name of *Lawſon*. This Coat was confirmed by *Lawrence Dalton*, Eſq; Norroy, the laſt Day of *February* 1558, in the 1ſt Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Lawſon* of *Little Oſworth* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, Gent. and one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County; and to his ſecond Brother, *Robert Lawſon* of *Rocke* in the County of *Northumberland*, Juſtice of the *Quorum* of the ſaid Shire, and one of the Juſtices of the Peace of the Biſhoprick aforeſaid; and to their four Brethren, *William*, *John*, *George*, and *Rowland*, being Sons of *William Lawſon* of *Little Oſworth* before mentioned.

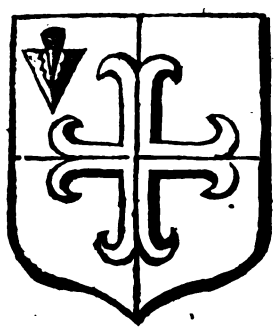
M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 13.



Party *per* Bend *Sable* and *Argent*, a Bend counter-embattled, counter-changed, pertain'd to *Robert Strangman* of *Hadley*-Caſtle in the County of *Eſſex*, Son and Heir of *Bartholomew Strangman*, who was Son and Heir of *William Strangman* by *Mary* his firſt Wife; which *William* was Son and Heir of *John Strangman*, who dy'd in the 18th Year of the Reign of *Henry* VIII. third Son of *John Strangman* of *Hadley*-Caſtle aforeſaid, who was Son and Heir of *John* of the ſame Place, the Son and Heir of *William*, who dy'd in the 18th Year of the Reign of *Edward* IV. being Son and Heir of *Richard Strangman*, the Son and Heir of *William Strangman*, who dy'd in the 12th Year of the Reign of *Henry* IV.

Vide Viſit. de Com. Eſſex, Vinc. Num. 124.

(G) *Lidwall* of *Bathebar*; *Per* Feſs *Gules* and *Argent*, a Feſs wavy *Azure*, with Spikes on each Side counter-chang'd, an Eſcutcheon Surtout *Or*.



Quarterly *Sable* and *Argent*, a Croſs *moline* counter-changed, in the firſt Quarter a Pheon *Or*, was the Bearing of *William Busby* of St. *Michael*'s Pariſh in *Oxon*, Gent. who died the 2d of *September* 1674, aged 45 or thereabouts, and was buried in St. *Michael*'s Church in *Oxon*. He married *Margaret* Daughter of Dr. *John Speed* Phyſician, Son of *John Speed* Chronologer, by whom he had ſeveral Children, *viz. John*, baptiz'd the 8th of *Auguſt* 1669, and another *William* born the 3d of *September* 1670.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 128.

(M) *Glendinning* of that *Ilk*; Quarterly *Argent* and *Sable*, a Croſs parted *per* Croſs indented, counter changed of the *Second* and *Firſt*.



Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Sable*, a Lyon rampant counter-changed, is born by the Name of *Stone*, and was aſſign'd by *William Segar* to *Thomas Stone* of *London*, Merchant, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Luſkyn*. ——

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 447. b.

Party

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Parted *per* Feſs *Or* and *Sable*, a Lyon rampant counter-ehang'd, was born by *Henry Terbury* or *Erbury*, Dr. of Phyſick, and ſenior Fellow of St. *Mary Magdalen* College, Son of *Edward Terbury* of *Trobridge* in *Wiltſhire*, Gent. which *Henry* dy'd in *Magdalen* College the 25th of *March (Lady-day)* 1686, aged 58, or thereabouts, and was buried next Day in *Magdalen* College. He had been for ſeveral Years together, Governor to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, while he remained in his diſtracted Condition at *Padoua* in *Italy*.

M. S. *of* Ant. *à* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. *p.* 160.

(99) *Per* Feſs *Argent* and *Azure*, a Lyon rampant counter-changed, is born by the Name of *Richardſon*.



Gules, a Chevron *Ermine*, between three Eagles cloſe *Argent*. This is the Paternal Coat of the Right Honourable *Richard*, Lord Viſcount *Caſtlemain*, and Baron of *Newtown* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Lord Warden of the Foreſt of *Waltham* in the County of *Eſſex*, now the only ſurviving Son and Heir of Sir *Joſiah Child* of *Wanſted-Houſe* in the ſaid County, Baronet; whoſe Father *Richard*, lineally deſcended from the ancient and knightly Family of *Child* (heretofore ſometime written *le Child*, and likewiſe *l'Enfant*) late of *Northwick*, *Penſax*, *Pool-Court*, and *Shrawley*, all in *Worceſterſhire*; where *Thomas Child* of *Northwyke*, was living *Monday* next after the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, 1349, 23 *Edw.* 3. and 8 *Nov.* 1353, 27 *Edw.* 3. as was alſo *William le Chyld* 15 *Dec.* 1350, 24 *Edw.* 3. and *Richard le Child* 21 *Nov.* 1320, 14 *Edw.* 2. But the prime Anceſtors of this Family were originally Lords of *Arcall-parva*, thence call'd *Childs-Arcall* in the County of *Salop*; which Line ended long ago in *Richard l'Enfant*, or *Child*, who left *Anne*, his Daughter and ſole Heir, married to *John Baldwin*, Eſq; of *Diddlebury* in the ſame Shire; whoſe Poſterity, in Right of that Match, quarter theſe Arms: Born alſo, with the Difference of a Creſcent, by Sir *Lacon-William Child*, of *Kinlet* in the aforeſaid County, Knight.

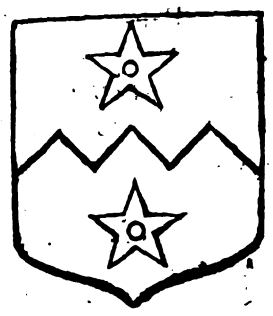


He beareth Party *per* Chevron *Argent* and *Azure*, a Lyon rampant counter-chang'd by the Name of *Giles*. This Coat did belong to *Edward Giles* of *Bowden* in the County of *Devon*, who married *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *Edmund Drue* of ..... in the ſaid County, and Relict of *William Northcott*, which *Edward Giles* was Son and Heir of *John Giles* of the ſame Place, by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of *Hugh Stukley* of *Auſten* in the ſaid County of *Devon*, Kt. who bare alſo to her ſaid Husband five Daughters, *viz. Jane* eldeſt Daughter, who was married to *Richard Sture* of *Morley* in the County of *Devon*, *Chriſtian* ſecond Daughter, Wife of *George Tarde* of *Thurſton*; *Agnes* third Daughter, Wife of *Philip Lowman* of *Ketherton* in the ſame County; *Mary* fourth Daughter, Wife of *John Luscomb* of *Luscomb*; and *Agnes* Wife of *William Wotton* of *Inglesborne* in the ſaid County of *Devon*.

The ſaid *John Giles* was eldeſt Son and Heir of *William Giles* of *Bowden* aforeſaid, by his Wife *Johanna*, Daughter of *John Blackhall* alias *Blackhaller* of *Totneſs* in the County of *Devon*, who bare alſo to her ſaid Husband *William Giles*, his ſecond Son and one Daughter *Johanna*, Wife of *Nicholas Savery* of *Totneſs*.

Note, That the above-named *William Giles* was Son and Heir of *John Giles* of the ſame Place, by *Elianor* Daughter and Heir of ..... *Puckerman*.

Vide lib. cum Not. C. 1. fo. 91. b. in Coll. Arm.



Party *per* Feſs *dancetté Or* and *Azure*, two Mullets pierced counter-changed, was granted to ..... *Doubleday* of *Middleſex*, and to the Deſcendants of *Edmond* his Father, late of the City of *Weſtminſter*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 5th of *March* 1640.



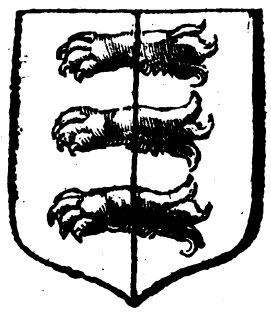
Party *per* Feſs *Sable* and *Argent*, two Lyons paſſant counter-chang'd, armed and langued *Gules*, was granted to *Edward Payne*, *Richard*, *Robert*, *Charles*, and *Henry* his Brothers; the Sons of Mr. *Edward Payne*, late of *Eaſt-Grimſted* in the County of *Suſſex*, deceas'd, and to the Heirs lawfully begotten of all the ſaid Brethren, by Sir *Edward Byſhe*, Kt. Clarencieux, the 25th of *February Anno Domini* 1661, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II.

It is alſo born by *John Payne* of *Newick* in the County of *Suſſex*, Gent. formerly of *Eaſt Grimſtead* aforeſaid.

(98) *Per* Bend *Argent* and *Azure*, a Creſcent counter-chang'd, by the Name of *Addair*.

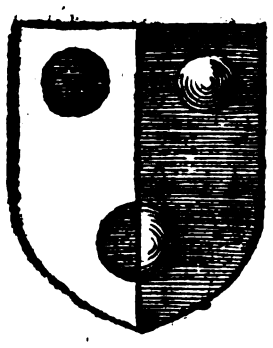
(65) *Eliſon* of *Eliſon* in *Scotland*; *Per* Bend *Gules* and *Or*, a *Fleur de lis* in Bend Siniſter counter-chang'd.

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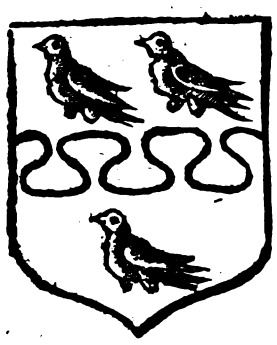


Party *per* Pale *Argent* and *Azure*, three Lyons Paws eraſed Bar-ways in Pale counter-changed, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 24th of *March* 1586, in the 29th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Wilſon* late of *Welbourne* in the County of *Lincoln*, Son of *William Wilſon* of the Town of *Penrith* in the County of *Cumberland*, Gent.

M. S. *in* Aſh. *Num.* 834. p. 31.

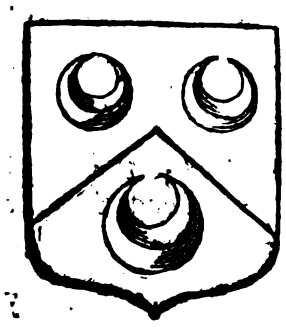


'The Field is Party 'per Pale *Topaz* and *Ruby*, 'three Roundles counter-'changed. This was the 'Coat-Armour of *Abtot* 'Earl of *Worceſter*, that 'lived in the Time of 'King *William Rufus*. 'Such Bearing doth ſig-'nify a ſtout Reſolution 'of the Bearer to undergo with Patience and 'manly Courage the Bitterneſs of all Times, 'and the Sharpneſs of all Darts, be they never 'ſo piercing, or full of Change; as he ſaith, '*Diverſorum in Scuto colorum tranſmutatio deſig-'nat, laborem omnem telorum ac temporum ama-'ritudinem cum magnanimitate perferre voluiſſe.*



Party *per* Feſs *nebuleé Sable* and *Or*, three Martlets counter-changed, is born by the Name of *Barker*, and was granted to *Thomas Barker* of *Linden* in the County of *Rutland*, by Sir *Edward Biſhe* Clarencieux, the 7th of *February* 1664.

Party *per* Feſs *nebuleé Argent* and *Sable*, three Bucks Attires fix'd to the Scalp counter-chang'd, on a Canton *Azure*, a Cup cover'd *Or*, is born by the Name of *Buck*, and was confirm'd (with the Augmentation granted for his Service to King *Charles* the Firſt) to *James Buck*, Eſq; Son of *Matthew Buck* late of *Winterbourne* in the County of *Glouceſter*, Eſq; by *William Roberts*, *Ulſter* King of Arms, the 17th of *July* 1645, in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt.



Party *per* Chevron *Argent* and *Sable*, three Creſcents counter-changed, is born by the Name of *Ryder*, and was granted by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 10th of *July* 1662, in the 14th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to *Anthony Ryder*, Son of *John Ryder* of *Newberry* in the County of *Berks*, Phyſician, (for his induſtrious and faithful Service to King *Charles* the Firſt, as alſo to his Son and Succeſſor King *Charles* the Second when in foreign Parts) and to *John Ryder* of *Newberry*, Phyſician, eldeſt Brother of the aforeſaid *Anthony*, and to the Deſcendants of both.

Party *per* Chevron *Or* and *Azure*, three Mullets counter-chang'd, with a Mullet for a Difference, is born by the Name of *Day*, and was allow'd by Patent by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *June* 1606, to *William Day* of *Berks*, or *Day* of *Eaton* ——

Party *per* Chevron *Or* and *Azure*, three Mullets counter-chang'd, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, at *Windſor*, the 28th of *October* 1582, in the 24th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *William Day*, B. D. Provoſt of *Eaton* College, and Dean of *Windſor*, deſcended from the *Dee*'s of *Wales*, viz. being younger Son of *Richard Day*, who was the Son of *Nicholas Daye*, the Son of *John Dee*, (called by the *Engliſh Daye*) he was Son of *Morgan Dee*, younger Brother of *Richard Dee*, Welchman.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Num. 834.

He beareth Party *per* Chevron *Argent* and *Sable*, three Cinquefoils counter-chang'd, by the Name of *Hill*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *November*, *Anno Domini* 1615, to *Robert Hill*, D. D. Son of *Ralph Hill* of *Aſhborne* in *Derbyſhire*.



"*Per* Chevron *Or* and "*Gules*, three Lyons paſſant counter-chang'd, "and is born by *Francis* "*Lund* of *Parſon*'s *Green* "in the Pariſh of *Fulham* "in *Middleſex*, Gent. deſcended from the Family of the *Lunds* in the "County of *York*.



Party *per* Chevron engrail'd *Sable* and *Argent*, three Griffons paſſant counter-chang'd, armed and langued *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Knight*, and was granted to *Michael Knight* of *Weſterham* in the County of *Kent*, Son of *Chriſtopher* of *Cudham* in the ſaid County, by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, the 20th of *February* 1662.

Party

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Party *per* Chevron *Or* and *Azure*, three Pellicans counter-chang'd vulning themſelves *Proper*, was the Coat of *John Cartwright* of the County of *Derby*, Gent. as appears by the Confirmation or Letter of Atteſtation, to *Roſe* his Daughter and Heir, by *William Flower* Norroy, in the 16th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* 1574, ſhe the ſaid *Roſe* was the Wife of *John Trott* of *London*, Gent.

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. *Numb.* 844.



He beareth Party *per* Chevron *Sable* and *Argent*, three Griffons Heads eraſed counter-changed, with a Creſcent for a Difference, by the Name of *Tooke*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Segar* to *James Tooke* of *London*, who married *Dorothy*, Daughter of *John Gray* of *Gray's Inn*; quartering another Coat by the ſame Name, *viz. Argent*, on a Chevron between three Grey-hounds Heads eraſed *Sable*, Collar'd *Or*, as many Plates.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 442. b.

He beareth Party *per* Chevron flory counter-flory *Gules* and *Argent*, three Grey-hounds Heads eraſed, with Collars, all counter-chang'd of the *Field*, by the Name of *Webbe*, and was granted or confirm'd by *Thomas Hawley* Clarencieux, the 10th of *September*, in the 4th Year of the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, to *Henry Webbe* of *London*, Gent. ſometime Gentleman-Uſher to King *Henry* the Eighth, and to King *Edward* the Sixth, and at the Date thereof, chief Porter of the *Tower* of *London*.



Party *per* Chevron *Sable* and *Argent*, three Griffons Heads eraſed counter-changed, is the Coat pertaining to the Family of *Took* of *Popes* and *Wormley* in the County of *Hertford*.

Vid. Viſit. de Com. predict' in Coll. Arm.



'He beareth Party *per* 'Chevron *Undé Sable* and '*Or*, three Panthers Heads 'eraſed counter-changed, 'by the Name of *Smith*, 'of old *Buckenham* in *Nor*'*folk*.

'Some Authors are of 'Opinion, That there are 'no Panthers bred in *Europe*; but in *Africa*, '*Libya*, and *Mauritania* they are plentiful. The 'Panther is a Beaſt of beautiful Aſpect, by rea'ſon of the manifold Variety of his diverſe'coloured Spots wherewith his Body is over'ſpread. As a Lyon doth, in moſt Things, re'ſemble the Nature of a Man; ſo, after a Sort, 'doth the Panther of a Woman: For it is a 'beautiful Beaſt, and fierce, yet very natural 'and loving to their Young, and will defend 'them with the Hazard of their Lives; and if 'they miſs them, they bewail their Loſs with 'loud and miſerable Howling.



"*Per* Chevron engrail-"ed *Gules* and *Argent*, "three Talbots Heads "eraſed counter-changed, "by the Name of *Dun-*"*combe*, and is the Coat "Armour of the Right "Honourable Sir *John* "*Duncombe* of *Batlesden-*"*bury* in *Bedfordſhire*, Kt. "Chancellor and Under-"Treaſurer of the *Exche-*"*quer*, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Honoura-"ble Privy Council, *&c.*

Party *per* Chevron engrail'd *Argent* and *Gules*, three Talbots Heads eraſed counter-changed, is the Coat of the ancient Family of *Duncombe* ſeated in the County of *Bucks*, as appears by Viſitations of that County in the College of Arms; and is born by *Thomas Duncombe* of *Barley-End* in the ſaid County, Eſq;

Party *per* Chevron flory counter-flory *Gules* and *Argent*, three Talbots Heads eraſed counter-changed, was born by *John Duncombe*, M. A. and Senior Fellow of *Oriel* College, who dy'd the 18th of *January* 1669-70, aged 66, or thereabouts, and was buried the Day following in the ſaid College Chappel. He was (as Mr. *a Wood* thought) a *Buckinghamſhire* Man ——

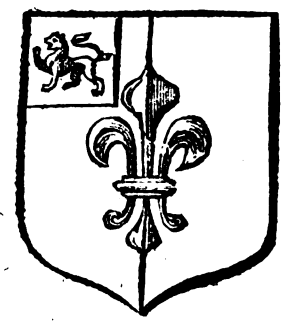
M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 118.

Party *per* Chevron *Sable* and *Argent*, three *Catherine*-Wheels counter-changed, is born by the Name of *Lemitaire*, and was confirm'd to *George Lemitaire* of the City of *Weſtminſter*, Eſq; (Son of *Thomas*, Son of *Nicholas*, who came from *Normandy*) by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 14th Day of *June*, in the 14th Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

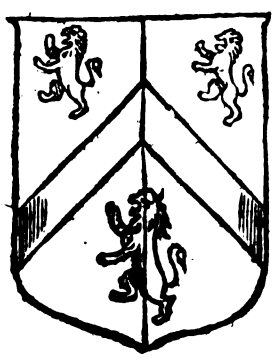
He beareth Party *per* Chevron *Argent* and *Azure*, three Chaplets counter-chang'd, by the Name of *Duke*. This Coat was confirm'd in the Year 1620, to *Peter Duke* of *London*, Son of *Peter Duke* of the ſame City, the Son of *Peter Duke* of *France*.

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(G) *Aſchoner* of that *Ilk*; *Per* Pale *Argent* and *Sable*, a Chevron, and in Baſe a Creſcent, all counter-chang'd.



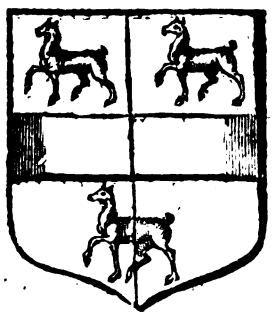
Party *per* Pale *Ermine* and *Or*, a *Fleur de lis* counter-chang'd, on a Canton *Azure*, a Lyon paſſant *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Banner*; and was granted by Patent the 27th of *September* 1700, to ..... *Banner* of *London*, Attorney at Law, and to his Heirs, by Sir *Thomas St. George* Garter, and Sir *Henry St. George* Clarencieux, Kings of Arms.



Per Pale *Argent* and *Gules*, a Chevron between 3 Lyons rampant counter-changed, by the Name of *Limbery* of *Lime-houſe* in *Middleſex*, Gent. deſcended from the *Limberies* of *Dorſetſhire*.

He beareth Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Sable*, a Feſs engrail'd, and in Chief three *Fleurs de lis* counter-changed, by the Name of *Eales*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Patent dated the 2d of *November* 1670, in the 22d Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II. to *Luke Eales* of *Rimton-holme* in the County of *Norfolk*, M. D. and one of his Majeſty's Phyſicians, a Perſon of great Loyalty, and to *Thomas Eales*, Gent. his Brother, who alſo with great Fidelity ſerv'd his Majeſty when in foreign Parts, and ſince his happy Reſtoration, by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter.

Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Vert*, a Chevron voided between three Trefoils counter-changed. This Coat was aſſigned to *Robert Wickens* of *Stochtbrewen* in the County of *Northampton*, by Sir *John Borough*, the 23d of *May* 1642.



Party *per* Pale *Gules* and *Or*, a Feſs between three Hinds tripping counter-changed, was the Coat of Sir *Thomas Gardiner* of *Cudſden* in the County of *Oxon*, Kt. Captain of Horſe under King *Charles* the Firſt. He was buried in the Cathedral of *Chriſt-Church*, the 29th of *July* 1645, under *Alexander Gerrard*'s Monument. He was Knighted by his Majeſty whilſt he ſat at Dinner, juſt on the Delivery of the News of Prince *Rupert*'s Succeſs againſt the Rebels that had beſieg'd *Newark* in *March* 1643-4.

Henry Gardiner, a Captain of Horſe, ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas*, was kill'd at *Thame*, when the Cavaliers beat up the Quarters of the Parliamentarians there, the 7th of *September* 1645, and was buried by his Father.

Note, That the aforeſaid Sir *Thomas* was Son of Sir *Thomas Gardiner* of *Cudſden* aforeſaid, and Recorder of *London*, and his Majeſty's Solicitor, and by that Name occurs 1644.

M. S. *of* Ant. *a* Wood's *Remarks* de Com. Oxon. p. 76.



Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Vert*, a Chevron between three Birds counter-changed, was born by *Thomas Stephens*, A. M. and Fellow of *New College*, (Son of *William Stephens* of *Whippingham* in the Iſle of *Wight*, L. L. D.) which *Thomas* dy'd the 17th of *March* 1681-2, and was buried at the Eaſt End of the South Cloyſter there.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 147.

Party *per* Pale *Argent* and *Sable*, on a Chevron three Eſcallops counter-changed, was confirmed to *William Crokey* alias *William Johnſon* in the County of *York*, by *Chriſtopher Carlyle* Norroy, the 4th of *June* 1496, in the 10th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* VII.

Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Sable*, on a Chevron between three Annulets as many Bucks Heads all counter-changed, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 20th of *April* 1563, in the 5th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas*, *William*, and *Martyn Parker*, Brethren, Sons of *Thomas Parker*, who was the Son of *Thomas Parker* of the County of *York*, Gent.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. Numb. 834. p. 5.

Party *per* Pale *Azure* and *Or*, on a Chevron *Argent*, between three Pellicans counter-changed of the *Field*, as many Eſcallop-ſhells *Gules*. This was the Coat of Sir *George Tonge*, Kt. who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Jaſper Lumley* of *London*; which Sir *George* was Son of *Thomas Tong*, Archbiſhop of *York* (who dy'd in the Year 1568) and of his Wife *Jane*, Daughter to *Thomas Kynaſton*; which *Thomas* was Son of *John* and *Elianor* his Wife, Daughter of ..... *Mallet*; which *John* was the Son of *John* and *Elizabeth* his firſt Wife, Daughter of ..... *Griffith*; which *John* was Son of *Brian Tong* of *Pembrokeſhire*.

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood, F. 3.

(H) *Nairn*, deſcended of the old *Nairns* of *Sandford*; *Per* Pale *Sable* and *Argent*, on a Chaplet four Cinquefoils all counter-changed.

(H) *Per*

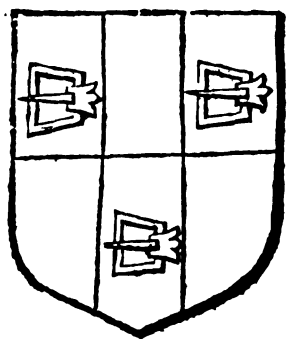
(M) *Per* Feſs *Argent* and *Sable*, a Chevron counter-chang'd, and in Baſe a Cinquefoil of the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Balnewis*.

Party *per* Feſs *Argent* and *Gules*, a Lyon rampant within a Bordure counter-changed, is born by the Name of *Bowell*, and was granted to *Nicholas Bowell* of *Berry-Court* in the County of *Southampton*, Eſq; and to the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten, by Sir *Edward Byſſhe* Clarencieux, the 13th of *December* 1662, in the 14th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II.

(M) Party *per* Feſs *Or* and *Gules*, a Lyon rampant within a double Treſſure counter-floured and counter-changed, was the Coat of *Middleton* Earl of *Middleton*.



" *Per* Feſs *Argent* and " *Vert*, a Pale counter- " changed, and 3 Lyons " Heads eraſed *Gules*, by " the Name of *Argall*; and " is the Coat of *Samuel* " *Argall* of *Low-hall* in the " Pariſh of *Waltham-ſtow* " in *Eſſex*, Dr. in Phyſick, " Candidate and honora- " ry Fellow of the College of Phyſicians in " *London*, and Phyſician in Ordinary to her " Majeſty.



" He beareth Party *per* " Feſs *Azure* and *Or*, a " Pale counter-changed, " three Buckles of the " *Second*, by the Name of " *Spalding*. Some blazon " this thus, He beareth " *Azure* and *Or*, counter- " coloured in ſix Quarters, " three Buckles of the *Se-* " *cond*, in the *Firſt*. Others " thus, *Azure* and *Or*, Party *per* Feſs, a Pale " counter-changed, in every Piece of the *Firſt*, " a Buckle of the *Second*.

Party *per* Feſs *Gules* and *Argent*, a Pale counter-changed and three Plates on the *Firſt*, is born by the Name of *Lavender*, and was confirm'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 7th of *May* 1628, to *Nathaniel Lavender* of *London*, Son of *Elias Lavender*, the Son of *William Lavender* of *Standen* in *Hertfordſhire*.

Vid. Her. Off. Hartf. *and* Middleſex, C. 28. *f.* 24.

Party *per* Feſs *Sable* and *Or*, a Pale and three Cinquefoils counter-changed, is born by the Name of *Simons*, and was granted to *Edward Simons* of *Marden* in *Kent*, Gent. the 19th of *February* 1662.

Party *per* Feſs *Argent* and *Vert*, a Pale counter-changed, and three Bugle-horns ſtringed *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Wakeham*, and was granted in the Year 1638, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, to *John Wakeham* of *Borough* in the County of *Devon*, an Attorney in the Court of *Common Pleas*, and one of the Ancients in *Lyon's* Inn.

(M) Party *per* Feſs *Gules* and *Ermine*, a Pale counter-changed, and three Maſcles *Or*, is the Coat belonging to the Family of *Eſplin*.

Party *per* Feſs *Argent* and *Sable*, a Pale counter-changed, and three Croſſes of the *Second*, was the Coat of *Ralph Crake*, who in the Year 1563, and 6th of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, was in Ward to the Earl of *Northumberland*. He was Son and Heir of *William* and of *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Babthorpe* of *Oſgorbie*, who alſo bare to her Husband a Daughter; which *William* was, among three, eldeſt Son and Heir of *Richard*, and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Conſtable* of *Hatfeild* in *Holderneſs*; which *Richard* was, among Four, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *Robert Crake* of *Colſton Pytte* ..... and of *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Lyon Percehaye* of *Ryton*; which *Robert* was Brother of *Thomas*, and eldeſt Son and Heir of another *Thomas*, and of *Jane* his Wife, Daughter and one of the Heirs of ..... *Arden* of *Martyn*; which *Thomas* laſt mentioned was Son and Heir of *Alexander Crake* of *Kylle* or *Colſton Pytte* .....

Pedig. per Glov. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. No. 834.

'Twas alſo, with a Creſcent for a Difference, the Coat of *Crake* of *Ganton*, who married *Grace* one of the Daughters of ..... *Saltemarſhe* of *Saltemarſhe*, and by her, in the Year 1563, had Iſſue. He was Son and Heir of *Walter*, and of his Wife one of the Daughters of Sir *Raffe Ellerker* of *Rysbye*; which *Walter* was, of three, the eldeſt Son and Heir of *Thomas Crake* of *Ganton*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Crake* of *Colſtone Pytte* aforeſaid.

With the like Difference, 'twas alſo the Coat of *Edmond Crake* of *Ryton* ..... who married *Katherine* Daughter of *Tyrſtram Teſhe* of *York*, and by her, *Anno* 1563, had Iſſue *Alexander* Son and Heir, alſo *Suſan* and *Anne*; which *Edmond* was Son and Heir of *Robert Crake* of *Ryton*, ſecond Son of *Robert Crake* of *Colſtone Pytte* in *Beverley*; which *Robert* of *Ryton* married *Margaret* Daughter of Sir *Richard Whetel* of *Cales*, Kt. who bare him, beſides the ſaid *Edmond*, *Iſabel*, Wife of *John Sutton* of *Nottinghamſhire*, *Elizabeth* Wife of *William Percehaye*, and *Jane* ———

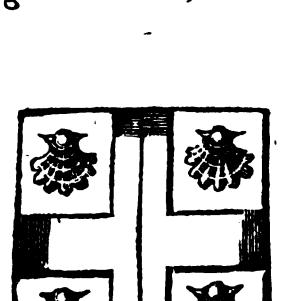
'Twas alſo the Coat, with a Mullet for a Difference, of *Robert Crake* of *Heſlarton*, who married *Margaret* Daughter of *James Rokesbye* of *Newton*, and by her had Iſſue, *Anno* 1563, *George Crake*. *Note*, That the ſaid *Robert* was Son and Heir of *William Crake* of *Heſlarton*, third Son of *Robert Crake* of *Colſtone Pytte* in *Beverley* aforeſaid;

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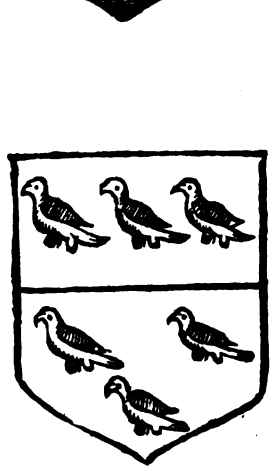
ſaid; which *William* married *Agnes*, eldeſt Daughter, and one of the Co-heirs of *John Heſtarton* of *Heſtarton*.

Party *per* Feſs *Undeé Argent* and *Gules*, a Feſs between three Creſcents, all counter-changed, is born by the Name of *Springett*, and was aſſign'd by *William Segar*, the 21ſt of *November* 1612, and in the 19th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, to *Herbert Springett* of *Suſſex*, Son of Sir *Thomas Springett* of *Broile-Place* in the ſaid County, Son of *Herbert Springett* of *Lewes*, who deſcended out of *Kent*.

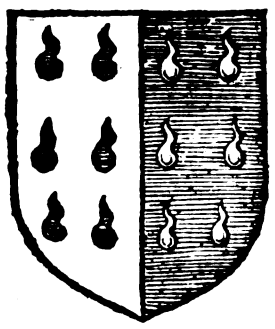
Vide Her. Off. *C.* 27. fo. 128. b.



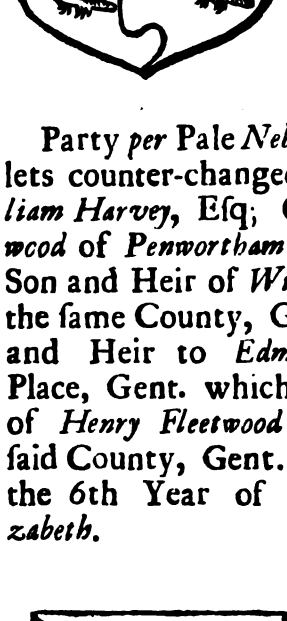
Quarterly *Sable* and *Argent*, a Croſs quarter'd between four Eſcallops all counter-chang'd, is born by the Name of *Hooke*, and was confirm'd to *John Hooke* of *Bramſhot* in the County of *Southampton*, Eſq; by *William Dethick* Garter, and *William Camden* Clarencieux.



" He beareth *per* Feſs " *Gules* and *Argent*, ſix " Martlets counter-chan- " ged, by the Name of " *Fenwick*; and, with the " Arms of *Ulſter*, is the " Coat Armour of Sir *John* " *Fenwick* of *Wallington* in " *Northumberland*, Bart. " one of the Captains of " the Royal Regiment in *France*, under the " Command of his Grace *James* Duke of *Mon-* " *mouth*, &c.



'The Field is Parted 'per Pale *Or* and *Vert*, 'twelve *Guttes* or Drops 'in Pale, counter-chan- 'ged, by the Name of 'Grindoure; whoſe Fa- 'mily hath been of an- 'cient Continuance with- 'in the Foreſt of *Dean*, 'and County of *Glouce-* 'ceſter, and were Men of great Poſſeſſions in 'the ſame Foreſt. Their Patrimony is now 'transferred into the generous Family of *Bay-* 'nam of *Clorewall*, who now quartereth this 'Coat by the Match of the Heir-general. As 'touching the Blazon of this Coat-Armour, it 'is in your Election, whether you will give 'it the Blazon above-mentioned, or attribute 'unto them their proper Terms (according to 'that which hath been formerly delivered 'touching this Sort of Charge) ſaying, The 'Field is Parted *per* Pale *Or* and *Vert*, ſix *guttés* 'de *Olive*, and as many *de Or*, Tail-ways.



" He beareth *per* Pale " *Nebulé Azure* and *Or*, " ſix Martlets counter- " changed. This Coat " was born by Sir *Miles* " *Fleetwood*, Knight, Re- " ceiver of his Majeſty's " Court of Wards and Li- " veries.

Party *per* Pale *Nebulé Azure* and *Or*, ſix Martlets counter-changed, was confirmed by *William Harvey*, Eſq; Clarencieux, to *John Fleetwood* of *Penwortham* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Son and Heir of *William Fleetwood* of *Heskyne* in the ſame County, Gent. which *William* was Son and Heir to *Edmond Fleetwood* of the ſame Place, Gent. which *Edmond* was Son and Heir of *Henry Fleetwood* of *Little Plumpton* in the ſaid County, Gent. the 20th of *June* 1564, in the 6th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Fauſtina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.



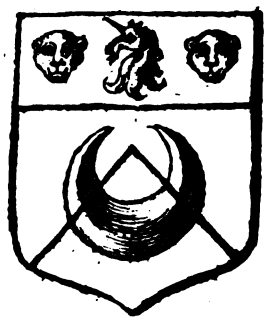
Party *per* Bend ſiniſter *Or* and *Sable*, ſix Martlets counter-changed, is born by the Name of *Allen*, and did belong to *William Allen* of *Brindley*, living *Anno* 1613, who married *Frances*, Daughter to *Randal Alderſey* of *Spurſtow*; which *William Allen* was Son and Heir of *William* of the ſame Place, by *Margaret*, half Siſter to *Thomas Wilbraham* of *Woodhay*; which *William* was Son and Heir of *John* of the ſame Place by his Wife *Ellen*, Daughter of *Humfrey Wilbraham* of *Burland*; which *John* was Son and Heir of *William* of the ſame Place, by his Wife *Catherine*, Daughter of *John Clayton* of *Thellwall*; which *William* was Son and Heir of *John* of the ſame Place (who was living *Anno* —— E. 4.) by his Wife *Margaret* ——; which *John* was Son and Heir of *William Allen* of *Brindley* in the County of *Cheſter*, *Anno* —— H. 6. by his Wife *Iſabel*, Daughter of *John Madowe* of *Shocklacke*.

Vide Viſit. de Com. Ceſt. in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 38. fo. 80. b.

Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Gules*, a Croſs *bottoné* between four Cinquefoils counter-chang'd, is born by the Name of *Fayrbeard*, and was granted to *Robert Fayrbeard* of *Northmore* in the County of *Oxon*, by Sir *John Borough* Garter, the 19th of *Auguſt* 1640, in the 18th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I.

(M) *Maul* Earl of *Panmure*; *Per* Pale *Argent* and *Gules*, a Bordure charg'd with eight Eſcallop-ſhells, all counter-changed; and *Maul*, Doctor of Phyſick, the ſame, but his particular Line was wavy.

Party

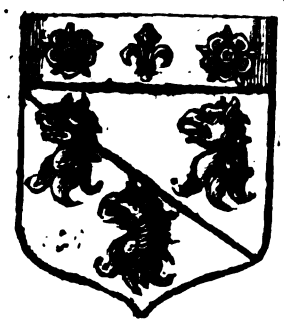


Party *per* Chevron *Argent* and *Gules*, a Crescent counter-chang'd, on a Chief of the *Second*, an Unicorn's Head erased between two Leopard's Faces *Or*, did belong to *Giles Chapman* of *Wicham* or *Wickam* in the Isle of *Ely*, aged about 40 Years, and living *Anno* 1684. He married *Mary* Daughter of *Thomas Chapman* of *Wilburton* of the Isle of *Ely*, by whom he had Issue five Sons and two Daughters, *viz. Giles* eldest Son, aged about 17, *Robert* about 12, *Thomas* third Son about 6, *John* about 4 Years, and *Edmund* about six Months; *Elizabeth* eldest Daughter, about 18, and *Mary* second Daughter about 8 Years at the abovesaid Date ——

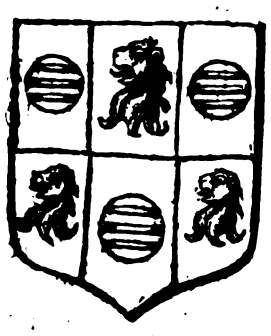
The aforesaid *Giles Chapman* of *Wickam*, was Son and Heir of *Giles Chapman* by his second Wife *Catherine*, Daughter of ..... *Dickenson* of *Huntington*, the said *Giles* having no Issue-male by his first Wife (who was *Anne* Daughter of *James Isaack* of *Felmersham* in the County of *Bedford*) only two Daughters, *viz. Jane* Wife of *William Hickes* of *Fulner* in the County of *Cambridge*, and *Anne* Wife of *Thomas Chapman* of *Wickam* aforesaid, to whom she bare *Giles*, &c.

Note, That the above-named *Giles*, who is said to have two Wives, was Son and Heir of *Giles Chapman* of *Wickam* already mentioned.

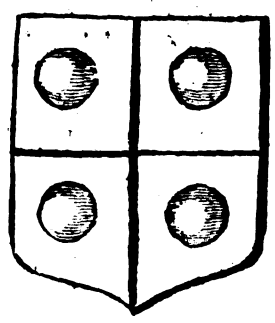
Vid. Visit. de Com. Cantabrigiæ in Coll. Arm.



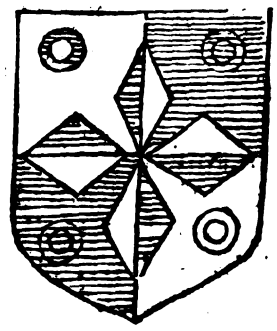
" He beareth *per* Bend " *Or* and *Gules*, three " Griffons Heads erased " counter-chang'd, on a " Chief *Argent*, a *Fleur de* " *lis*, between two Roses " of the *Second*, by the " Name of *Rycroft* or *Roy-* " *croft*, who, from *Abbe-* " *ville* in *Normandy*, plant- " ed themselves in *Lancashire*; from whence are " derived the several Stems in *Shropshire*, *Che-* " *shire*, *Devonshire*, and *London*; and is born by " *Josiah Rycroft* of *London*, Merchant.



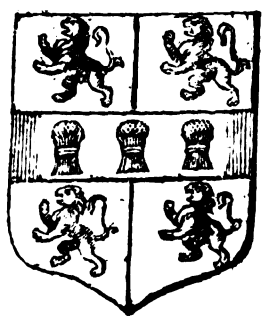
Party *per* Fess *Sable* and *Or*, a Pale counter changed, in every Piece of the *First*, a Plate charg'd with three Barrs *Vert*, but in those that are *Or*, a Lyon's Head erased *Gules*, was testified by *William Segar*, the 10th of *April* 1616, to belong to *Edmond White* Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*, Son of *John White* of *Mickleton* in *Gloucestershire*.



He beareth Quarterly (or *per* Cross) *Argent* and *Sable*, four Roundles counter-chang'd, by the Name of *Howson*. This Coat was confirm'd *Anno Dom.* 1605, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, to Dr. *Howson* Bishop of *Durham*.



" Quarterly *Or* and *A-* " *zure*, a Cross of four " Lozenges between as " many Annulets counter- " changed, born by the " Name of *Peacock*.

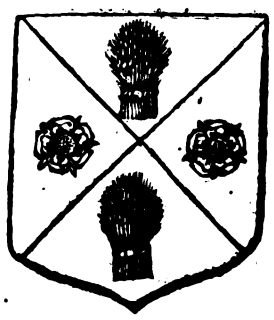


Quarterly *Argent* and *Gules*, four Lyons rampant counter-chang'd, on a Fess *Sable* three Garbs of the *First*. Motto, *Forte & Hospitalis*. These Arms belong to the Family of Colonel *John Murphy* alias *Omurphu*, being descended from *Omurphu* King of *Leinster*, before the Conquest of *Ireland*. Dated at *London* the 16th of *May* 1663, *William Leonard*, *Athlone* Officer of Arms.



He beareth Party *per* Saltire *Azure* and *Or*, a Lyon rampant counter-changed, by the Name of *Gould*. This Coat was granted or confirmed to ..... *Gould* of *Dorchester* by Sir *William Segar*.

Vid. in Coll. Arm. Wilts, Dorset, & Somerset, mark'd C. 22. fo. 157. b.



Party *per* Saltire *Gules* and *Or*, in Pale two Garbs, and in Fess as many Roses, all counter changed, is born by *George Hilborne* of *Kingsdon* in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; as his Paternal Coat.

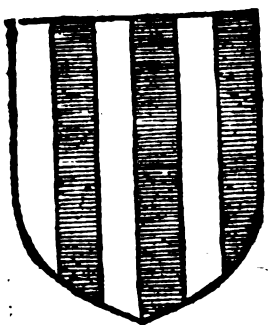
CHAP.

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CHAP. III.

'THERE are certain other Kinds of 'Bearing of Arms, having no Colour 'predominating, and are named of the ſeveral 'Things from whence they are derived; for 'ſuch are abſtracted either from Charges ordi- 'nary or Common. Of the firſt Sort are ſuch, 'as being derived from ſome of the Ordinaries 'treated of formerly, have their derivation ei- 'ther manifeſt, and do keep their Name; or 'elſe obſcure, and do loſe their Name.

'Thoſe are ſaid to have a manifeſt Deriva- 'tion, whoſe Original is apparently diſcerned 'to be abſtracted from ſome of the ſaid Ordi- 'naries, as from Pale, Bend, Feſs, Barr, *&c.* 'Such are theſe that follow, and their like.

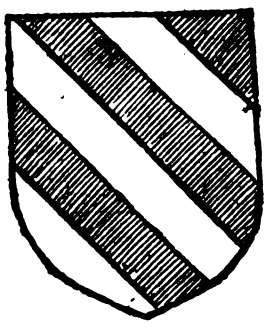


'He beareth Paly of ſix 'Pieces *Or* and *Azure*, by 'the Name of *Gurnay*. 'Were it that ſome of the 'Lines of Partition be- 'fore-mentioned were ad- 'ded unto Coat-Armours 'of theſe Kinds, you ſhall 'ſee a ſtrange Metamor- 'phoſis enſue thereupon, 'if withal you do vary the Colours counterly: 'For ſo much will they differ from themſelves, 'as that they may be thought fitter to be ran- 'ged with thoſe laſt handled, than with theſe. 'Hereof I will give you one Example for all, 'viz. Paly of ſix Party *per* Feſs, all counter- 'changed, by the Name of *Symbarbe*.

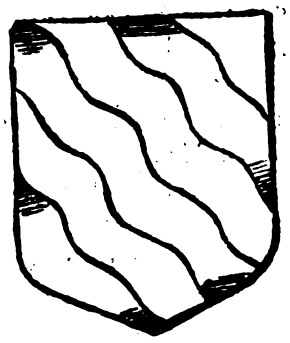
Paly of ſix *Argent* and *Vert*, was born by *Edmond Hopwood* of *Chopwood*, who married to his firſt Wife *Anne* Daughter of *John Talbot* of *Saleburie*, and hath Iſſue *John* and *Anne*. To his ſecond Wife he married *Jennet*, Daughter unto *William Jerrard* of ..... and had Iſſue *Elizabeth*.

John, Son and Heir to *Edmond*, married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Nicholas Manley* of *Pulton* in *Cheſhire*.

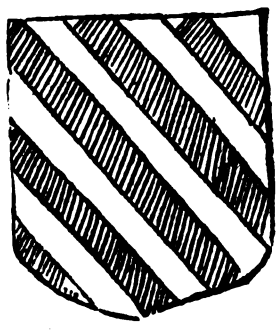
Collect. of the North *per* Glov. *or per* Cheſt. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. *p.* 7.



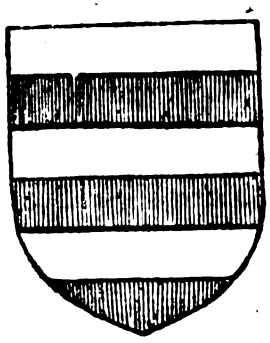
'He beareth Bendy of 'ſix *Azure* and *Argent*, by 'the Name of *John de* 'Saint Philibert. He was 'a noble Knight, and li- 'ved in the Time of 'King *Edward* the Third. 'This is an ancient Fa- 'mily in the County of 'Norfolk, and hath match- 'ed with diverſe Houſes of good Note, as well 'in the ſame County as elſewhere.



"He beareth Bendy "wavy of ſix *Argent* and "*Azure*. This is the an- "cient Coat-Armour of "the *Playters* of *Sotterly* "in the County of *Suf- "folk*, as appeareth by di- "verſe Seals of old Deeds, "and many ancient Mo- "numents of that Fami- "ly yet to be ſeen in the "Pariſh-Church of *Sotterly* aforeſaid. The "Chief of which Family is Sir *Thomas Playters* "Knight and Baronet, now Lord Proprietary "of the ſaid Town.

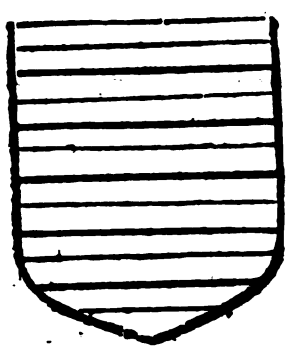


"Bendy of ten *Argent* "and *Gules*, by the Name "of *Talbot*; and is the "Paternal Coat-Armour "of Sir *Gilbert Talbot* of "*Salwarp* in *Worceſterſhire*, "Knight, Maſter of the "Jewel-houſe to his Ma- "jeſty King *Charles* the "Second; deſcended of "an ancient and Honourable Family, as by his "Deſcent and Pedigree doth appear.



"He beareth Barry of "ſix *Or* and *Sable*, by the "Name of *Mariet*; and "is the Coat of *Thomas* "*Mariet* of *White-church* "in *Warwickſhire*, and of "*Alſcot* and *Preſton* in "*Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq; who "married one of the "Daughters and Heirs of "Sir *Richard Brawne* of *Alſcot* in the County of "*Glouceſter*, Kt.

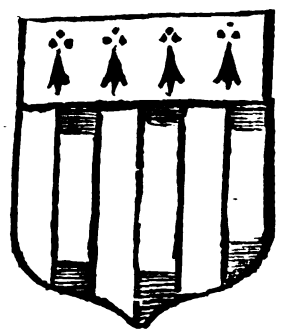
"Barry of ſix Pieces *Or* ond *Azure*, by the "Name of *Conſtable*. Theſe were anciently "the Arms of one *Fulco de Oyry*, a noble Baron "of this Realm, whoſe Daughter and Heir the "Anceſtor of theſe *Conſtables* had married, and "bore the Arms of the ſaid *Falk*, according to "the uſual Cuſtom of that Age.



"He beareth Barruly "*Argent* and *Gules*, by "the Name of *Manwa- "ring* of *Cheſhire*; and is "born by Sir *Thomas Man- "waring* of *Peover*, Baro- "net, *Thomas Manwaring* "of *Calveley*, Eſq; and "..... *Manwaring* of "*Kerthingham*, Eſq; In "the

" the Blazon of an Eſcutcheon of this Kind of " Bearing, the Pieces of which it is compoſed " are always of an even Number; for if they " conſiſt of an odd Number, then ſuch a Coat " muſt be blazoned otherwiſe. As where the " Field is *Argent*, three Barrs *Gules*, which con- " ſiſt of ſeven Pieces. And the like is to be " obſerv'd in Coats of the like Compoſition.

' *Note*, That theſe and ſuch others, are no ' leſs ſubject to charging, both in Part and all ' over, than thoſe laſt exemplified, as by the ' enſuing Examples is apparent.



Jenney; Paly of ſix *Or* and *Gules*, a Chief *Ermine*. They are writ ſometimes *Genney*.

Paly of ſix *Or* and *Gules*, a Chief of the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Haverſege*.

Paly of ſix *Or* and *Gules*, a Chief *Argent*, by the Name of *Geney* of *Norfolk*. It was born alſo by Sir *John Pateſole*; and by the Name of *Mountney*.

Paly of ſix *Or* and *Gules*, a Chief *Azure*. This was the Coat of Sir *Richard Heligan*, and was quartered by *Baſſet*.

Paly of ſix *Or* and *Gules*, a Chief *Sable*, by the Name of *Shelley*.

Paly of ſix *Or* and *Gules*, a Chief *Vert*, by the Name of *Whitney*.

Paly of ſix *Argent* and *Gules*, a Chief *Ermine*, by the Name of *Filpot*.

Paly of ſix *Or* and *Gules*, a Chief *Vairé*, by the Name of *Belcher* of *Warwickſhire*.

Paly of eight *Or* and *Sable*, a Chief *Vairé*, by the Name of *Atterbury*.

Barry of ſix *Argent* and *Gules*, a Chief *Vairé*, by the Name of *Pimpe* of *Kent*.

Paly of ſix *Argent* and *Azure*, a Chief *Or*, by the Names of *Gull* of *Kent*, and *Hoppey*.

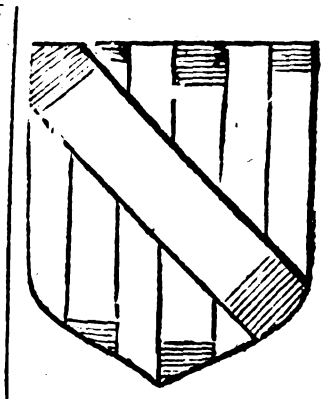
Paly of ſix *Gules* and *Argent*, a Chief *Azure*, by the Name of *Kellam* or *Kelhull*.

Paly of ſix *Azure* and *Or*, a Chief *Ermine*, by the Name of *Payne*. I have ſeen the Chief *Argent* to the ſame Name, and the Paly *Or* and *Azure*, with a Chief *Ermine*.

Paly of ſix *Sable* and *Argent*, a Chief *Or*, by the Name of *Gull*.

Paly of ſix *Sable* and *Argent*, a Chief *Azure*, by the Names of *Redhull*, and *Mountferat*.

Paly of ſix *Argent* and *Gules*, a Chief *Azure*, by Sir *Richard Langford*.



" Paly of ſix *Argent* " and *Azure*, a Bend *Sa-* " *ble*, by the Name of " *Sanderſon*; and was the " Bearing of the Right " Reverend Father in " God *Robert*, late Lord " Biſhop of *Lincoln*, who " left Iſſue *Robert* and " *Henry Sanderſon*, Eſqrs.

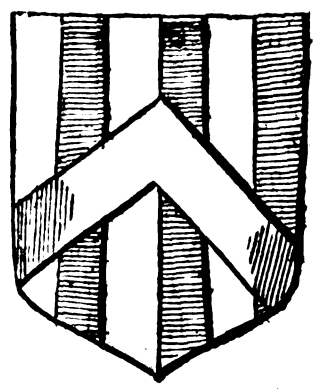
This Coat, with a Creſcent for a Difference, was confirm'd by *William Dethick* Garter, *Anno* 1594, to *William Saunderſon* of *London*, Fiſhmonger.

Paly of ſix *Argent* and *Gules*, a Bend *Ermine*, was the Coat of *John Draycote*, Eſq; and Lord of *Draycote* in the County of *Stafford*, *Anno* 1566, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *Edward Howſter* of *Shropſhire*, and by her had Iſſue *Philip* eldeſt Son and Heir, *Richard* ſecond Son, and *Albion* third Son; alſo *Margaret* firſt, *Mary* ſecond, and *Dorothy* third Daughter.

Note, That the above-named *John Draycote* was eldeſt Son and Heir, among five Male-children and two Daughters, to *Richard Draycote* of the ſame Place, Eſq; which *Richard* was eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Philip*, who was Son and Heir of Sir *John*, the Son and Heir of *Roger Draycote*, Eſq; who was Son and Heir of Sir *Roger Draycote* of the ſaid *Draycote* in the County of *Stafford*.

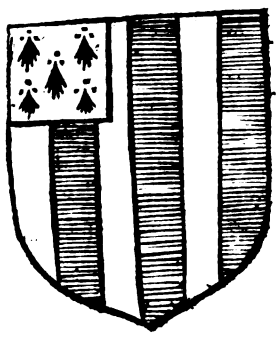
Pedigr. per Glover. in MS. *in* Aſhm. No. 834.

Barry of ſix Pieces *Argent* and *Sable*, a Bend *Ermines*, was granted to *Chriſtopher Merrett*, Eſq; M. D. and Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, *London*, by Sir *Edward Byſhe* Clarencieux, dated the 13th of *July* 1666.



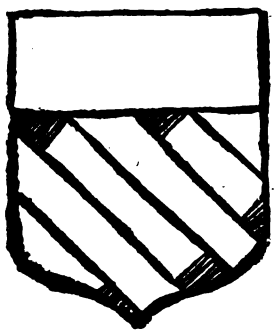
" He beareth Paly of " ſix *Argent* and *Gules*, " a Chevron *Or*, by the " Name of *Barkham*. " This, with the Arms " of *Ulſter*, is the Coat- " Armour of Sir *Ed-* " *ward Barkham* of *Weſt-* " *acre* in *Norfolk*, Ba- " ronet.

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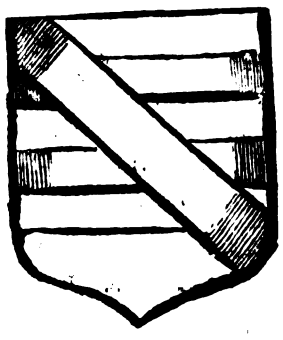
'He beareth Paly of ſix 'Or and *Azure*, a Canton 'Ermine, by the Name 'of *Shirley*; a very an-'cient Family, and de-'ſcended from *Henry*, Son 'of *Sewallus*, that liv'd in 'the Time of King *Henry* 'the Firſt, and held of 'him five Knights Fees 'in the County of *Darby*.

'This Coat, with the Arms of *Ulſter*, is now 'born by Sir *Robert Shirley* of *Staunton-Harold* 'in *Leiceſterſhire*, of *Chartley* in *Staffordſhire*, 'of *Ettington* in *Warwickſhire*, and of *Shirley*, '*Brailsford*, and *Edneſton* in *Darbyſhire*, Ba-'ronet.

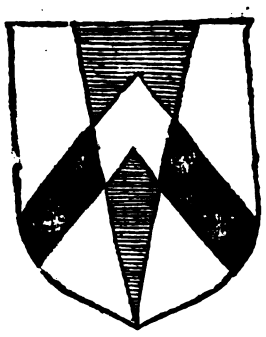


Bendy of ſix *Argent* and *Gules*, a Chief *Or*, by the Name of *de Betun*.

Bendy of ſix *Azure* and *Or*, a Chief *Ermine*, by the Name of *Hankes*.



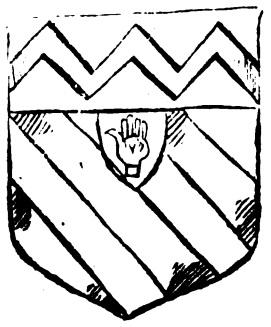
'He beareth Barry of ſix 'Pieces *Or* and *Azure*, a 'Bend *Gules*, by the Name 'of *Gaunt*. Theſe were 'the Arms of *Gilbert de* '*Gaunt* Earl of *Lincoln*, 'a very noble and worthy 'Family, which came in 'with *William* the Con-'queror to aid him, being 'his Wife's Kinſman, and deſcended from the 'ancient Earl of *Flanders*.



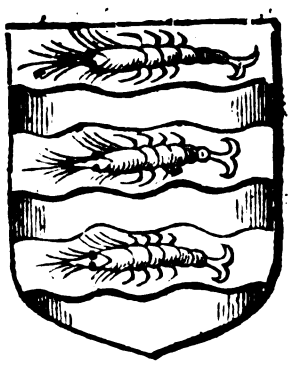
"He beareth *Argent*, "on a Pile *Azure*, a Che-"vron counter-changed "*Argent* and *Sable*, by the "Name of *Otway*; and is "the Coat-Armour of "Sir *John Otway* of *Ing-*"*mire* in the Weſt-Riding "of *Yorkſhire*, Kt. one of "the Readers of *Grays-*"*Inn*, Chancellor of *Durham*, Vice-Chamber-"lain of the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, and "one of his Majeſty's Counſel learned in the "Law.



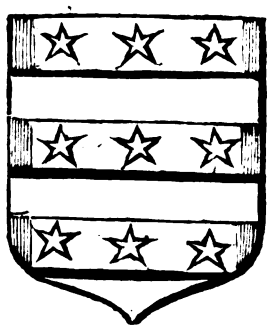
"He beareth Barry of "ſix *Argent* and *Sable*, a "Canton *Ermine*, by the "Name of *Marſhall*; and "is the Paternal Coat-"Armour of *Ralph Mar-*"*ſhall*, Eſq; Secretary to "the Right Honourable "*William* Earl of *Craven*, "deſcended from the Fa-"mily of the *Marſhalls* of "*Yorkſhire*.



"He beareth Bendy of "ſix *Argent* and *Gules*, on "a Chief *Azure*, a Barr "indented *Or*, by the "Name of *Wittewrong*; "and, with the Arms of "*Ulſter*, is the Coat-Ar-"mour of Sir *John Witte-*"*wrong* of *Rothamſtead* in "the Pariſh of *Harpenden* "in *Hertfordſhire*, Knight and Baronet, deſcend-"ed from the *Wittewrongs* in *Flanders*; whoſe "Grandfather *Jacques Wittewrong* of *Gaund* in "the ſaid Province, did thence tranſplant "himſelf and Family into this Kingdom in "the Year 1564.



'He beareth Barry wa-'vy of ſix *Or* and *Gules*, 'three Prawns naiant in 'the *Firſt* and of the *Se-*'*cond*, by the Name of 'Sea alias *Atſea* of *Herne* 'in *Kent*.



Barry of ſix *Argent* and *Azure*, on the *Firſt* nine Mullets *Gules*, three, three and three, was granted by *William Flower* Norroy, the 13th of *July* 1575, in the 17th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Richard Jeſſoppe* of *Bromehall* in the County of *York*, Gent.

M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834. p. 11.

Barruly of eight *Argent* and *Gules*, in the *Firſt* eight Martlets three, two, two, and one *Sable*, was the Coat of *Richard Chaworth* of *Oxon*, L. L. D. who married *Mary*, Daughter of ..... *Croft*, who dy'd and was buried in the South Iſle joining to the Choir of *Chriſt-Church*, the 25th of *November* 1645.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 79.

Bar-

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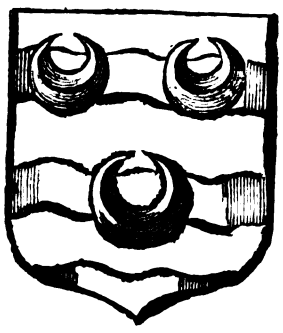
Barry of ſix *Ermine* and *Gules*, a Lyon rampant crown'd *Sable*, was confirm'd to *John Smith* of *New-Caſtle under Line* in *Staffordſhire*, by *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, the 17th of *December* 1561, in the 4th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Barry of ſix *Ermine* and *Sable*, a Lyon rampant *Or*, was the Coat of *James Gibſon*, Eſq; late Town-Clerk of the City of *London*.



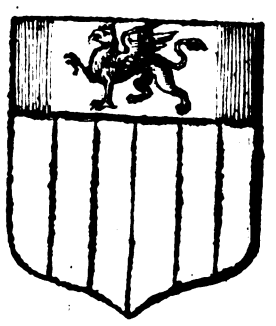
"He beareth Barruly "of ten *Argent* and *Azure*, "over all a Lyon rampant "*Gules*, by the Name of "*Stratford*, and is the "Coat-Armour of *Richard* "*Stratford* of *Hawling* and "*Nether-getting* in *Glou-* "*ceſterſhire*, Gent. deſcend- "ed from that ancient "Family of the *Stratfords* of *Farmcoat* in the "ſaid County.

Barruly *Argent* and *Gules*, over all a Lyon rampant *Sable*, crowned *Or*, by the Name of *Waſher*, and is now born by *Thomas Waſher*, formerly of *Lyneham* near *Chudleigh* in the County of *Devon*, but now of *Sundridge* in the Pariſh of *Bromley* in the County of *Kent*, Eſq;



He beareth Barry wavy of ſix Pieces *Argent* and *Azure*, over all three Creſcents *Sable* two and one, by the Name of *Hornibrooke*. This Coat was given by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 16th of *December* 1663, in the 15th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to *Richard Hornibrooke*, Gent. (Son of *Richard Hornibrooke* of the City of *Exeter*, in the County of *Devon*, Gent.) who was a Perſon that faithfully ſerv'd his Sovereign beyond the Seas, and had the Happineſs to attend him in his Return to *England*, in order to his Reſtoration. He was, at the Date hereof, belonging to his Majeſty's Horſe Life-Guards, and afterwards Bluemantle Purſuivant at Arms.

Barruly of eight Pieces *Ermine* and *Azure*, over all three Annulets *Or*, is born by the Name of *Harris*, and was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *July Anno* 1604, to Sir *Thomas Harris*, Kt. Serjeant at Law.



Paly of ſix *Or* and *Azure*, on a Chief of the *Second*, a Griffon paſſant ſegreant of the *Firſt*, is born by the Name of *White*. This Coat pertain'd, with a Mullet for a Difference *Gules*, to *Edward White* of *Gods-hill* in the Iſle of *Wight*, who married *Anne* Daughter of *William Meaux* of *Kingſton* in the ſaid Iſle, and had Iſſue *William White* of *Bridgcourt*, eldeſt Son (who enter'd this Deſcent at the Time of the Viſitation) *Thomas White* of *Pilewell* in the County of *Southampton* ſecond Son, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter of ..... *Slifield* of *Slifield* in the County of *Surrey*; *George* third Son, and *Meaux White* fourth Son; alſo two Daughters, *Eleanor* Wife of *Andrew Monday*, and *Anne* the Wife of *John Harvey* of *Alvington*.

Her. Off. C. 19. fo. 23.

Note, That *Edward White* aboveſaid, was Son and Heir of *Nicholas White* of *Winchelſey* by *Catherine* his Wife, Daughter of ..... *Ingler* of *Surrey*; which *Nicholas* was third Son of....

Vid. Viſit. de Com. Southampton, in Coll. Arm. mark'd C. 19.

Paly of ſix *Or* and *Sable*, on a Chief *Gules* three Bezants, was confirm'd by *William Dethick* Garter, and *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 28th of *July* 1599, in the 41ſt Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Richard Blackall*, Searcher of the Ports and Creeks in the County of *Devon*, for his Fidelity, *&c.* in that Office, and to his Son *Chriſtopher*, and both their Deſcendants.

Fauſtina E. 1. in Biblioth. Cotton.

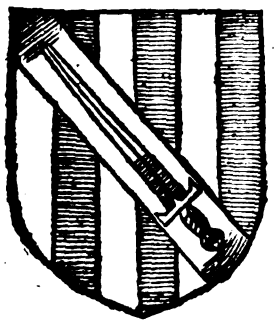
Paly of ſix Pieces *Argent* and *Sable*, on a Chief of the *Firſt* a Frett between two Creſcents of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Gibſon*, and was granted to *Robert Gibſon* of *Norfolk*, by *William Dethick* Garter, *Anno* 1591.

He beareth Paly of eight *Or* and *Gules*, on a Chief *Argent*, three Roſes of the *Second*, barbed *Vert*, ſeeded of the *Firſt*, by the Name of *Wilkes*. This Coat was alter'd from three Lozenges on a Chief by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, by Patent dated the 22d of *June* 1670, in the 22d Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II. to *Luke Wilkes*, Eſq; who for many Years before, and in the Great Rebellion, ſerv'd his Majeſty King *Charles* I. and ſince the Reſtoration with equal Fidelity King *Charles* II. being at the Date hereof chief Yeoman of his Majeſty's removing Wardrobe.

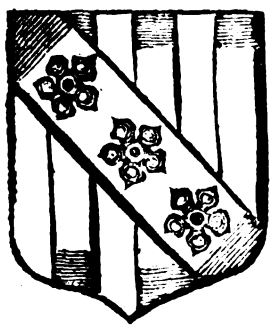
The Patent was alſo to *Matthew* and *Mark* his elder Brothers, and to *Jane Wilkes* their Siſter, being all Children of *Edward Wilkes* of *Laytonbeame Deſert* in the County of *Bucks*, who uſed

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(as did his Anceſtors) the Coat, as before the Alteration of the Charge in the Chief.



'He beareth Paly of 'ſix Pieces *Argent* and '*Azure*, on a Bend *Sable*, 'a Sword of the *Firſt*, by 'the Name of *Sanderſon* 'of *Biddick* within the Bi-'ſhoprick of *Durham*, 'which is as much as to 'ſay *Filius Alexandri*. A 'like Coat-Armour I do 'find born by the ſame Name, which is thus 'blazoned, Pale-ways of ſix, *Argent* and *Azure*, 'a Bend *Gules*, charg'd with three Mullets of 'the *Firſt*.

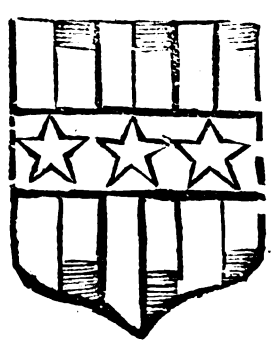


"He beareth Paly of "ſix *Argent* and *Azure*, "on a Bend *Gules*, three "Cinquefoils *Or*, by the "Name of *Stradling*. This "is the Paternal Coat-"Armour of the ancient "Family of the *Strad-*"*lings* of St. *Donates* in "*Glamorganſhire*; the pre-"ſent Heir being Sir *Edward Stradling* of the "ſaid Place, Baronet, who is the Three and "twentieth that in a direct Line hath been "dignified with the Honour of Knighthood, or "of a Baronet.

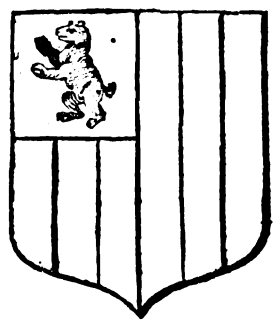
Paly of ſix *Gules* and *Or*, on a Bend *Sable* three Mullets of the *Second*, is born by the Name of *Elton*, and was confirm'd to *Nicholas Elton* of *London* Merchant-Taylor, Son of *Richard Elton* of *Kingſton-Liſle* in the County of *Berks*, by Sir *William Segar* Garter.

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 457. a.

Paly of ſix *Gules* and *Or*, on a Bend *Sable* three Eagles diſplay'd *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Langford*, and was confirm'd or granted to *John Langford* of *Selford* in *Bedfordſhire*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *March*, *Anno* 1607.

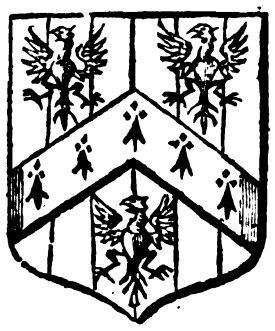


(M) Paly of ſix *Argent* and *Sable*, on a Feſs of the *Firſt*, three Mullets of the *Second*, is the Coat of *Jaffray* of *Kingſwell*.

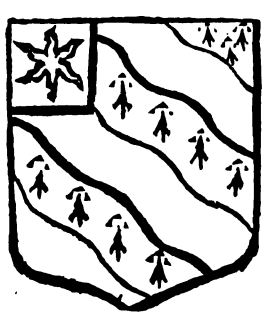


Paly of ſix *Or* and *Gules*, on a Quarter *Argent*, a Bear rampant *Sable*, was aſſign'd by Patent dated 1574, in the 16th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *John Trott* of the City of *London*, by *William Flower*.

M. S. *of* Grant's *in* Aſh. Num. 841.

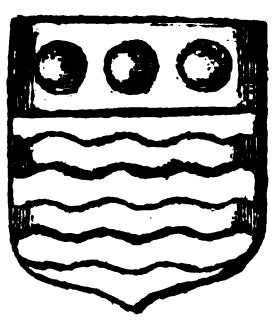


Paly of ſix Pieces *Argent* and *Azure*, a Chevron *Ermine* between three Eaglets *Or*. This Coat was aſſign'd to Sir *Francis Jobſon* of..... in the County of *Eſſex*, in Conſideration of his true and faithful Service to King *Henry* the Eighth, by Letters Patents dated in *April*, in the 7th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth, which Patent was not as uſually other Patents are, *viz.* only by the Kings of Arms, but by his ſaid Majeſty himſelf, by and with the Advice of *John* Duke of *Northumberland*, the ſaid King's High Marſhal of *England*, and ſign'd at *Weſtminſter*, with the Royal Teſtimony, Witneſs our Self, *&c.*



Bendy wavy of ſix *Ermine* and *Azure*, on a Canton *Gules* a Star *Or*. This Coat was granted to *Hope-for Bendall* of *Mile-End* in the County of *Middleſex*, by Sir *Thomas St. George* Garter, and Sir *Henry St. George* Clarencieux, dated the 8th of *February*, *Anno Domini* 1692, in the 4th Year of the Reign of *William* and *Mary*.

(S) *Calbreath*, a *Scots* Family; Bendy of ſix *Argent* and *Azure*, on a Chief *Sable* three Croſſes *pateé Or*.

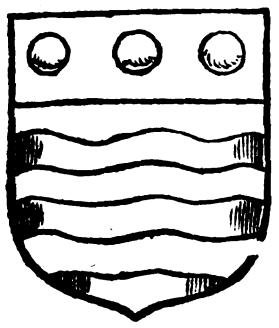


He beareth Barry wavy of ſix *Argent* and *Azure*, on a Chief *Gules*, three Plates, by the Name of *Henning*. This Coat was aſſign'd by Sir *William Segar* Garter, to ..... *Henning* of *Poxwell* in the County of *Dorſet*, the 20th of *May*, in the 9th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt.

Her. Off. Wilts, Dorſet and Somerſet, C. 22. fo. 142.

"He

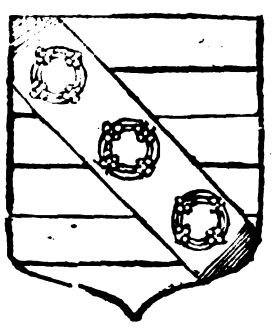
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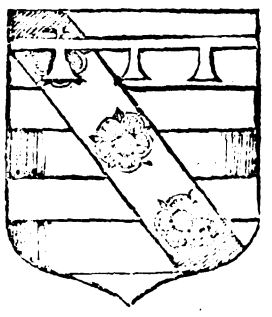
" He beareth Barry wa-
" vy of ſix *Argent* and *A-*
" *zure*, on a Chief *Gules*
" three Bezants, by the
" Name of *Aſtry*; and is
" born by *James Aſtry* of
" *Wood-end* in the Pariſh
" of *Harlington* in *Bedford-*
" *ſhire*, Eſq; by *Luke Aſtry*
" of *Lincolns Inn* in *Mid-*
" *dleſex*, Counſellor at
" Law; and by *Richard Aſtry* of *Huntington* in
" the County of *Huntington*, Gent. all deſcend-
" ed from Sir *Ralph Aſtry*, Kt. Lord Mayor of
" *London*, *temp. Hen.* 7.

He beareth Barry wavy of ſix Pieces *Or* and *Gules*, on a Chief of the *Second* three Plates, with a Mullet for a Difference, by the Name of *Blachford*. This Coat was confirm'd to *Richard Blachford* of *London* and of *Dorcheſter*, Merchant, *Anno Domini* 1629, by Sir *William Segar* Garter.

Vide Her. Off. C. 24.

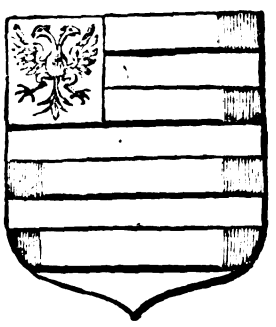


Barry of ſix Pieces *Argent* and *Azure*, on a Bend *Gules*, three Chaplets *Or*, was granted to *Robert Gray* of *London*, Eſq; and Sheriff of *London*, and at this Time Maſter of the Company of Merchant-Taylors; and to *Thomas Gray* his Nephew; by *Richard St. George* Clarencieux, dated in *April* 1635, in the 11th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt.

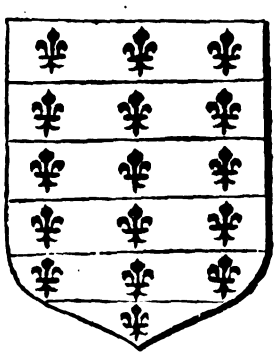


Barry of ſix *Argent* and *Azure*, on a Bend *Gules* three Roſes *Or*, over all a Label of as many Points *Sable*, was the Coat of *Edward Lyngen* of *Baliol*-College, who dy'd the 16th of *February* 1652, and was buried in *Magdalen* Pariſh Church in the North Suburbs of *Oxon*. He was a Gentleman-Commoner of that College, and of the Family of *Lyngen* of *Sutton* in *Herefordſhire*, whoſe Arms theſe are.

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 86.



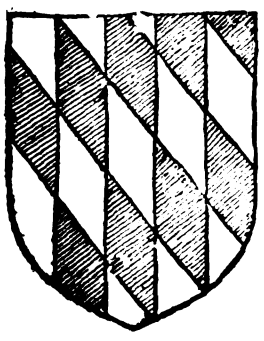
Barruly of eight Pieces *Argent* and *Azure*, on a Canton of the *Second*, an Eagle diſplay'd with two Heads *Or*, is born by the Name of *Greenſtreet*, and was confirm'd to *Peter Greenſtreet* of *Offspring* in the County of *Kent*, with the Charge of the Canton alter'd from a Martlet, by Sir *John Brough* Garter, the 23d of *June* 1642.



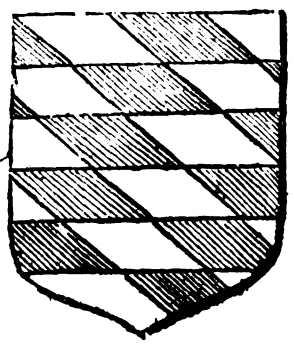
" He beareth Barry of
" ſix *Argent* and *Gules*, on
" each three *Fleurs de lis*,
" (ſave one in the Laſt)
" all counter-chang'd, by
" the Name of *Sweting-*
" *ton*.

CHAP. IV.

'HAVING given Examples of Coats 'abſtracted from Ordinaries by a mani-'feſt Derivation; now followeth, in Order to 'ſpeak of ſuch as have their Derivation from 'them, after a more obſcure Manner: As in 'Example.



'The Field is Paly-'bendy *Topaz* and *Dia-*'*mond*. Here you ſee that 'this Coat-Armour is 'compoſed of a Kind of 'Mixture of two Ordi 'naries of ſeveral Kinds, 'to wit, of Pales and of 'Bends born one over-'thwart the other; for 'which Cauſe the ſame is termed Paly-bendy, 'a Name not unfitly appropriated to ſuch Bear-'ing, in reſpect that the Participation thereof 'is no leſs ſignificantly expreſſed thereby, than 'by the ſelf-demonſtration of the Coat.

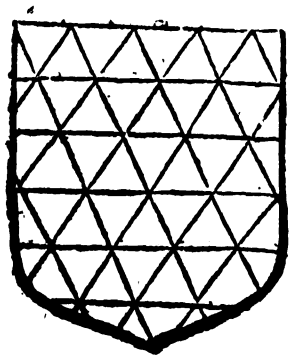


" He beareth Barry-
" bendy *Argent* and *Sa-*
" *ble*. This Coat-Armour,
" as you may obſerve,
" conſiſts of a Mixture of
" Barrs and Bends, even
" as the firſt Eſcutcheon
" in this fourth Chapter
" doth of Pales and Bends;
" and therefore I give it
" this Blazon; for *ſimilium ſimilis eſt ratio*.

'Now

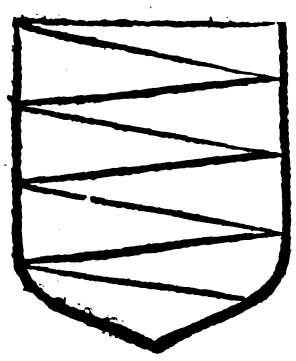
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"Now I will ſhew you a Coat-Armour, "which altho' it be of this Kind, yet doth it "much differ from the former.



"The Field is Barry of "ſix, *Argent* and *Sable*, "indented the one in the "other. This Coat-Ar- "mour is born by the "Name of *Giſe*. Some "others blazon this Bar- "ry-bendy-lozengy *Ar-* "*gent* and *Sable*, counter- "changed. Sir *John Ferne* "gives this ſame Coat "the ſame Blazon that I do. But there is no "doubt but that one and the ſelf-ſame Coat- "Armour may receive two Manner of Blazons, "yet both good." But, under Correction, I diſapprove of both thoſe Forms of Blazon, as inexpreſſive, and hold it beſt, Barry bendy both dexter and ſiniſter; or, only Barry-lozengy.

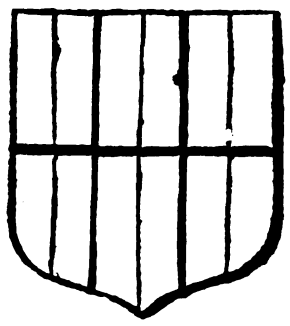
"*Leigh*, in his *Accidence of Armoury*, Page 156. "demonſtrateth this next Eſcutcheon, and bla- "zons it Barry-bendy; and ſaith, it conſiſteth "continually of eight Pieces, and is properly "ſo called without any other Name; but it is "by other Blazoners thought to be better bla- "zoned, Barry-pily of ſo many Pieces. And "ſo I ſhall, under correction of Mr. *Leigh*, now "blazon it.



"He beareth Barry- "pily of eight Pieces "*Gules* and *Or*. I doubt "not, if the courteous "Reader well conſider "the Form of the Pile "uſed in Armoury, and "the Manner of the Po- "ſition of the Charge of "this Eſcutcheon, that he "will not much condemn "this new blazon given to this Coat-Armour. "As for the Blazon of *Hoyland* or *Holland*'s "Coat of *Lincolnſhire*, I take it to be parted "*per* Pale indented, *Gules* and *Or*." But with ſubmiſſion, I can neither approve *Leigh* nor the late Editor in this blazon, for though the Lines are extended to the Extremities of the Eſcutcheon, it is ſtill a Partition-line, and would be ſooneſt conceived by parted *per* Pale *dancetté* throughout, or to the extream Sides of the Eſcutcheon; and thus, in ancient and valuable Manuſcripts, I have ſeen the Coat of *Birmingham*, a *Warwickſhire* Family, blazon'd, which is the ſame in Draught.

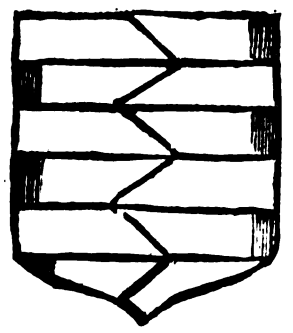
Lozengy *Gules* and *Argent*, on a Chief *Or*, three Cinquefoils *Azure*. This Coat was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, by Patent dated in *April*, *Anno* 1606, to ..... *Bagge* of *Plymouth* in the County of *Devon*.

Concerning Coat-Armours whoſe Fields have no Colours predominating, and their Forms of Diviſion derived from Ordinaries, that which hath been ſpoken is ſufficient: I will now ſhew you ſome Inſtances of ſuch Bearings as (being derived both in Name and Form from the ſeveral Ordinaries, in like Manner with thoſe lately handled) do admit either of ſome of the beforementioned Lines of Partition, thereby occaſioning a Tranſmutation or Counter-changing, or elſe of ſome Charges tranſmuted by its own Lines, which in the following Examples do appear.

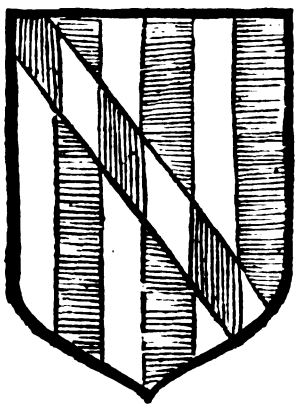


He beareth Paly of ſix *Or* and *Azure per* Feſs counter-changed by the Name of *Gurney*. This Coat was confirm'd to *Richard Gurney* alias *Gurnard*, Eſq; (Son of *Bryan Gurney* alias *Gurnard* born at *Kendall* in *Weſtmorland*) choſen Sheriff of *London*, for his Integrity, *&c.* by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 26th of *July* 1633, in the 9th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt.

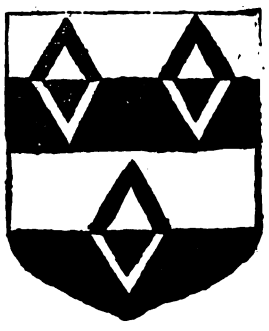
Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 307.



"He beareth Barry of "ſix *Argent* and *Gules*, "Party *per* Pale indented, "counter-changed, by the "Name of *Peyto*, and is "now born by *William* "*Peyto* of *Cheſterton* in "*Warwickſhire*, Eſq;



"He beareth Paly of "ſix, *Topaz* and *Dia-* "*mond*, a Bend counter- "changed, by the Name "of *Calvert*; and is the "Bearing of the Right "Honourable *Cæcilius* "*Calvert*, Baron *Balti-* "*more de Baltimore* in "the Kingdom of *Ire-* "*land*, abſolute Lord "and Propietary of the "Provinces of *Maryland* and *Avolan* in *Ame-* "*rica*.

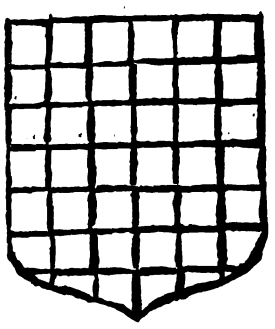


"He beareth Barry of "four, *Or* and *Sable*, over "all 3 Maſcles counter- "changed, by the Name "of *Pargiter*; and is the "Paternal Coat-Armour "of Sir *William Pargiter* "of *Greetworth* in *North-* "*hamptonſhire*, Kt. a Fa- "mily of good Antiquity, "whoſe

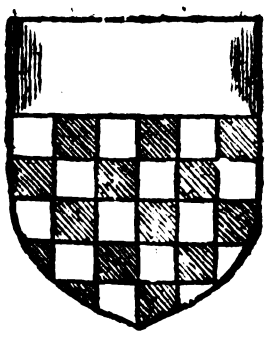
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" whoſe Anceſtors have been there ſeated for ' many Generations.

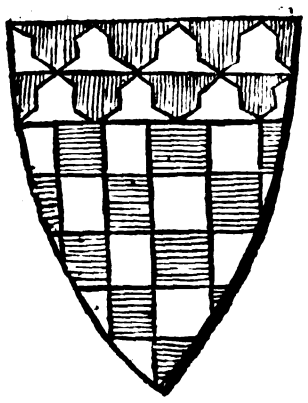
' This ſhall ſuffice for Coat-Armours having ' an obſcure Derivation from ſome of the Ordi- ' naries, which do keep their Name. Of ſuch as ' do loſe the Name of their Ordinaries whereof ' they are compoſed, I find only one Sort, which ' is Checky. And this Form of Bearing is alſo ' chargeable both in Part and all over, as ſhall ' appear by theſe next Examples.



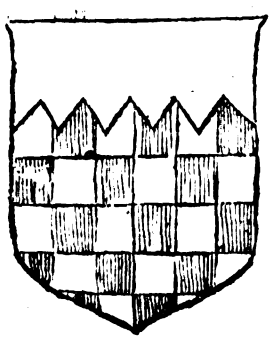
Checquy *Or* and *Azure*, is born by the Name of *Warren*, and pertain'd to *Warren* Earl of *Surrey*; and to the *Warrens* of *Stockport*, and is quartered by the Illuſtrious Family of the *Howards*.



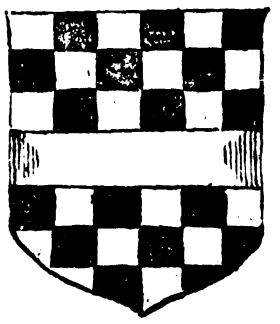
' He beareth Checquy ' *Argent* and *Azure*, a ' Chief *Gules*, by the Name ' of *Palmer*. This Sort ' of Compoſition (if you ' do well obſerve it) is ' abſtracted from Pallets ' and Barrulets commixt; ' yet doth it not partici- ' pate either of the one ' Name or the Other, but is termed in Blazon, ' Checquy. As this Coat is charged in Part, ' ſo are there others alſo of the ſame Kind that ' are charged all over.



" He beareth Chec- " quy *Or* and *Gules*, a " Chief *Verry*, by the " Name of *Chicheſter*; " a Family of good Ac- " count in *Devonſhire*, " where reſideth Sir " *John Chicheſter* of *Ra- " leigh*, Baronet; *John* " and *Francis Chicheſter* " of *Hall*, Eſq; and " *George Chicheſter* of " *Georgeham*, Eſq;

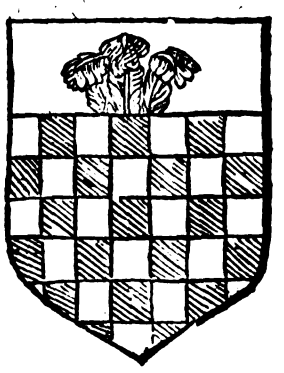


" He beareth Checquy " *Argent* and *Gules*, a " Chief indented *Azure*, " by the Name of *Mickle- " thwaite*; and is the Coat- " Armour of *Joſeph Mickle- " thwaite* of *Swayne* in *Hol- " derneſs* in the County of " *York*, Eſq;

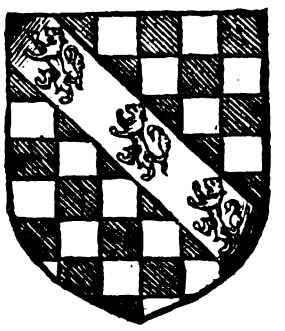


" He beareth Checquy, " *Argent* and *Sable*, a Feſs " *Gules*, by the Name of " *Ackland*. This, with " the Arms of *Ulſter*, is " the Coat-Armour of " Sir *Hugh Ackland* of *Co- " lomb-John* in *Devonſhire*, " Baronet.

Checquy *Or* and *Sable*, a Feſs *Ermine*, is born by *William Peckham* of *Swafham* in *Norfolk*, as the Paternal Coat of his Family; but I do not find in the Viſitations of that County that ever they entered, which is a great and too common a Fault among Gentry.



" He beareth Checquy " *Or* and *Azure*, on a " Chief *Gules*, 3 Eſtrich- " feathers in Plume iſſu- " ant of the *Firſt*. This " is the Coat of *Henry* " *Drax* of *Sibſy* in *Lin- " colnſhire*; and of the " Iſland of *Barbadoes* in " *America*, Eſq;

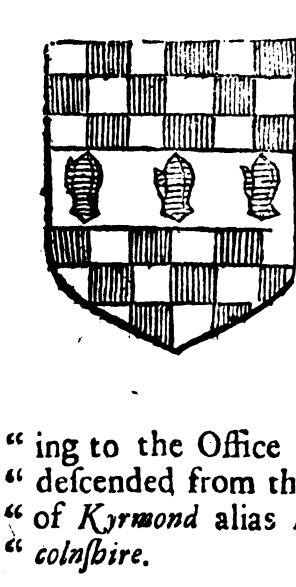


' He beareth Checquy ' *Or* and *Azure*, on a Bend ' *Gules*, three Lioncels ' rampant of the *Firſt*. ' This Coat pertained to ' the worthy Family of ' *Clifford* of *Frampton* up- ' on *Severn* in the Coun- ' ty of *Glouceſter*, being a ' Branch of the Right No- ' ble Stem of the Earls of *Cumberland*. Of this ' Family *Puntins*, a Nobleman of *Normandy* ' (coming in with the Conqueror) was the ' original Anceſtor, whoſe ſecond Son *Osbert* ' held *Frampton* upon *Severn* aforeſaid, in the ' twentieth Year of his Reign; from whom (for ' want of Iſſue) it deſcended to *Richard* his Bro- ' ther, eldeſt Son of *Puntins*, and from *Richard* ' to *Walter de Clifford*, Son of *Richard*, Father ' to *Roſamond* the Fair, who was here born; in ' which Place this Family hath ever ſince conti- ' nued, being above Five hundred and eighty ' odd Years. Captain *John Clifford*, the preſent ' Owner and Poſſeſſor of that ancient Seat, ' *Anno* 1675, (being the Seventeenth in a direct ' Male-line) is, for Want of Iſſue-male, like to ' be the laſt of that Name there.

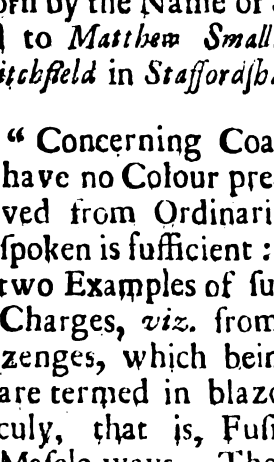
' Of this Family of the *Cliffords* have been ' many Perſons eminent in their Generations, ' both in Peace and War; and, of late Years, ' *George* Earl of *Cumberland*, famous for his ma- ' ny Services under Queen *Elizabeth*, eſpecially ' his taking *Porto Rico* in *America* from the *Spa- ' niards*; and ſince him *Thomas* Lord *Clifford*, ' Baron

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'Baron of *Chudleigh* in *Devonſhire*, late Lord 'High Treaſurer of *England* under his Majeſty 'King *Charles* the Second.



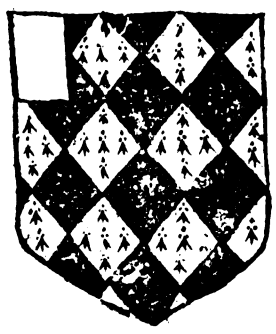
"Checquy *Or* and *Gules* "on a Feſs *Azure*, three "Eſcallop-ſhells *Argent*, "by the Name of *Bal-* "*dock*; and is the Coat "of Sir *Robert Baldock* "of *Cauleſton* in *Norfolk*, "Knight.



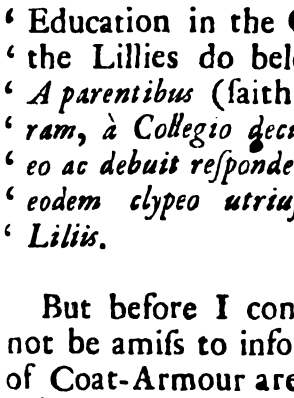
"He beareth Checquy "*Argent* and *Gules*, on a "Feſs *Azure*, three ſini- "ſter Gauntlets of the "*Firſt*, by the Name of "*Goodhand*. This, with "a Creſcent for a Diffe- "rence, is the Coat-Ar- "mour of *Charles Good-* "*hand* of the *Tower* of "*London*, Gent. belong- "ing to the Office of his Majeſty's Ordnance; "deſcended from the Family of the *Goodhands* "of *Kyrmond* alias *Kererlemon le Mire* in *Lin-* "*colnſhire*.

Checquy *Argent* and *Sable*, on a Canton of the *Second*, a Dagger Bend-ways of the *Firſt*, born by the Name of *Smallwood*; and was granted to *Matthew Smallwood*, D. D. and Dean of *Litchfield* in *Staffordſhire*.

"Concerning Coat-Armours whoſe Fields "have no Colour predominating, and are deri- "ved from Ordinaries, that which hath been "ſpoken is ſufficient: I will now conclude with "two Examples of ſuch as are abſtracted from "Charges, *viz.* from Fuſils, Maſcles, and Lo- "zenges, which being born all over the Field, "are termed in blazon Fuſily, Lozengy, Maſ- "culy, that is, Fuſil-ways, Lozenge-ways, "Maſcle-ways. Theſe alſo are found charged, "and that all over, as in theſe following Ex- "amples.



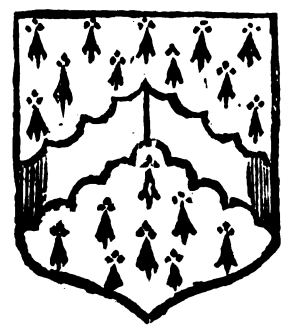
"He beareth Fuſily "*Ermine* and *Sable*, a Can- "ton *Or*, by the Name of "*Patten*; a Family of "good Note and Antiqui- "ty: For in the ſix and "twentieth of *Henry* the "Sixth, *William Patten* "alias *Wainflete* (from a "Town in *Lincolnſhire*, "where he was born) was "Son and Heir to *Richard Patten*, and eldeſt "Brother to *John*, Dean of *Chicheſter*, and to "*Richard* that lived and died at *Baſlove* in *Der-* "*byſhire*. He was a Perſon, by Parentage, born "a Gentleman; for his Learning he was firſt "conſecrated Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; then for his "Wiſdom made Lord Chancellor of *England*, "and was the ſole Founder of *Magdalen College* "in *Oxford*. *Richard*, his Brother, being a Lay- "man, had Iſſue *Humphrey*, who ſeated him- "ſelf in *Lancaſhire*, from whom *Thomas Patten* "of *Thornley* in the ſaid County, Gent. is deſ- "cended.



'The Field is Fuſily 'Ermine and *Sable*, on a 'Chief of the *Second*, 3 'Lillies *Argent*. Theſe 'Arms are belonging to '*Magdalene College* in *Ox-* 'ford, which was found- 'ed by *William Wainflete*, '*Anno* 1456, ſometime Bi- 'ſhop of *Wincheſter*.

'*Jo. Buddenus* (in *Wainflete*'s Life) affirmeth 'his Name to be *Patten*, of which Family this 'is the Paternal Coat; and that he honoured 'the ſame with this Chief, to acknowledge his 'Education in the College of *Eaton*, to which 'the Lillies do belong. His Words are theſe, '*A parentibus* (ſaith he) *accepit hujus vitæ uſu-* '*ram, à Collegio decus & dignitatem, utrique pro* '*eo ac debuit reſpondendum fuit. Geſſit idcirco in* '*eodem clypeo utriuſque inſignia, Rombos cum* '*Liliis*.

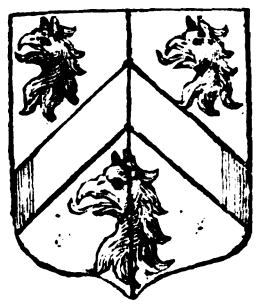
But before I conclude this Section, it may not be amiſs to inform you, That as the Fields of Coat-Armour are liable to thoſe various Accidents already ſet forth; ſo, even their Charges, or the Things contained therein, whether they be, as I formerly diſtinguiſhed them, either proper or common Figure, are alſo liable to the ſame, when the Fields may be of one Metal or Colour, as the following Examples will make appear, in which I ſhall follow much the ſame Manner of Progreſſion. And the Reaſon why I have reduced Bearings of this Nature hither, is, becauſe now the Reader will know what I mean by a Lyon Lozengy, Checquy, or under any of the Accidents already handled; whereas before (if a Learner) he would have been ſurpris'd with Matters of which he had no Rule or Notice.



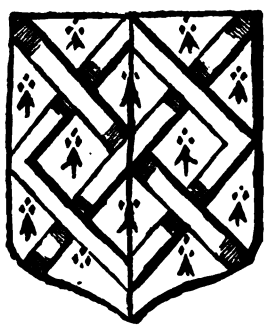
Ermine, a Chevron engrail'd Party *per* Pale *Or* and *Sable*, is born by the Name of *Coſyn*; and was granted to *John Coſyn*, Eſq; Alderman, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Town and County of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, by *William Ryley*, Eſq; Norroy, the 12th of *May* 1647, in the 23d Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I.

"He

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"He beareth *Sable*, a "Chevron *per* Pale *Ar-* "*gent* and *Or*, between "three Griffons Heads "eraſed of the *Second*, by "the Name of *Boume*; "and is born by *John* "*Boume* of *Moreſields* in "the Pariſh of St. *Leo-* "*nard's Shoreditch* in *Mid-* "*dleſex*, M. D.



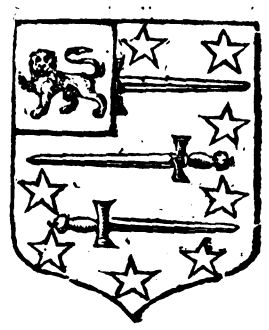
Ermine, a Fret Party *per* Pale *Gules* and *Azure*, was confirm'd by *William Flower* Norroy, the 21ſt of *February* 1587, in the 30th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Richard Thekeſton* of *Thekeſton* in the *Wapentake* of *Halykeld*, within the Honour and Liberty of *Richmond* in the County of *York*.

Azure, a Croſs engrail'd between four Stock- (or Ring-) Doves *Or*, a Chief quarterly *Argent* and *Ermine*, charged over all with two Roſes *Gules*, Leaves *Vert*; was the Coat of *Edward Ruthall*, Eſq; living unmarried *Anno* 1571, Son of *Thomas Ruthall* of *Bucks*, Eſq; and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of ..... *Bery* of *Heron* in the County of *Bedford*; Son and Heir of *Richard Ruthall* of *Mulſo* in the County of *Bucks*, and of his Wife the Daughter of ..... *Hobbs* of the County of *Somerſet*.

M. S. *of* Grants *in* Aſhm. 844.

'Twas the Coat alſo, with a Creſcent for a Difference, of *Richard Ruthall* of *Little-Billing* in the County of *Northampton*, living *Anno* 1571, which *Richard* married *Elizabeth*, ſecond Daughter of *Robert Burgoyne* of *Watton at Stone* in the County of *Hertford*, and was Son and Heir of *Henry Ruthall* of *Bucks*, and of *Anne* his Wife, only Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Middleton* (the Son of *Thomas*, the Son of *Thomas Middleton* of *Silkeſworth* in the County Palatine of *Durham*,) which *Henry Ruthall* was ſecond Son of *Richard Ruthall* of *Mulſo* aboveſaid.

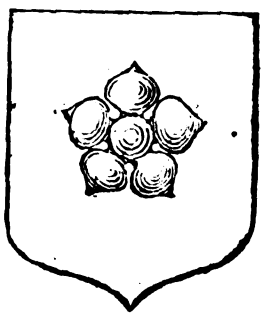
He beareth *Gules*, a Chevron between three Leaves erect *Argent*, and on a Canton *per* Bend ſiniſter *Vert* and *Azure*, as many *Fleurs de lis Or*, within an Orle of eight Bezants, by the Name of *Fletcher*. This Coat was granted the 26th of *April* 1613, in the 11th Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, by Sir *William Segar* Garter, to *Thomas Fiſher* of *London*, Gent. Son and Heir of *John Fiſher* of *Woodſtock* in the County of *Oxford*, deſcended out of *Lancaſhire*; and to *John* his Son ——



Gules, 3 broad Swords Barr-ways, the Middle with its Point to the Dexter, the Other to the Siniſter *Argent*, Hilts and Pomels *Or*, within an Orle of Mullets of the *Third*, on a Canton *per* Peſs *Argent* and *Vert* a Lyon of *England*, is the Coat of Sir *George Choute* of *Betherſden* in the County of *Kent*, Baronet.

Vide Her. Off. in Viſit. de Com. Cant.

I believe the Canton is an Augmentation.



Gules, a Cinquefoil *per* Pale *Argent* and *Or*, by the Name of *Pouchar*.

Argent, three Cinquefoils each parted *per* Pale *Vert* and *Gules*, was the Coat of *Richard Cheek* of *Abingdon* in *Berks*, who married *Katherine* Daughter to *William Boulteyng* of *Sutton* in the County of *Somerſet*, and had Iſſue *Alexander* eldeſt Son, *Francis* ſecond, and *William* third Son; alſo two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Frances*.

Note, That the ſaid *Richard Cheek* of *Abingdon*, was ſecond Son of *Alexander* of *Weſtburne* in the County of *Somerſet*, which *Alexander* was Son of Sir *John Cheek* of *Long-Aſhton* (Father of Sir *John* of the ſame Place) which Sir *John* firſt mentioned, was Son of Sir *Richard Cheek* of *Long-Aſhton* in the County of *Somerſet*, a Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, and Son and Heir of *John Cheeke* of the ſame Place.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood, mark'd F. 3. fo. 57.



Or, a Lyon rampant parted *per* Feſs *Azure* and *Gules*, is the Coat of Sir *Edwin Sadleir*, late of *Temple Dinſley* in the County of *Hertford*, and now of *London*, Bart. who married *Mary* Daughter and Co-heir of *John Lorymer*, Citizen and Apothecary of *London*, deſcended of the ancient Family of *Lorymer* in *Hampſhire*. He was fourth Son and Heir to Sir *Edwin Sadleir* of *Temple-Dinſley* aforeſaid, created Baronet by King *Charles* the Second, the 3d of *December* 1661, which Sir *Edwin* laſt mentioned, was ſecond Son and Heir to *Thomas-Leigh Sadleir* of *Aſply-Guiſe* in the County of *Bedford*, who was much eſteem'd for his profound Learning and Knowledge. This *Thomas-Leigh*

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mas-Leigh was the only Son and Heir of *Leigh Sadleir*, who was eldeſt Son and Heir of *Edward Sadleir* of *Temple-Dinſley* and *Aſply-Guiſe* aforeſaid, who took to Wife *Anne*, Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir *Richard à Leigh* of *Sopwell* in the ſaid County of *Hertford*, an eminent Warrior and Favourite of King *Henry* VIII. and in her Right had great Poſſeſſions. This *Edward* was younger Brother to Sir *Thomas Sadleir*, who, for two Nights, magnificently entertain'd King *James* the Firſt, and his royal Train, at his Seat at *Standon* in the ſaid County of *Hertford*, when he came to take Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *England*. Sir *Thomas* left but one Son *Ralph Sadleir* of *Standon* aforeſaid, much fam'd for his Hoſpitality and Bounty, who dy'd without Iſſue.

The abovementioned *Edward* was ſecond Son to Sir *Raphe Sadleir*, created Knight Banneret (in way of Reward) at the Battle of *Muſcleborough* near *Edinburgh* in *Scotland* (the Laſt of that Order created for Service perform'd againſt a common Enemy.) He was brought up under and Secretary to the politick *Thomas Cromwel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State to King *Henry* the Eighth, which ſaid Prince confer'd the ſame Poſt on the ſaid Sir *Ralph*, and made him one of his Privy Council in the 30th Year of his Reign, and rely'd much upon his Advice in Matters of the greateſt Importance, eſpecially in the Affairs between *England* and *Scotland*, in which he employ'd him in diverſe Embaſſies of the moſt weighty Concern both in War and Peace; and, as a further Mark of his Royal Favour, made him one of the Superviſors of his Will. In King *Edward* the Sixth's Time he held the ſame Places and high Eſteem, but in Queen *Mary*'s Reign reſign'd, and dwelt private at his Seat at *Standon*. In the Firſt of Queen *Elizabeth* he was again ſworn of the Privy Council, and in the Tenth made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, which Stations he held to his Deceaſe. He was a Privy-Councellor above forty Years in the ſeveral Reigns of *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. and Queen *Elizabeth*, and for the moſt Part of the Time a conſtant Member of Parliament for the County of *Hertford*, and always faithful to his Prince and Country, and a great Promoter of the Reformation of the Church of *England*. He dy'd aged Eighty, at *Standon*, poſſeſs'd of a noble Eſtate which he had got honeſtly, enjoy'd honourably, and then left entire to his Poſterity, *viz.* Twenty two Mannors, ſeveral Parſonages, and other great Parcels of Land diſperſed in the ſeveral Counties of *Glouceſter*, *Warwick*, *Bucks*, *Worceſter*, and *Hertford*; being deſcended of an ancient Family ſeated at *Hackney* in the County of *Middleſex*, where himſelf was born.

George Sadleir of *Aſply-Guiſe* aforeſaid, is alſo of the ſame Family, being only Son and Heir of *Leigh Sadleir*, who was Son of *Leigh*, fourth Son to the abovementioned *Thomas-Leigh Sadleir*. The ſaid *George* intermarried with *Jane Styleman*, Niece of *John Styleman* of *London* Merchant, by whom he hath Iſſue *George* and *Jane*.

The abovementioned Coat was an Alteration from another too much confus'd and intricate, in the confus'd Mixture of too many Things in one Shield, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, and *William Flower* Norroy, who ratified and aſſigned this ſaid Coat the 4th of *February* 1575, in the 18th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* (in lieu of the aforementioned confuſed Bearing, which was granted by *Chriſtopher Barker* Garter, by his Letters Patents dated the 14th of *May*, in the 34th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII.) to Sir *Paul Sadleir* of *Standon* in the County of *Hertford*, Kt. made Banneret at the Battle of *Muſcleborough* in *Scotland*, and at the Date hereof Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and one of the Queen's moſt Honourable Privy Council, who had and enjoy'd the ſaid Alteration.

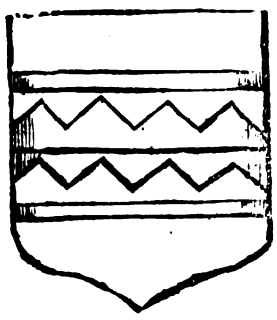
M. S. in Aſhm. Num. 834. p. 14.



"He beareth *Gules*, two "Barrs *Ermine*, in Chief "a Lyon paſſant, parted "*per* Pale *Or* and *Argent*, "by the Name of *Hill* of "*Hales* in the County of "*Norfolk*.



"*Ruby*, three Lyons "paſſant guardant, Party "*per* Pale *Or* and *Argent*. "This is the Coat-Ar- "mour of the Right Ho- "nourable *William OBrien*, "Earl and Baron of *Inche-* "*quin*, Baron of *Burren*, "Captain-General of his "Majeſty's Forces in *A-* "*frica*, Governor of the "Royal City of *Tangier*, Vice-Admiral of the "Same, and of the Parts adjacent, and one of "the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable "Privy Council for the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

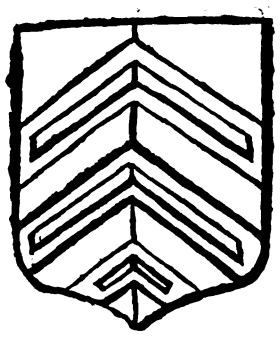


Argent, a Feſs indented *per* Feſs *Sable* and *Vert*, between two Cottiſes counter-changed of the Feſs, was born by *John Huddy* of *Devonſhire*, Gentleman Commoner of *Univerſity* College, who dy'd the 30th of *January* 1656, and was buried in the old Chappel of *Univerſity* College. He was Son of *Hugh*

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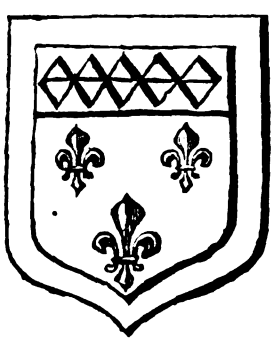
Hugh Huddy of *Nithway* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq;

M. S. *of* Ant. a Wood's *Rem.* de Com. Oxon. p. 91.



Party *per* Pale *Azure* and *Gules*, three Chevrons *Argent*, each charg'd with another *humetté* counterchang'd of the *Field*, was born by *Robert Say*, D. D. and Provoſt of *Oriel* College. He married *Anne*, one of the Daughters of Dr. *Richard Zouch*, ſometime King's Profeſſor of the Civil Law in *Oxon*, and Judge of the Admiralty, who dy'd without Iſſue the 29th of *October* 1687, and was buried in St. *Mary*'s Chancel, the upper End.

M. S. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 189.



Gules, three *Fleurs de lis Argent*, on a Chief party *per* Feſs of the *Second* and *Azure*, five Lozenges counter-chang'd, and all within a Bordure of the *Third*, was the Coat of *Guy Palmes*, Serjeant at Law, and ſecond Son to *William Palmes* of *Nayborne*.

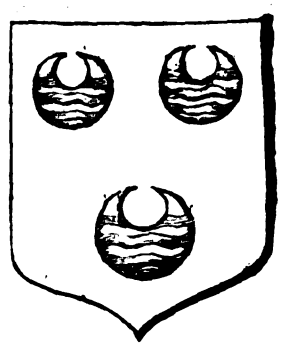
Glover's Alph. *of the* North. *in* M. S. *in* Aſhm. *Num.* 834.

Azure, a Pile *Argent*, and three Eſcallops, one and two, counterchang'd. This Coat belong'd to *John Trowle* of *Linton* in the County of *Cambridge*, who married *Mary* Daughter of *Robert Wolward* of *Widderſham*, and was living *Anno* 1619, which *John Trowle* was Son of *Edward Trowle* of *Whipſted* in the County of *Suffolk*, by his Wife *Katherine* Daughter of ..... *Scott* of *Depden* in the County of *Suffolk*, who bare to her ſaid Husband, beſides *John* already mention'd, *Edward* and *Robert*, Twins; alſo *Margaret*, who was Wife of *John Gaute* of *Hartoſt* in *Suffolk*; *Katherine* who dy'd without Iſſue; *Anne*, Wife of *Thomas Hynd* of *Whipſted*; *Elizabeth*, Wife of *John Evard* of *Whipſted*; *Mary*, Wife of *Hugh Pattell* of *Whipſted*; and *Roſe*, who dy'd without Iſſue.

Note, That the abovenam'd *Edward Trowle* of *Whipſted*, was Son and Heir of *John Trowle* of the ſaid Place; which *John* had alſo by his Wife a Daughter *Margaret*, Wife of ..... *Scott* of *Depden*, to whom ſhe bare Children.

(M) *Hutcheſon*; *Argent*, a Feſs *Azure*, ſurmounted of three Arrows, the Middlemoſt in Pale, the others in Bend dexter and ſiniſter with the Points downward, and meeting in the Baſe, counter-chang'd of the Field and Feſs, (whoſe Top theirs do not exceed) in Chief a Boar's Head eraſed *Sable*.

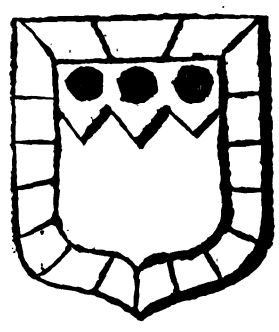
He beareth *Or*, a Chevron Barry of ſix *Gules* and *Sable*, by the Name of *Proud*. This Coat was confirm'd to ..... *Proud* of ..... in the County of *Salop*, Steward of the College of *Weſtminſter*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1606.



He beareth *Argent*, 3 Creſcents Barry *undée Azure* and *Gules*, by the Name of *Haynes*. This Coat was confirm'd to *Nicholas Haynes* of *Hackney* in the County of *Middleſex*, 4th Son of *Richard Haynes* of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*, Gent. and of *Thomazen* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Foxley* of ..... in the County of *Berks*, by *Robert Cook* Clarencieux, in the 20th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* 1578.



Or, a Lyon rampant *Sable*, over all a Bend *componé Argent* and *Gules*, is born by the Name of *Forſett*, and was aſſign'd by *William Camden* Clarencieux, in *November*, *Anno* 1611, to *Edward Forſett* of *Marybone* in the County of *Middleſex*. —— I have ſeen this Name written *Fawſett*.



Or, on a Chief *dancetté Azure*, three Plates within a Bordure Gobony *Argent* and *Gules*, pertain'd to *William Lathome*, Son and Heir of *William Lathome* of *Upminſter* in *Eſſex*, by *Amia* Daughter of *William Strangeman*; which *William Lathome* was Son and Heir of *William* of the ſaid Place, who was Son and Heir of *Raphe Lathome* of *North Ockendon*.

Vid. Viſit. de Com. Eſſex, Anno 1614. mark'd C. 21. fol. 13. b.

(M) *Wallace* of *Ellerſlie*; *Gules*, a Lyon rampant *Argent*, within a Bordure *componé Azure* and of the *Firſt*.

(M) *Spence* of *Aberdeen* of *Old*, gave *Argent*, a Lyon's Head eraſed *Gules*, within a Bordure *componé Azure*, and of the *Firſt*.

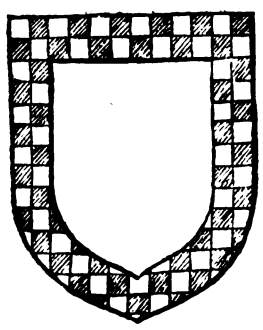
Quarterly *Or* and *Gules*, a Bend Verry, within a Bordure Gobony *Argent* and *Azure*. According to a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Dorſet*, dated the Laſt of *May* 1622, and directed to the Kings of Arms, That *Thomas Sackville*, one of his Majeſty's Gentlemen Uſhers in Ordinary, may lawfully uſe and bear theſe Arms,

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we do acknowledge and ſubſcribe our Names this 9th of *June*, *Anno ſupradicto.*

William Segar Garter,
William Camden Clarencieux,
Richard St. George Norroy.

By *Gobonée* or Gobonated, is meant any Thing as it were made up of little Gobbits, or ſquare Bits, as in the Draught. It is ſometimes called *Componé*, as compoſed of ſuch Bits or Pieces, and is ever of ſingle Panes; for, whereſoever you ſee Squares of this Nature to conſiſt of two Tracts, as in the next Example, then it is termed Counter, or *Conter-componée*, and if of three or more, in others following, Checquy or *Checkée.*



He beareth *Sable*, a Bordure *Conter-componée Or* and *Argent.*

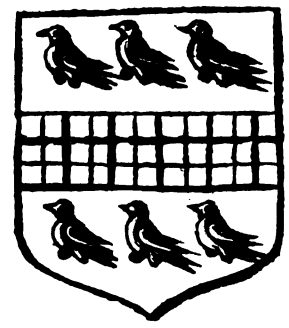


The Field is *Jupiter*, an Eagle diſplay'd Checquy, *Sol* and *Mars.* This Coat-Armour (according to *Bara*) pertaineth to the Kingdom of *Moravia.* Although this Kind of Bearing may ſeem ſtrange to us in *England*; yet, it is very common in *Germany* (ſaith Sir *John Ferne* in his *Glory of Generoſity*) to bear Beaſts, or any quick Thing of Colours Checquy, as well as any other Charge or dead Thing. And, notwithſtanding that ſuch Bearing be not agreeable to Nature, yet (ſaith he) if it were either as ancient, or born by ſo great an Eſtate (in regard of the Armoury) it holdeth compariſon with the Coat of *Ceſar*, which is, *Or*, an Eagle diſplay'd with two Necks *Sable*, as far diſſenting from Nature, ſince it is monſtrous for one Body to have two Heads. Yet in this and other like, there are ſpecial Myſteries of as honourable Bearings, as there is in thoſe that are born according to Nature.

He beareth *Gules*, an Eagle diſplay'd *Ermine*, beak'd and leg'd *Or*, and a Chief Checquy *Or* and *Azure*, by the Name of *Halſted.* This Coat was confirm'd or granted by Sir *William Segar* Garter, the 20th of *November* 1628, in the 4th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, to *Laurence Halſted* of *Sunning* in *Berks*, and of *London.*

Her. Off. Lond. C. 24. fo. 421. b.

Or, a Feſs Checquy *Azure* and *Argent*, was the Paternal Coat of that Illuſtrious Family of STUART, whence ſo many Kings and Nobles have deſcended to Rule and Grace our Iſle.



Gules, a Feſs Checquy *Or* and *Azure*, between ſix Martlets *Argent*, is born by the Name of *Whittington*; and was confirm'd to Captain *Luke Whittington*, (who, with moſt exemplary Loyalty, from the very Beginning of the Great Rebellion, actively and faithfully adhered to the Royal Intereſt;) by Sir *Edward Walker* Garter, the 12th of *September* 1660.

He beareth *Gules*, a Feſs Checquy *Or* and *Azure*, between three Eaglets diſplay'd of the *Second*, by the Name of *Kendale.* This Coat was confirm'd by ..... Clarencieux, the 22d of *Auguſt*, in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, to *John Kendale* of *Leiceſterſhire.*

M. S. of Grants *in* Aſhm. Num.

(♋) *Argent*, a Feſs Checquy *Azure* and *Silver*, between three Cocks *Gules*, is the Coat of ..... *Cockburn* of *Ormiſton.*

Argent, a Feſs Checquy —— between three Lyons Heads eraſed *Gules*, was born by *William Shortgrave*, lately (ſaith *à Wood*) a Captain in the King's Army; who died in the Houſe of *Francis Bowman*, Stationer, called *Bulkley-hall*, the 4th of *September* 1658, buried in St. *Mary's* Church, aged 38, Son of *Richard Shortgrave* of *Everden* in the County of *Northampton.*

M. S. of Ant. à Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. *p.* 96.

(♋) *Perk* of that *Ilk*; *Or*, a Feſs Checquy *Azure* and *Argent*, between three Harts Heads caboſed *Gules.*

(♋) Lord *Garrioch* of Old; *Or*, a Feſs Checquy *Azure* and *Argent*, between three open Crowns *Gules.*

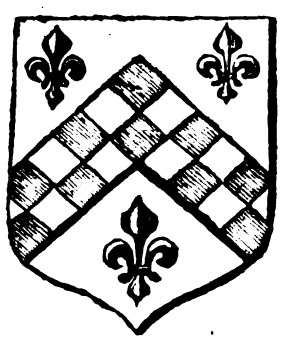
(♋) *Leudla* of *Cobbenton* in *Scotland*; *Gules*, a Feſs Checquy *Argent* and *Azure*, in Baſe a Maſcle of the *Second.*

(♋) *Tohſto* of *Monyward* in *Scotland*; *Or*, a Feſs Checquy *Azure* and *Argent*, in Chief a Mullet *Azure*, between two Halbeards *Gules*, Headed of the *Second.*

(♋) *Toſhauch*; *Gules*, three Pole-Axes erected Pale-ways *Argent*, ſurmounted of a Feſs Checquy of the *Firſt* and *Second.*

Gules,

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Gules, a Chevron Counter-compony *Argent* and *Sable*, between three *Fleurs de lis Or*, is born by the Name of *Shirley*, and was confirm'd the 10th of *September*, *Anno* 1609, by *William Segar*, to *Robert Shirley* of *London*.

Int. M. S. *P. le Neve*, Norroy.

(M) *Or*, a Chevron Checquy *Sable* and *Argent*, between three Martlets (or Kaes) of the *Second*, is the Coat of *Howſton* of that *Ilk*.

(M) *Roſs*, Lord *Roſs*; *Or*, a Chevron Checquy *Sable* and *Argent*, between three Water-bowgets of the *Second*.

(M) *Argent*, a Chevron Checquy *Gules* and *Silver*, between three Bugle-horns *Sable*, garniſhed of the *Second*, is the Coat of *Sempil*, Lord *Sempil*.

Ermine, a Croſs Checquy *Or* and *Gules*, between four Water-bowgets of the *Third*, was confirm'd to *Thomas Bowſcer* of *Stone* in the County of *Glouceſter*, by *William Camden* Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1606.

(G) *Mac vach*; *Sable*, an Ineſcutcheon Checquy *Argent* and *Azure*, between three Lyons Heads eraſed of the *Second*; this pertains to *Mac vach* of *Killquhauty* in *Scotland*.

(M) *Menaught* of *Kilquharitie*; *Sable*, an Ineſcutcheon Checquy *Argent* and *Azure*, between three Lyons Heads eraſed of the *Second*.



Sable, a Fret *humetté Argent*, within a Bordure Checquy of the *Firſt* and *Second*, was allow'd and aſſign'd to *John Harrington* of *Kelſton* in the County of *Somerſet*, Son of *Alexander Harrington*, deſcended of a Younger Brother of the *Harringtons* of *Brierly* in the County of *York*, by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, and —— —— the 12th of *February* 1568.

Argent, a Feſs Lozengy *Or* and *Azure*, in Chief three Maſcles as the *Third*, within a Bordure of the *Same* Bezanty, is born by the Name of *Burges*; and was confirmed or granted to *William* and *John Burges* of *Weſtport* in the County of *Dorſet*, (Sons of *John Burges* of the ſaid Place, the Son of *John Burges* of *Stanford* in the County of *Berks*) by *William Camden* Clarencieux, the 11th of *April* 1614, in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

'And thus briefly concluding this Fifth Se-
'ction, comprehending Examples of Coat-Ar-
'mours having no Tincture predominating in
'their Fields, and withal ſhewing their ſundry
'Forms of Partition, Tranſmutation, and Coun-
'ter-changing, together with the like Accidents
'even in Charges themſelves, whether Proper
'or Common, I will addreſs my ſelf to the Sixth
'and Laſt Section of this Work.

Artis

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Artis progreſſio velocius clauditur quam inchoatur.

THIS Sixth and laſt SECTION doth demonſtrate the Manner of Marſhalling divers Coat-Armours (pertaining to diſtinct Families) in one Eſcutcheon, as well of thoſe that by Occaſion of ſome adventitious Accident are annexed to the Paternal Coat of any Gentleman, as of thoſe that by reaſon of Intermarriage of Perſons deſcended of ſeveral Families, are therein to be conjoined. Likewiſe the Manner of the Bearing of Women not under Covert-Baron.

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THE TABLE OF THE Sixth *SECTION.*

- **Marſhalling is an orderly Beſtowing of Things.**
  - Within the Eſcutcheon by a Diſpoſition of Coat-Armours of diſtinct Families.
    - Manifeſt, betokening
      - Marriage,
        - Single: As when two Coat-Armours of diſtinct Families are conjoined Paleways in one Eſcutcheon, which we may call *Baron* and *Feme.*
        - Hereditary, ſignified by bearing the Coat of the *Feme.*
          - Upon an Inescutcheon by the *Baron*, after Iſſue received.
          - Quarterly, by their Heir.
      - Gift of the SOVEREIGN, in reſpect of
        - Special Favour.
        - Remuneration of Service.
    - Obſcure: As when Perſons of diſtinct Families conjoined in Marriage, have their Coat-Armours ſo Marſhalled, as that they cannot be conceived thereby to ſignify a Matrimonial Conjunction.
  - Without the Eſcutcheon, to wit,
    - Above the Eſcutcheon: Such are the Helm, Mantle, Crown, Chapeau, Wreath or Torce, and Creſt.
    - About the Eſcutcheon: Such are the ſeveral ORDERS founded by Perſons of
      - Majeſty: As Emperors, Monarchs, Kings. Such are the moſt Honourable Orders of the *GARTER*, of St. *Michael*, St. *Eſprite*, &c.
      - Inferior Dignity: As the Orders of the *Golden Fleece*, and of the *Annunciation.*
    - In ſome Place near to the Eſcutcheon,
      - On the Sides of the Eſcutcheon which being
        - Living Things: The Arms are ſaid to be ſupported by them.
        - Dead Things: The Arms are properly ſaid to be cottiſed of or with ſuch Things.
      - Underneath the Eſcutcheon: Such are the Compartments of Eſcrole, containing the Motto, Conceit, or Word of the Bearer.

A DIS-

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A DISPLAY OF HERALDRY.

SECTION VI.

CHAP. I.

'FROM our firſt ingreſs in this Book, 'hitherto hath been handled at large 'the firſt Part of the Diviſion of this 'whole Work, under the general 'Head of Blazoning; wherein have 'been contained and illuſtrated Examples of the 'divers and variable kinds of bearing all manner of Coat-Armours, of whatſoever ſubſtance, form, or quality conſiſting, together 'with the general and particular Rules in their 'proper places, for the better inſtruction of the 'regardful Reader. It now ſucceedeth in order to explain that other general Head (being 'the ſecond part of the firſt Diviſion) termed 'Marſhalling. Which term I am not ignorant of how far extent it is, not only in ordering the parts of an Army, but alſo for diſpoſing of all Perſons and Things in all Solemnities and Celebrations, as Coronations, Interviews, Marriages, Funerals, Triumphs, 'and the like, in which the Office of an Herald is of principal uſe for direction of others; 'and therefore his Learning, Judgement, and 'Experience ought to be able to direct himſelf 'in ſo weighty Affairs. But that noble part of 'Marſhalling is ſo abſolutely already performed by the induſtrious Pen of the Judicious 'Sir *William Segar* Kt. late *Garter* and Principal 'King at Arms, in his Book of *Honour Military and Civil*, as that it were but Arrogancy 'joyn'd with Ignorance for me to intermeddle 'in an Argument ſo exactly handled: Neither 'is here my purpoſe other, than to confine my 'ſelf to Armory only, and ſo far only to ſpeak 'of Marſhalling, as it concerns Coat-Armours. 'This Marſhalling therefore is an orderly diſpoſing of ſundry Coat-Armours pertaining to 'diſtinct Families, and of their contingent Ornaments, with their Parts and Appurtenances 'in their proper places. Of theſe things, ſome 'have their place within the Eſcutcheon, ſome 'without: and of thoſe within the Eſcutcheon, 'ſome have their occaſions obſcure, other ſome 'manifeſt; as are thoſe whoſe Marſhalling (according to ancient and preſcript forms) do apparently either betoken Marriage, or ſome 'gift of the Sovereign. Such as betoken Marriage do repreſent either a Match ſingle or he-

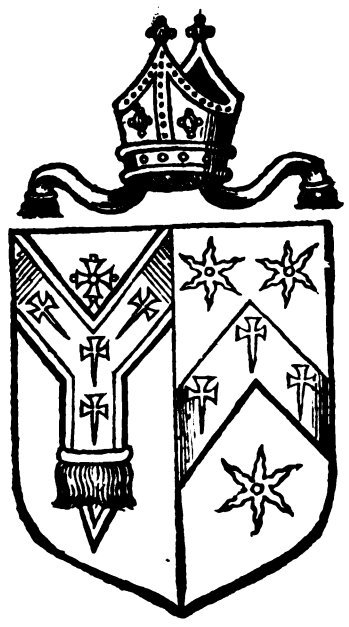
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'reditary: By a ſingle Match I mean the con-
'joyning of the Coat-Armours of a Man and
'a Woman, deſcended of diſtinct Families,
'in one Eſcutcheon Pale-ways, as by Examples
'following ſhall appear. And this form of Im
'paling is divers according to the ſeveral
'Functions of Perſons, whether Eccleſiaſtical
'or Temporal. Such as have a Function Ec-
'cleſiaſtical, and are preferred to the high ho-
'nour of Paſtoral Juriſdiction, are reckoned to
'be knit in Nuptial bands of love and tender
'care to the Cathedral Churches whereof they
'are Superintendents, inſomuch as when a Bi-
'ſhop deceaſeth, *Ejus Eccleſia dicitur viduata.*
'And therefore their Paternal Coat is ever-
'more marſhalled on the left ſide of the Eſcut-
'cheon, giving the Preheminence of the right
'ſide to the Arms of their See, *ob reverentiam*
'*dignitatis Eccleſiaſtica*, for the honour due to
'Eccleſiaſtical Dignity; as alſo in reſpect that
'the Arms of ſuch ſeveral Sees have in them a
'kind of perpetuity, for that they belong to a
'Political Body, which never dieth. An Ex-
'ample of ſuch Impaling is this which follow-
'eth, and this manner of Bearing we may apt-
'ly call *Baron* and *Femme*.

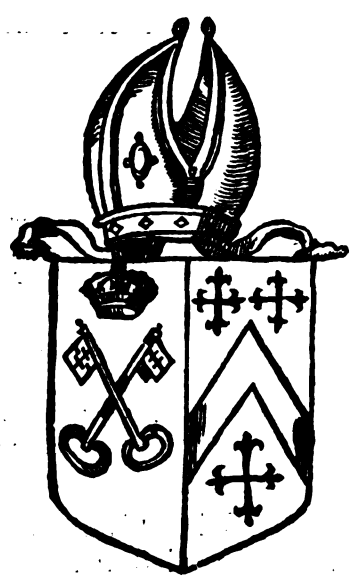


'The Reverend Fa-
'ther in God *James*
'*Montague*, deceaſed,
'when he was Lord
'Biſhop of *Bath* and
'*Wells*, and Dean of
'his Majeſties Chap-
'ter Royal, bore two
'Coats impaled, *viz.*
'Azure, a Saltire quar-
'terly quartered, Or
'and Argent, for the
'Arms appropriated to
'his then Epiſcopal See,
'conjoyned with his
'Paternal Coat, *viz.* Argent, three Fuſils in Feſs,
'Gules, within a Bordure, Sable. Which wor-
'thy and learned Prelate was afterwards tran-
'ſlated to the See of *Wincheſter*, and conſequent-
'ly made Prelate of the moſt Noble Order of
'the Garter. This form of bearing, with ſome
'others before expreſſed, doth ſerve fitly to ex-
'emplify the Rule formerly delivered touching
'Bordures, *viz.* that a Bordure muſt give place
'to Impaled Coats, Quarters, Cantons, Chiefs,
'*&c.* I will to this former add other Examples
'of this kind of impaling.

'The moſt Reverend Father in God, Dr.
'*William Lawde*, late Lord Archbiſhop of *Can-*
'*terbury* his Grace, Primate of all *England* and
'Metropolitan, Chancellor of the Univerſity of
'*Oxford*, and one of the Lords of his Majeſties
'moſt Honourable Privy Council,



'Beareth theſe two
'Coats impaled, *viz.*
'The Field is Jupiter,
'a Staff in Pale, Sol,
'& thereupon a Croſs
'Patee, Luna, ſur-
'mounted of a Pall of
'the laſt, charged by
'4 other like Croſſes
'fitched, Saturn, edg-
'ed and fringed as the
'ſecond. This Coat
'belongeth to the
'Archiepiſcopal See
'of *Canterbury*, con-
'joyned with his
'Lordſhips own
'Arms, *viz.* Sable,
'on a Cheveron, Or,
'between three Stars, as many Croſſes Patee
'fitchee, Gules. Here by the way you may
'obſerve that in this blazon, I neither tell the
'number of the Points of the Stars, they be-
'ing ſix, nor their colour, it being proper,
'which is Or, leſt I ſhould break the two
'Rules given, *pag.* 79, 80.



'The Right Reve-
'rend Father in God
'*Richard Sterne*, by
'Divine Providence
'Lord Archbiſhop of
'*York*, Primate and
'Metropolitan of
'*England*, &c. bear-
'eth Gules, two Keys
'in Saltire, Argent,
'in Chief an Impe-
'rial Crown proper,
'being the Arms of
'his Epiſcopal See,
'impaled with his
'Graces paternal
'Coat, *viz.* Or, a
'Cheveron between three Croſſes floree, Sable.



'The Right Reverend
'Father in God *Henry*
'*Compton*, by Divine per-
'miſſion Lord Biſhop of
'*London*, Clerk of his Ma-
'jeſties Cloſet, Dean of
'his Chappel, one of the
'Lords of his moſt Ho-
'nourable Privy Council,
'and Brother to the Right
'Honourable *James* Earl
'of *Northampton*, &c. bear-
'eth two Coats impaled,
'*viz.* Gules, two Swords
'in Saltire, their Points
'erected, Argent, the Hilts
'and Pomels, Or, being the Arms of his Graces
'Epiſcopal See, impaled with his Paternal Coat,
'*viz.* Sable, a Lion paſſant guardant, Or, be-
'tween three Helmets, Argent. The

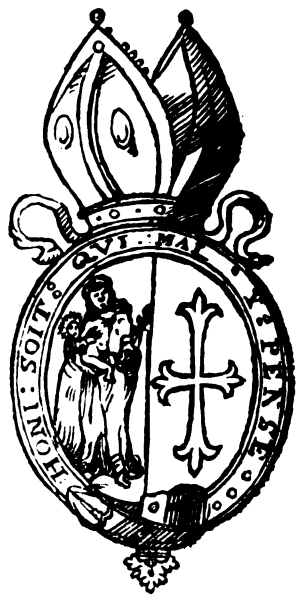
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'The Right Reverend Father in God '*Peter Gunning*, by Divine permiſſion 'Lord Biſhop of *Ely*, '&c. beareth two 'Coats impaled, *viz.* 'Gules, three Ducal 'Crowns, Or, being 'the Arms appropriate to his Epiſcopal 'See, impaled with 'his Graces Paternal 'Coat, *viz.* Gules, 'on a Feſs, Argent, 'between 3 Doves, 'proper, as many 'Croſſes fomee of the Field.



'The Right Reverend Father in God '*Nathaniel Crew* Lord 'Biſhop of *Durham*, 'Clerk of the Cloſet 'to his Majeſty, and 'one of the Lords of 'his moſt Honourable 'Privy Council, Son 'of the Right Honourable *John* Lord '*Crew*, Baron of *Stean*, 'beareth Azure, a 'Croſs, Or, between 'four Lions rampant, 'Argent, impaled 'with his Lordſhips 'Paternal Coat, Azure, a Lion rampant, Argent.



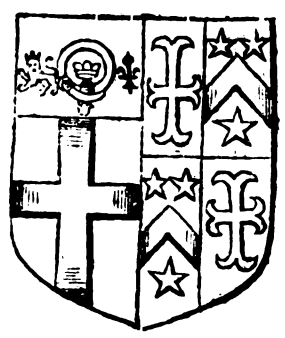
'This is the Coat-Armour of the Right Reverend Father in God '*Seth Ward*, by Divine 'permiſſion Lord Biſhop 'of *Saram*, and Chancel 'lor of the moſt Noble 'Order of the Garter: 'his Grace beareth Azure, 'the bleſſed Virgin with 'her Son in her right 'hand, and a Scepter in 'her left, all Or, being 'the Arms of his Epiſcopal See, impaled with 'his Paternal Coat, *viz.* 'Azure, a Croſs Patee, Or.

'To theſe, with the Readers patience, ſhall 'be added two other Examples, which in regard 'they are invironed with the Garter of the 'Order, merit Obſervation.



'The Right Reverend 'Father in God *Lancelot* '*Andrewes* deceaſed, when 'he was Lord Biſhop of '*Wincheſter*, and Prelate 'of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter (which 'Office always pertaineth 'to the ſaid See) bore two 'Coats impaled, *viz.* 'Gules, two Keys endorſed, the Bows interlaced in Bend, the uppermoſt Argent, the 'other Or, a Sword interpoſed between them 'in Bend ſiniſter of the ſecond, Pomel and Hilts 'of the third, being the Arms belonging to the 'ſaid See, conjoyned with his Paternal Coat, '*viz.* Argent, on a Bend engrailed between 'two Cotizes, Sable, three Mullets, Or, both 'Coats within the Garter (for ſo doth the Prelate of the ſaid Order always bear his Arms.) 'The works of this Right Reverend Biſhop, 'lately publiſhed, do give ſufficient teſtimony 'of his worth and learning.

'Now becauſe the Kings of Arms do ſometimes in like manner (as Biſhops uſe) impale 'the Arms peculiar to their ſeveral Offices together with their own Paternal Coats, as *Baron* and *Femme*, but always in ſuch caſe marſhalling the Paternal on the left ſide, I will 'inſert one of their Impalements, as in Example.



'That worthy Knight, 'Sir *William Segar*, *Garter* 'Principal King of Arms, 'thus impaleth the Arms 'pertaining to his Office 'of *Garter* with his own. 'The Coat that is peculiar to his Office is thus 'blazoned, Argent, a 'Croſs, Gules, on a Chief, 'Azure, a Crown environed with a Garter, 'buckled and nowed between a Lion paſſant 'guardant, crowned, and a flower de Lis, all 'Or; conjoyned in Pale with his own proper 'Coats, which are two, quarterly; the firſt is 'Azure, a Croſs moline, Argent, by the Name 'of *Segar*; the ſecond Or, a Cheveron between 'three Mullets, Azure, by the Name of *Cakenthorpe*; the third as the ſecond, the fourth as 'the firſt. In like manner do Mr. *Claurenceaux* and Mr. *Norroy*, the other two Kings of 'Arms marſhal their Coat-Armours belonging 'to their ſeveral Offices with their own Paternal Armorial Enſigns, which for brevity ſake 'I here omit.

'To the end it may be the better conceived 'what is meant by the right and left ſides of 'an Eſcutcheon or Coat-Armour born impaled 'after this manner, you may imagine a Man 'to be ſtanding before you, inveſted in a Coat 'depicted with the Arms of two ſeveral Families thus conjoyned in Pale; and then that

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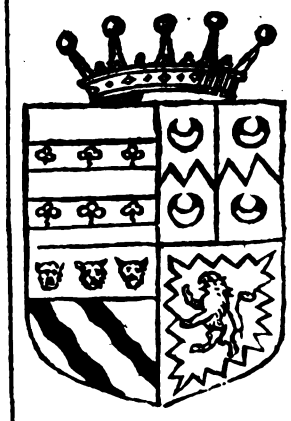
part t hat doth cover his right ſide will anſwer ‘ to your left: So then accounting the Coat to ‘ be his that weareth it, you cannot err in your ‘ Judgement touching the true diſtinction of the ‘ dexter-ſide of the Eſcutcheon, that is due to the ‘ Man as to the more worthy, from the ſiniſter ‘ part that is allotted to the Woman, or the In- ‘ ferioùr.

‘ The manner of ſuch impaling of Coat- ‘ Armours of diſtinct Families (as *Baron* and ‘ *Femme*) by Perſons Temporal, is divers from ‘ this before mentioned; for they do evermore ‘ give the preheminence (of the dexter ſide) to ‘ the Man, leaving the ſiniſter to the Woman, ‘ as in Example.



‘ This Shield is parted ‘ *per* Pale, *Baron* and *Fem-* ‘ *me*, the firſt Argent, ‘ a Lion Rampant, Er- ‘ myns, gorged with a ‘ Collar, Or, Langued ‘ and Armed, Gules, and ‘ is born by the Name of ‘ *Guillim*; the ſecond is ‘ Pale-ways of ſix, Ar- ‘ gent and Sable, on a Bend, Or, three Pheons ‘ heads of the ſecond, by the Name of *Hathe-* ‘ *way.*

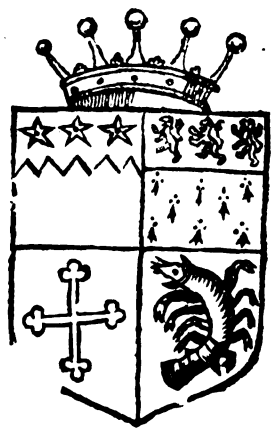
‘ If theſe were not Hereditary Coat-Armours, ‘ yet ſhould they have this form of marſhalling ‘ and none other, becauſe the ſame is common ‘ as well to ſingle marriages having no heredi- ‘ tary Poſſeſſions, as to thoſe that be hereditary. ‘ Only in this theſe have a Prerogative, which ‘ the other have not, that the *Baron* having re- ‘ ceived Iſſue by his *Femme*, it is in his choice ‘ whether he will ſtill bear her Coat in this ‘ ſort, or elſe in an Ineſcutcheon upon his own; ‘ becauſe he pretendeth (God giving Life to ‘ ſuch his Iſſue) to bear the ſame Coat of his ‘ Wife to him and to his Heirs; for which cauſe ‘ this Eſcutcheon thus born is called an Eſcutche- ‘ on of pretence. Moreover, the Heir of theſe ‘ two Inheritors ſhall bear theſe two Hereditary ‘ Coats of his Father and Mother, to himſelf ‘ and his Heirs quarterly; to ſhew, that the In- ‘ heritance, as well of the Poſſeſſions, as of the ‘ Coat-Armours, are inveſted in them and their ‘ Poſterity; whereas, if the Wife be no Heir, ‘ neither her Husband nor Child ſhall have fur- ‘ ther to do with her Coat, than to ſet up the ‘ ſame in their Houſe, Paleways, after the fore- ‘ ſaid manner, ſo to continue the memorial of ‘ the Fathers match with ſuch a Family. Ex- ‘ amples whereof behold in theſe following Eſ- ‘ cocheons.



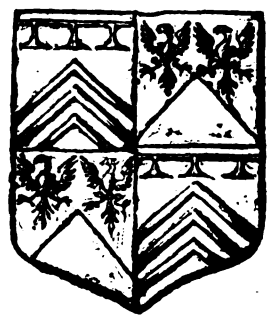
‘ He beareth four ‘ Coats quarterly; 1ſt, ‘ Topaz, two barrs, ‘ Ruby, each charged ‘ with three Trefoils ‘ ſlipped of the firſt, ‘ by the Name of *Pal-* ‘ *mer*; ſecondly, quar- ‘ terly *per* Feſs inden- ‘ ted, Pearl and Ruby, ‘ four Creſcents coun- ‘ terchanged, by the ‘ Name of *Stopham.* Thirdly, Pearl, two Bends ‘ wavy, Diamond, on a Chief, Ruby, three Leo- ‘ pards faces, Topaz, by the Name of Clement. ‘ Fourthly, Ruby, a Lion rampant within a ‘ Bordure indented, Topaz, by the Name of ‘ *Tuder-Maur* Prince of *South-Wales.* Theſe ‘ Coats thus born belong to the Right Honou- ‘ rable *Roger Palmer* Earl of *Caſtlemaine*, and ‘ Baron of *Limberick* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, ‘ deſcended from the *Palmers* of *Angmering* in ‘ *Suſſex*, a Family, eminent in that County for ‘ its Antiquity, and the very great Poſſeſſions ‘ it had there. The Name ſignifies Pilgrim, ‘ for thoſe devout Perſons uſed (as *Camden* hath ‘ it in his *Remains)* to carry a Palm when they ‘ returned from *Jeruſalem.* 'Twas this Religi- ‘ ous Appellation the Adventurers in the Holy ‘ War aſſumed, as we find in *Fuller* and our ‘ other Writers; ſo that ſeveral brave Champi- ‘ ons (though of different Families) returning ‘ from that moſt Chriſtian Expedition, retained ‘ it ever after. This Family bore formerly in ‘ Chief (and ſome Branches of it do ſo ſtill) a ‘ Greyhound currant, Sable; and have ſince the ‘ Reign of *Edward* the Firſt (with whom the ‘ Holy War may be ſaid to end) to the preſent ‘ Year 1678. married into four Noble Families, ‘ to wit, the Lord *Sandes's*, *Audley's*, *Powis's*, ‘ and *Grandiſon's*; and to ten Heireſſes, *viz.* to ‘ *Sedingham*, *Stopham*, *Bilton*, *Clement*, *Weſſe*, *Ver-* ‘ *ney*, *Touchet*, *Sherley*, *Villiers*, and *Ferrers*; and ‘ (omitting other Coats) they quarter by the ‘ *Clements* that of *Tuder-Maur* aforeſaid. They ‘ have alſo matched with ſeveral other Perſons ‘ of good Quality, as the *Pelhams*, *Poleys*, *Mal-* ‘ *lets*, &c. and their preſent principal Houſes or ‘ Seats are *Wingham* in *Kent*, *Dorney* in *Bucks*, ‘ and *Fairfall* in *Somerſetſhire.*

‘ The

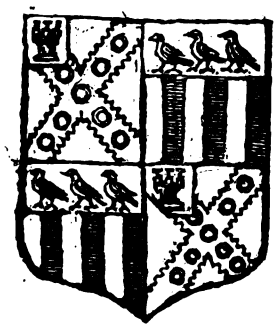
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'The Right Ho-
'nourable *Charles*
'*Moore*, Earl and Viſ-
'count of *Droheda*, and
'Baron of *Melleſont* in
'the Kingdom of *Ire-*
'*land*, beareth four
'Coats quarterly; the
'firſt, Saphire, on a
'Chief indented, To-
'paz, three Mullets
'pierced, Diamond, be-
'ing his Lordſhip's Pa-
'ternal Coat. Second-
'ly, Ermyn, on a Chief, Saphire, three Lions
'rampant, Pearl. Thirdly, Gules, a Croſs bot-
'tone, Topaz. Fourthly, Saphire, a Craw-fiſh
'erect, Pearl.



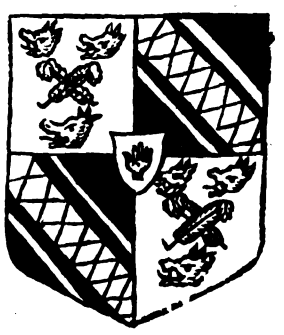
He beareth Argent, three Cheveronels, Gules, a Label of 3 Points, Azure, by the Name of *Barrington*; ſecond Party *per* Cheveron, Sable, and Or, in Chief two Eagles diſplay'd of the ſecond by the Name of *Shute*; Theſe Arms appertain to the Right Honourable *John* Lord Viſcount *Barrington* of *Ardglaſs*, and Baron *Barrington* of *Newcaſtle* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who by Act of Parliament changed his Name from *Shute* to *Barrington*.



The Arms of *Stephen Martin-Leak*, of *Bedington* in the County of *Surrey*, of *Mile-End Old-Town* in the County of *Middleſex*, and of *Thorp-Hall* in the County of *Eſſex* Eſq; are thus blazon'd, *viz.* The firſt Coat by the Name of *Leake*, Or, upon a Saltire Engrail'd, Azure, eight Annulets Argent, in a Canton Gules, a Caſtle Tripple towerd of the third; the ſecond by the Name of *Martin*, Paly of ſix, Or and Azure on a Chief Gules, three Merleons of the firſt; The third as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt. Theſe Arms thus Marſhalled, were by Warrant under his Majeſties Royal Signet, and Sign *Manual*, dated 19 of *Dec. An.* 1721. Ordered to be Exemplified to the above-named *Stephen Martin*; By which ſaid Warrant he is likewiſe Impowered to take the Surname of the late Sir *John Leake* Knight, Rear Admiral of *Great-Britain*, &c. The ſaid Warrant was obtain'd upon the humble Repreſentation of the ſaid *Stephen Martin* to his Majeſty, ſetting forth that the ſaid Sir *John Leake*, did ſome Years before his Death make his Will, and ſettle his Eſtate upon him the ſaid *Stephen Martin* and his Heirs for Ever, and did afterwards Expreſs his Intention, that the ſaid *Stephen Martin* and ſuch his Heirs ſhould take his Surname and Arms to continue a Memorial of the ſaid Sir *John Leake* for Ever.



He beareth quarterly, Firſt, *Stockdale*, Ermine on a Bend Sable, three Pheons Argent, in Chief an Eſcallop, Gules: Second, *Thorp*, Gules a Cheveron, between 3 Stags Heads erazed Argent. This is the Coat-Armour of *Chriſtopher Stockdale* of *Bilton* Park in the County of *York*, ſecond Son of *Robert Walters* of *Cundal* in the ſaid County Eſq; who purſuant to a Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual, dated 19 of *February* 169⅘, did aſſume the Surname and Arms of *Stockdale*.



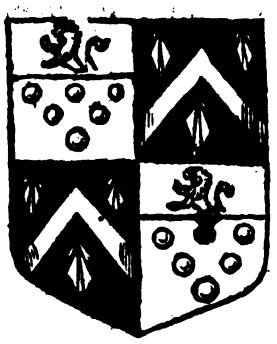
'He beareth 2 Coats
'quartered; firſt Azure,
'two Eſtrich Feathers in
'Saltire between three
'Boars-heads couped, Ar-
'gent, by the Name of
'*Newton*. Secondly, Sa-
'ble, a Bend fuſily-lozen-
'gy cottized, Argent, by
'the Name of *Puckering*;
'the third as the ſecond,
'the fourth as the firſt. Theſe Coats with the
'Arms of *Ulſter*, is the bearing of Sir *Henry*
'*Puckering* alias *Newton*, of the Priory near the
'Borough of *Warwick* in *Warwickſhire*, Baronet.



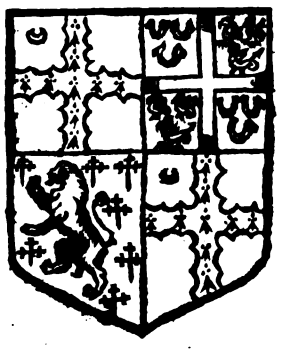
'He beareth 2 Coats
'quarterly; firſt, Ar-
'gent, a Dragons head
'erazed, Vert, holding
'in his mouth a hand
'couped at the wriſt,
'Gules. 2dly, Gules,
'three Towers, Argent;
'the third as the ſecond,
'the fourth as the firſt.
'Theſe Coats with the
'Arms of *Ulſter*, are
'born by Sir *Thomas Williams* of *Elham* in *Kent*,
'Knight and Baronet, firſt and principal Chy-
'mical Phyſician to his Majeſty King *Charles*
'the Second.

'He

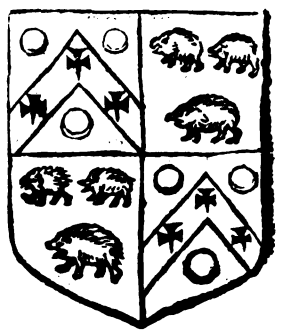
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'He beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly; firſt, Azure, 'ſix Plates, on a Chief, 'Or, a demy Lion ram-'pant, Gules, by the name 'of *Seys*, quartered with 'Sable, a Cheveron be-'tween three Spears-'heads, Argent, with 'their Points imbrued, 'born by *Æneas Seys*, who was Hoſtage for the 'County of *Glamorgan*, ſent to *William* the 'Conqueror; the third as the ſecond, the fourth 'as the firſt. Theſe Coats are thus born by '*Evan Seys* of *Boverton* in the ſaid County, Ser-'jeant at Law, by *Richard Seys* of *Swanzey*, Eſq; 'and by *William Seys* of *Killan* in the ſaid Coun-'ty, Eſq; Sons of *Richard Seys* of *Boverton* 'aforeſaid, Eſq; eldeſt Son of *Roger Seys* of *Bo-'verton*, Eſq; Attorney General of all *Wales* to 'Queen *Elizabeth*, and lineally deſcended from '*Æneas Seys*, and from him Sir *Degary Seys*, who 'was a Perſon of great eminence for his Mili-'tary Services, being commiſſionated to ſerve 'King *Richard* the Second in his Wars upon ſe-'veral Expeditions, as appears on Record, *viz.* 'he did command and keep the Caſtle of *Pem-'broke*, he ſerved in his Wars at *Calice*, alſo 'againſt the *Scots*, and in a Voyage againſt *Spain* 'and *Portugal*, for which good Services, a-'mongſt other his Rewards, he was made 'Knight Banneret.



'He beareth quarter-'ly; firſt, Azure, a Sal-'tire, Ermyn, by the 'Name of *Stoughton*. 'Secondly, quarterly, 'Sable and Gules, a 'Croſs, Argent, the firſt 'charged with three 'Launce Reſts, Or; the 'ſecond with three Coc-'katrices, Or, by the 'Name of *Jones*; the third as the ſecond, the 'fourth as the firſt. Thirdly, Argent, a Lion 'rampant, Gules, charged on the Shoulder with 'a Trefoil ſlipped, Or, between eight croſs Cro-'ſlets fichee of the ſecond, by the Name of 'Brett; the fourth as the firſt. Theſe Coats 'are thus born by *Nathaniel Stoughton*, Son of '*Anthony*, who was Son of *William*, and he Son 'of *Anthony*, who was 2d Son of *Gilbert Stough-'ton*, deſcended from the ancient Family of the '*Stoughtons* of *Stoughton* in *Surrey*, who were 'there ſeated in the time of the Conqueſt; 'which Seat is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir *Ni-'cholas Stoughton* Baronet, lineally deſcended 'from the ſaid Family; the Bearer hereof be-'ing the twentieth in a lineal deſcent by the ſe-'cond Line, as appears by their Pedigree at the 'Colledge of Arms, and hath now living two 'Sons, *William* and *George*, by *Anne* Daughter 'and Heir of *William Brough* Dean of *Gloceſter*, 'deceaſed, by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Edmund* '*Thorold* of *Marſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;



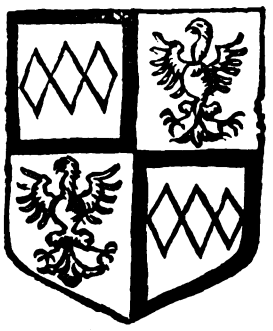
'He beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly; firſt, Gules, 'on a Cheveron, Or, be-'tween three Bezants as 'many Croſſes pattee fit-'chee, Sable, by the Name 'of *Smith*. Secondly, A-'zure, three Urchins, Ar-'gent, by the Name of '*Heriz*; the third as the 'ſecond, the fourth as the 'firſt. Theſe Coats are thus born by *Eraſmus* '*Smith* alias *Heriz*, of St. *John*'s in the Pariſh 'of *Clarkenwell* in *Middleſex*, Eſq; Son of Sir '*Roger Smith* of *Edmonthorp* in *Leiceſterſhire* Kt. 'deceaſed, whoſe great Grandfather *William* '*Smith* alias *Heriz*, of *Witchcock* in the ſaid Coun-'ty Eſq; was deſcended of the ancient Family 'of *Heriz* in *Nottinghamſhire*, and married *Ka-'therine* Daughter of *William Aſhby* of *Loſeby* in '*Leiceſterſhire* Eſq; whoſe Anceſtor married with 'the Heir general of *John Burdett* of *Loſeby* 'aforeſaid, Eſq; who married *Elizabeth* ſole 'Daughter and Heir of Sir *Roger Zouch* of *Lubſ-'thorp* in *Leiceſterſhire* Kt. whoſe lineal Ance-'ſtor *Alan* Viſcount of *Rohan* in *Little-Brittain* 'in *France*, married *Conſtance* Daughter of *Co-'nan* Duke of *Brittain*, by *Maud* his Wife 'Daughter of *Henry* the Firſt, King of *Eng-'land*.



'He beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly; firſt, Or, a 'Griffon rampant, Gules; 'ſecondly, Gules, a Sara-'cens-head erazed at the 'neck, Argent, environed 'about the temples with 'a wreath of the ſecond, 'and Sable; the third as 'the ſecond, the fourth 'as the firſt. Theſe Coats 'are thus born by *William Williams* of *Glany-'wan* and *Dyffryn* in the Lordſhip of *Denbigh*, 'Batchelor in Divinity, Chaplain to the Right 'Honourable *Dorothea Helena* Counteſs Dowa-'ger of *Derby*, Rector of the Pariſhes of St. '*George* and St. *Llanddulas*, and Vicar of *Aber-'geley*. The firſt Coat he beareth as deſcend-'ed from *Griffith Gock* Lord of *Rhos* and *Rhy-'vonioc*; and the ſecond as deſcended from '*Marchudd* one of the fifteen Tribes of *North-'Wales*.

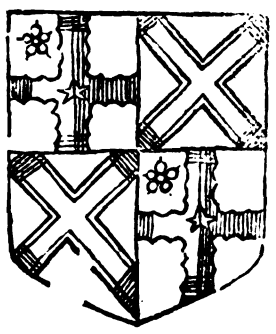
'He

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'He beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly; firſt, Ar- 'gent, three Lozenges in 'Feſs, Gules, within a 'bordure, Sable; ſecond- 'ly, Or, a ſpread Eagle, 'Vert; the third as the 'ſecond, the fourth as 'the firſt. Theſe Coats 'are thus born by 'the Right Honourable '*Ralph Montagu* Eſq; Son and Heir to the 'Right Honourable *Edward* Lord *Montagu* of 'Boughton, Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty 'Queen *Katherine*, and one of his Majeſties 'moſt Honourable Privy Council.

'Theſe Coats are thus born by *William Mon- 'tagu* Eſq; Son and Heir to the Honourable 'William Montagu, Lord Chief Baron of his 'Majeſties Court of *Exchequer*.



'He beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly; the firſt *per* 'Pale, Argent and Gules, 'a Croſs engrailed coun- 'terchanged, in the dex- 'ter Chief a Cinquefoil 'of the ſecond, by the 'Name of *Lant*. The 'ſecond, Gules, a Saltire, 'Or, ſurmounted by ano- 'ther, Vert, by the 'Name of *Andrews*; the third as the ſecond, 'the fourth as the firſt. Theſe Coats thus mar- 'ſhalled, with the difference of a Mullet for the 'third Houſe, is the Coat-Armour of *Andrew 'Lant* of *Thorp-Underwood* alias *Thorp-Billet* in 'the County of *Northampton* Eſq; Son of *Ro- 'bert Lant* of *London* Eſq; by *Elizabeth* Daugh- 'ter and Heir of *Richard Andrew* of *Thorp-Un- 'derwood* aforeſaid Eſq; which ſaid *Andrew Lant* 'hath Iſſue now living by *Judith* Daughter of 'William Vannam of *London* Eſq; *Judith*, *Eli- 'zabeth*, *Katherine*, *Sarah*, and *Anna*.



'He beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly; firſt, Vert, 'an Eagle diſplayed, Ar- 'gent; ſecondly, Argent, 'a Lion rampant guar- 'dant, Vert; the third 'as the ſecond, the fourth 'as the firſt; Theſe Coats 'thus born do belong to 'Edward Sherburne of the 'Tower of London, Eſq; Clerk of his Majeſties 'Ordnance within the Kingdom of *England*; 'whoſe Father *Edward* was Son of *Henry*, who 'was born near *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*, from 'whence he removed and ſeated himſelf in the 'City of *Oxford*, being deſcended from the an- 'cient Family of the *Sherburnes* of *Stony-hurſt* 'in the ſaid County of *Lancaſter*.



'He beareth quarter- 'ly; firſt, Sable, on a 'Bend, Or, between two 'Nags heads erazed, Ar- 'gent, three Flowers de 'Lis of the firſt, by the 'Name of *Pepys*; ſe- 'condly, Gules, a Lion 'rampant within a bor- 'dure engrailed, Or, by 'the Name of *Talbot*; 'the third as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt. 'Theſe Coats are thus born by *Samuel Pepys* of 'Brampton in *Huntingtonſhire* Eſq; Secretary of 'the Admiralty to his Majeſty King *Charles* the 'Second; whoſe great Grandfather *John Pepys* 'of *Cottenham* in *Cambridgeſhire*, married *Edith* 'ſole Daughter and Heir of *Edward Talbot* of 'Cottenham aforeſaid Eſq; of the Noble Fa- 'mily of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

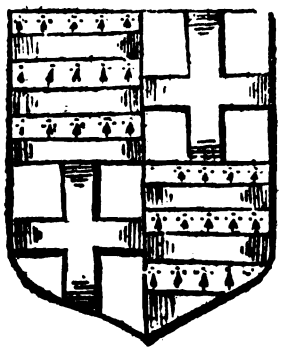


'He beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly; firſt, Or, 'two Cheverons, Gules, 'between ſix Mart- 'lets, Sable; ſecondly, 'Sable, a Bucks head ca- 'boſed, Or; the third as 'the ſecond, the fourth 'as the firſt. This with 'the Arms of *Ulſter*, is 'the Coat-Armour of 'Sir *Thomas Cookes* of 'Norgrave in *Com. Worceſter*, Baronet.

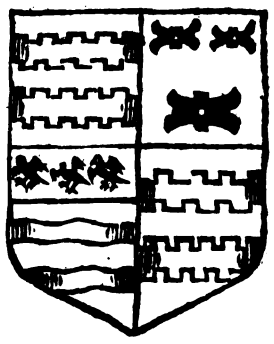


'He beareth quarter- 'ly; firſt, Sable, a Croſs 'engrailed, Argent, on 'the dexter quarter an 'Eſcutcheon of the ſe- 'cond, by the Name of 'Pagitt. Secondly, Pa- 'ly, Gules and Azure, 'three Bucks heads cou- 'ped at the Necks, Or, 'by the Name of *Lewyn*. 'Thirdly, Gules, on a 'Feſs engrailed, Argent, between three Water- 'bougets, Or, as many Croſſes patee, Sable, by 'the Name of *Mercy*. The fourth as the firſt. 'Theſe quarterings are now born by *Juſtinian 'Pagitt* of *Grays-Inn* in *Middleſex* Eſq; *Cuſtos 'Brevium & Recordorum Banco Regis*, upon the 'Death of *Elizabeth* (firſt Wife to the Lord 'Mansfield, and after his deceaſe Wife to *Charles* 'late Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*) Grand- 'child and Heir of *William Lewyn* of *Ottringden* 'in *Kent* Dr. of Laws; and by her Death the 'ſaid *Juſtinian* is Co-heir unto her, by reaſon 'that *James Pagit* Eſq; his Grandfather, mar- 'ried *Katherine* her great Aunt, and Daughter 'of the ſaid Dr. *Lewyn*.

'He



'He beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly; *viz.* Barry 'of ſix Ermyn and Gules, 'by the Name of *Huſſey*; 'ſecondly, Or, a Croſs, 'Vert, alſo by the ſame 'Name and Family. This 'is the Coat-Armour of 'Sir *Thomas Huſſey* of '*Hemington* in *Lincoln-'ſhire*, Baronet. Theſe 'Coats are alſo born by *Thomas Huſſey* of *Wood-'ford* in *Eſſex*, Gent.



'He beareth quarter-'ly; firſt, Argent, two 'Bars crenelle or coun-'ter-embatteled, Gules. 'Secondly, Argent, 3 'Ferdemolins bar-ways, 'Sable. Thirdly, Barry-'wavy of ſix, Argent 'and Azure, on a Chief, 'or, three Swallows vo-'lant, Sable. The fourth 'as the firſt. Theſe Coats are thus born by Sir 'John James of *Wilsborow* in *Kent* Kt. and by '*Roger James* of *Rygate* in *Surrey* Eſq; deſcend-'ed of the ancient and ſpreading Family of the '*James*'s, who tranſplanted themſelves out of '*Cleve* in *Germany* into *England*, about the be-'ginning of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth. 'Of which Family, Mr. *Philpot* in his *Survey of* '*Kent*, *pag.* 140. ſaith, That *Eightam* paſſing 'from Sir *Robert Read* Lord Chief Juſtice of 'the *Common Pleas*, for want of Iſſue-male it 'paſſed away by Sale to *James*, deſcended from '*Jacob van Haſtrecht*, who was anciently ſeated 'in *Cleve*, Anceſtor to *William James* alias *Ha-'ſtrecht* Eſq; thrice Knight of the Shire within 'the ſpace of five Years, who by Paternal deri-'vation is Lord of the Mannor of *Eightam*: He 'alſo ſaith this Family of the *James*'s were ori-'ginally called *Haſtrecht*, as being Lords of a 'Place of that Name near *Gouda*, and were 'branched out from the ancient Family of *Ar-'kell*. Further he ſaith, That *Roger James* Son 'of *Jacob van Haſtrecht*, came out of *Cleve*, '(whither his Anceſtor, a younger Son of the 'Lord of *Haſtrecht*, had been chaſed by one of 'the Lords of *Holland*, for that his Father, who 'was alſo forced to *Drunen* near *Hueſden* by 'that Count, had been an eager Partiſan of his 'Enemy the Biſhop of *Utrecht*) into *England* 'about the beginning of the Reign of King '*Henry* the Eighth, and being after the Belgick 'mode called *Roger Jacobs*, the *Engliſh* contra-'cted it into *James*. And to conclude, he ſaith, 'That by marriage the Family of *Haſtrecht* 'and *Arkell* are allied to the eminent Houſe of '*Waſſenaer*, iſſued out from the ancient Counts 'of *Holland*, as likewiſe to the Family of *Waer-'mont* near *Leyden*, who matched with the Heir 'of *Haſtrecht* of *Drunen*, where this Family for 'many Deſcents had been planted ever ſince 'their firſt expulſion thither by the Earl of *Hol-'land*.

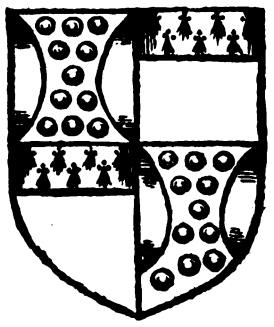


'He beareth quarter-'ly; firſt, Or, a Lion 'paſſant, Sable, in Chief 'three Roman Piles of 'the ſecond, by the 'Name of *Loggan*. Se-'condly, quarterly *per* 'Feſs indented, Or and 'Sable, four Griffons 'heads erazed, counter-'changed, a quartering 'antiently belonging to the Family. Thirdly, 'Azure, a Cheveron between three Kites heads 'erazed, Or, by the Name of *Kite*. The fourth 'as the firſt. Theſe Coats are thus quartered 'by *William Loggan* of *Butler-Marſton* in *War-'wickſhire*, Eſq;



'Here you ſee the 'bearing of Hereditary 'Coat-Armours (both of 'the Father and Mother) 'by the Son; and this 'Coat-Armour muſt be 'blazoned after this man-'ner.

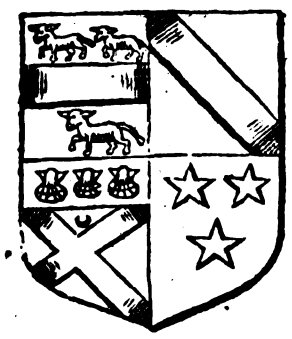
'He beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly as followeth. 'The firſt is Argent, a 'Lion rampant, Ermyns, gorged with a Collar, 'Or, langued and armed, Gules, by the Name 'of *Guillim*. The ſecond is Pale-ways, of ſix, 'Argent, and Sable, on a Bend, Or, three Phe-'ons of the ſecond; the third as the ſecond, the 'fourth as the firſt, by the Name of *Hatheway*. 'And in this manner ſhall you blazon all Coats 'of like bearing, as in Example.



'He beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly; whereof the 'firſt is Sable, Platee, 'two Flaunches, Argent; 'the ſecond is Gules, a 'Chief Ermyn; the third 'as the ſecond, the fourth 'as the firſt. Theſe Coat-'Armours thus marſhal-'led, are born by Sir '*Henry Spelman* Kt. a Man very ſtudious, a fa-'vourer of Learning, and a careful preſerver of 'Antiquities. And ſometimes you ſhall find 'four ſeveral Coats born quarterly, for the rea-'ſon aforeſaid, as in Example.

'He

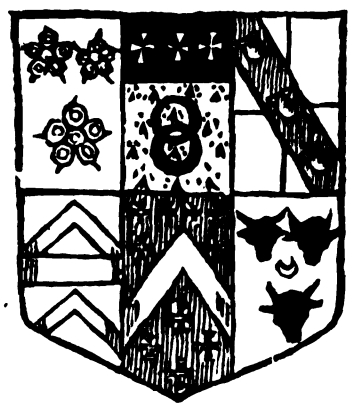
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'He beareth four Coats 'quarterly; whereof the 'firſt is Sable, a Feſs, Or, 'between three Aſſes paſ-'ſant, Argent, by the 'Name of *Aſcough*. The 'ſecond is Or, a Bend, 'Azure, by the Name of '*Cathrope*. The third is 'Argent, a Saltire, Gules, 'on a Chief of the ſecond, three Eſcallops of 'the firſt, a Creſcent for a difference, by the 'Name of *Talboys*. The fourth is Gules, three 'Mullets, Argent, by the Name of *Hanſard*. 'Theſe Coat-Armours thus marſhalled, did 'belong unto Sir *Edward Aſcough* of the Coun-'ty of *Lincoln*, Kt.



'He beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly; firſt, Sable, 'a Lion paſſant, Ar-'gent, by the Name of '*Taylor*; ſecondly, Sa-'ble, a Cheveron, Er-'myn, between three 'Rams heads erazed, 'Argent, armed, Or, 'by the Name of *Ram-'ſey*; the third as the 'ſecond, the fourth as 'the firſt. Theſe Coats are born by *Thomas* '*Taylor* of *Bradley* in *Hantſhire* Eſq; Son of *Tho-'mas*, and he of *John* of *Rodmorton* in *Gloceſter-'ſhire*, by the Siſter and ſole Heir of Sir *Thomas* '*Ramſey* Kt. ſometime Lord Mayor of *London*; 'which *John* was deſcended from *Carliſle* in '*Cumberland*.



'He beareth ſix 'Coats quarterly; 'firſt, Argent, three 'Cinquefoils, Gules, 'each charged with 'five Annulets, Or, by 'the Name of *South-'well*. Secondly, Er-'myn, two Annulets 'linked together, Sa-'ble, on a Chief of 'the ſecond, three 'Croſſes Pattee, Argent, by the Name of *Wit-'chingham*. Thirdly, quarterly Or and Azure, 'over all on a Bend, Gules, three Eſcallop-ſhells, 'Argent, by the Name of *Falſtofe*. Fourthly, 'Azure, a Feſs between two Cheverons, Ar-'gent, by the Name of *Tendering*. Fifthly, 'Gules, a Cheveron between ten croſs Croſlets, 'Or, by the Name of *Holbroake*. Sixthly, Or, 'three Bulls heads caboſed, Sable, by the Name 'of *Gore*. Theſe Coats are thus born by Sir '*Robert Southwell* Kt. one of the Clerks attend-'ing his Majeſty in his moſt Honourable Privy 'Council, deſcended from the Family of the '*Southwells*, anciently of *Southwell* in *Notting-'hamſhire*, afterwards of *Woodriſing* in *Norfolk*, 'and now of *Kingſale* in the Kingdom of *Ire-'land*.

'This form of bearing of divers Coats mar-'ſhalled together in one Eſcutcheon impaled, as 'aforeſaid, was in uſe near hand within a thou-'ſand Years ſince within the Realm of *France*, 'as appeareth by *Frances de Roſiers, lib. Stemma-'tum Lotharingiæ*; where amongſt many Tran-'ſcripts of Kings Charters made to Religious 'Houſes, under their Seals of Arms, he menti-'oneth one made by *Dagobert* King of *France*, to '*Modoaldus* Archbiſhop of *Trevers*, for the Cell 'of St. *Maurice* of *Toledo* in *Spain*; which Char-'ter was ſealed with three Seals: His words 'are theſe, *Hoc diploma tribus ſigillis firmatum 'eſt, primo aureo Dagoberti*, which was (as he 'had formerly deſcribed it) *habens inſculptum ſcu-'tum liliis plenum, ſecundo cereo Cuniberti, tertio 'etiam cereo Clodulphi; in quo eſt ſcutum parti-'tum impreſſum, prior pars decorata cruce, ac Eſ-'carbocle, ſeu Carbunculo; altera faſcia: Dat. Cal. 'Maij, Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis, 622.*

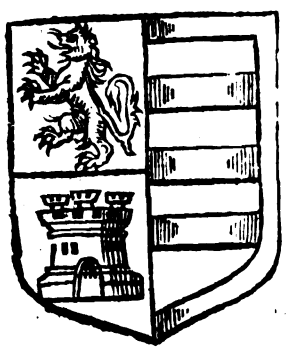
'Concerning the orderly bearing of ſuch 'Coat-Armours Paleways in one Eſcutcheon, 'note that *Gerard Leigh*, making mention of 'the marſhalling of divers *Femmes* with one '*Baron*, ſaith, *If a Man do marry two Wives, 'they ſhall be both placed on the left ſide in the 'ſame Eſcutcheon with him, as parted per Pale. The 'firſt Wives Coat ſhall ſtand on the Chief part, 'and the ſecond on the Baſe. Or, he may ſet them 'both in Pale with his own, the firſt Wives Coat 'next to himſelf, and his ſecond uttermoſt. And 'if he have three Wives, then the two firſt matches 'ſhall ſtand on the Chief part, and the third ſhall 'have the whole Baſe. And if he have a fourth 'Wife, ſhe muſt participate the one half of the 'Baſe with the third Wife; and ſo will they ſeem 'to be ſo many Coats quartered.* But here you 'muſt obſerve, that thoſe forms of Impalings 'are meant of Hereditary Coats, whereby the 'Husband ſtood in expectancy of advancing 'his Family, through the poſſibility of receiv-'ing Iſſue, that ſo thoſe Hereditary Poſſeſſions 'of his Wife might be united to his own Pa-'trimony.

'It was an ancient way of impaling to take 'half the Husbands Coat, and with that to joyn 'as much of the Wives, as appeareth in an old 'Roll, wherein three Lions, being the Arms 'of *England*, are dimidiated and impaled with 'half the Pales of *Arragon*. The like hath 'alſo been practiſed with quartered Coats, 'by leaving out half of them, as in Exam-'ple.

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'*Dering* having married the Daughter and 'Heir of *Haut* their Grand-child, leaving out the 'left half of his Shield, did in that place impale 'his Wives Arms, where 'of are many Examples. 'This being of the Age 'of *Henry* the Seventh's 'Time, is both carved on 'Monuments and coloured in Glass, and is in 'this manner blazoned: He beareth *per* Pale, '*Baron* and *Femme*; the first of two Coats *per* 'Fess, Or, a Saltire, Sable, by the Name of *Der-*'*ing*. The second, Or, a Cross engrailed, Gules, 'differenced with a Crescent, Argent, by the 'Name of *Haute*, matched with Azure, a Lion 'rampant, Or, crowned Argent, by the Name 'of *Darell*. This was thus born by *John Dering* 'of *Surenden Dering* in the County of *Kent* Esq; 'whose Grandmother was the Coheir of *Haute*, 'and his Wife the Sister of Sir *John Darell* of 'Calehill in the said County Kt. The Heir 'of which Family and Mannor of *Surenden* '*Dering* is at present that excellent accomplish-'ed Gentleman Sir *Edward Dering* Baronet, 'from whose modesty (though he be the exact 'Patern of vertuous Qualities for the Gentry 'of this Kingdom to admire and imitate) I am 'to fear a check for this too brief Eulogie. 'From the other Coheir of the said *Haute* is 'descended by *Godwell*, Sir *Thomas Roe* Knight, 'whose Deserts in Publick Service hath made 'him famous. From the aforesaid Sir *John* 'Darell of the ancient Family of *Sezay* in *York-*'*shire*, did descend Sir *Robert Darell* of *Calehill* 'Kt. who by *Jane* Daughter and Coheir of '*Christopher Tolderby* Esq; left Issue four Sons, 'the eldest of which was Sir *John Darell*, who 'married *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *Edward*, 'and Sister to the aboveSaid Sir *Edward Der-*'*ing*.



'He beareth *per* Pale, '*Baron* and *Femme*; the 'first of the two Coats, 'Luna, a Lion rampant, 'Saturn, as King of *Leons*. 'The second, Mars, a Ca-'stle, Sol, as King of *Ca-*'*stile*, impaled with Luna, 'three Bars, Jupiter, a 'Bordure, Mars, being 'the Arms of the Earl of '*Pontife*, whose Daughter the King of *Leons* 'and *Castile* married.



'Thus also the Arms 'of *France* and *England* 'are impaled for the 'French King *Lewis* the 'Twelfth, and *Mary* his 'Wife, Sister to our King '*Henry* the Eighth, as is 'apparent by Escutcheons 'in colours of the same 'Age whilst they lived.

'And for the Antiquity of bearing divers 'Coats quartered in one Escutcheon, the same 'Author *Francis de Rosiers*, reciteth a Charter 'of *Renate* King of *Angiers*, *Sicily*, and *Jerusa-*'*lem*, &c. concerning his receiving of the Bre-'thren of the Monastery named *Belprey*, into his 'protection, *Actum Nanceij*, *Anno* 1435. adding 'in the end thereof these Words, *Arma Arrago-*'*niæ*, *Siciliæ*, *Hierusalem*, *Andes*. Whereby (if 'I mistake him not) he giveth us to understand 'that his Seal of Arms did comprehend all these 'Coats born together quarterly in one Escutche-'on; because he holdeth the same form of de-'scription of Seals of that kind throughout all 'his Collection of Charters.

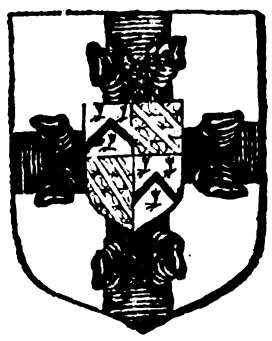
'As touching this quarterly bearing of many 'Coats pertaining to sundry Families together 'in one Escutcheon, *William Wicley* doth utterly 'mislike it, holding the same to be better fitting 'a Pedigree to be locked up in a Chest, as an 'evidence serving for a Probation of the Alli-'ances of Families, or Inducements to title of 'Lands, rather than multitudes of them should 'be heaped together in or upon any thing or-'dained for Military use: For Banners, Stan-'dards, and other like Martial Ensigns, were 'ordained for no other use, but for a Com-'mander to lead or be known by in the Field; 'to which purpose these marks should be made 'apparent and easie to be discerned, which can-'not be where many Coats are thronged toge-'ther, and so become unfit to the Field, and 'therefore to be abolished of Commanders.

'Only he holdeth it expedient, that a Prince 'or Noble-man, having title to some Countrey, 'for the obtaining whereof he is inforced to 'make War, should shew forth his Standard of 'the Arms of that Countrey quartered with 'his own, amongst those People, which in 'Right and Conscience do owe him Obedience; 'that they may be thereby induced the sooner 'to submit themselves to him as to their true 'and lawful Sovereign or Lord. So did *Edward* 'the third, King of *England*, when he set on 'foot his title to the Kingdom of *France*, shew-'ing forth the Arms of *France* quartered in his 'Royal Banner with the Arms of *England*. But 'for such Persons as are but Commanders un-'der them, it is very absurd, since thereof ensue 'oftentimes many dangerous errors; *Et irrecu-*'*perabilis est error qui violentiâ Martis committi-*'*tur*. Having before made mention of an In-'escutcheon, and of the bearing of the Arms of

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'the *Femme* by the *Baron* after Iſſue received by her, ſhe being an Inheritrix, I will now here give you an Example, as well to ſhew the occaſion of ſuch bearing, as alſo the manner and ſituation thereof.



'The Field is Pearl, a Croſs raguled and trunked, Diamond, the Paternal Coat of the Lord *Sands*, thereon an Ineſcutcheon of two Coats born quarterly; the firſt is Pearl, a Cheveron between three Eagles legs erazed *à laquiſe*, Diamond. The ſecond, Very, three Bends, Ruby, both which are born by the Name of *Bray*. This Coat-Armour thus marſhalled, was born by *William* Lord *Sands* that was Lord Chamberlain to King *Henry* the Eighth (by whom he was advanced to that Dignity) and took to Wife *Margaret Bray*, Daughter and Heir of *John Bray*, and alſo Niece and Heir to *Reginald Bray* a famous Banneret. This *William* Lord *Sands*, was Father to *Thomas* Lord *Sands*, and Grandfather to *William* Baron *Sands*; and having Iſſue by the ſaid *Margaret*, did thereupon aſſume the bearing of her Arms upon his own in an Ineſcutcheon on this manner, which he could not have done unleſs ſhe had been an Heir, for otherwiſe he muſt have born the ſame ſtill impaled, and not otherwiſe, notwithſtanding the Iſſue received by her. Some other Examples of which kind of bearings are demonſtrated unto you in theſe next Eſcutcheons.



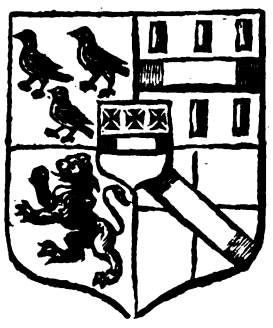
'He beareth Azure, flory, a Lion rampant guardant, Argent, by the Name of *Holland*, and with the Arms of *Ulſter* is the Coat-Armour of Sir *John Holland* of *Quidenham* in *Norfolk* Baronet, deſcended from the *Hollands* of the ancient Houſe of *Denton* in *Lancaſhire*. The Ineſcutcheon of Pretence is Gules, two Barrs Ermyn, on a Canton, Sable, a Ferdemoline, Argent, by the Name of *Panton*, and is thus born by him in right of his Lady *Alathea*, Daughter and Coheir of *John Panton* of *Bruinſhop* in *Denbighſhire* Eſq; who was Dowager of the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Sandys* of the *Vine* in *Hantſhire*, deceaſed.



'He beareth Argent, three Maſcles, Sable, on a Chief of the ſecond, as many Lions rampant of the firſt, by the Name of *Hanſon*. The Ineſcutcheon of Pretence, *viz.* a Lion paſſant in Chief, and three Daggers in Baſe with their Pomels conjoyned, and their Points extended to the corners of the Eſcutcheon, is the Arms of *Norton*, and is thus born by *Francis Hanſon* of *Abingdon* in *Berkſhire* Eſq; who is now married to *Prudence*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Thomas Norton* of *Coventrey* in *Warwickſhire* Baronet.



'He beareth 2 Coats quarterly, with an Ineſcutcheon of Pretence, *viz.* the firſt *per* Bend Nebule, Or and Sable, a Lion rampant counterchanged, by the Name of *Sympſon*. The ſecond, Argent, a Feſs, Gules, between ſix Sparhawks, Sable, by the Name of *Oneſlow*. The third as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt. The Ineſcutcheon of Pretence, Azure, a Pile, Ermyn, by the Name of *Wyche*: This is the Bearing of Dr. *John Sympſon*, Son of Mr. *John Sympſon* of *Polton* in *Bedfordſhire*, by *Martha* Daughter and Heir of *George Oneſlow* in *Shropſhire*; he married *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir of *Richard Wyche*, eldeſt Brother of Sir *Peter Wyche*.



'He beareth four Coats quarterly, with an Ineſcutcheon of Pretence, *viz.* the firſt is Argent, three Corniſh Choughs, proper, by the Name of *Penneſton*. The ſecond is, Gules, a Feſs between ſix Billets, Or, by the Name of *Beauchampe* of *Holt*. The third is Gules, a Lion rampant, Argent, differenced with a Creſcent, by the Name of *Mowbray*. The fourth is quarterly, Or and Gules, a Bend of the ſecond, by the Name of *Beauchampe* Baron of *Bedford*. The Ineſcutcheon is Argent, a Feſs, Gules, in Chief three Croſſes botony of the ſecond, by the Name of *Watſon*, all which, amongſt many other quarterings, appertained to Sir *Thomas Penneſton* of *Halſted* in *Kent* Kt. and Baronet, deceaſed, whoſe Wife *Elizabeth* was Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir *Thomas Watſon* Kt. (Relict of Sir *William Pope* Kt. eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Downe*,) by whom he the ſaid Sir *Thomas Penneſton* hath Iſſue, by reaſon whereof he beareth her Coat-Armour in the Ineſcutcheon: I have omitted

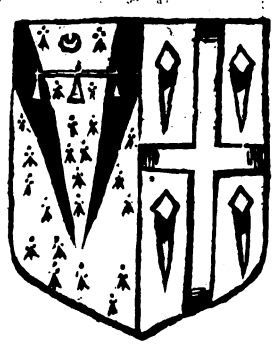
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'to blazon his Baronets mark, becauſe it is not 'cut in the Eſcutcheon.

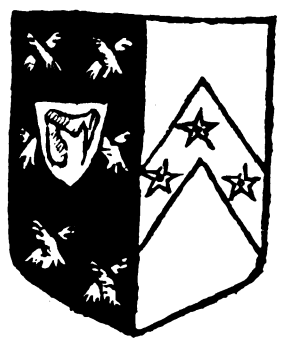
'As for antiquity of bearing of Ineſcutcheons, 'I find them very anciently uſed a long time by 'the Emperours of *Germany*; for they always 'placed an Ineſcutcheon of their Paternal Coat 'on the breaſt of the Imperial Eagle. And 'alſo divers noble and worthy Families of this 'Land, uſed the like Bearing in the ſeveral 'Reigns of ſundry of our Kings, *viz.* in the 'time of *Richard* the Second, *Simon Burley* bare 'in an Ineſcutcheon the Arms of *Huſly*. In the 'time of *Henry* the Fifth, *Richard Beauchampe* 'the great Earl of *Warwick*, bare the Arms of '*Spenſer* and *Clare* quarterly in an Ineſcutcheon 'over his own Paternal Coat-Armour, and ma-'ny other in like ſort.

'Concerning the Bearing of the Wives Coat-'Armour by the Husband impaled, or other-'wiſe, there are ſome that do boldly affirm, 'That it is not permitted by Law, but only to-'lerated through Cuſtom; and do (with *Chaſ-'ſanæus*) alledge for Proof thereof, *Quod Arma 'non tranſeunt ad cognatos & affines, quia cognati 'deſcendentes ex fœmina non ſunt de familia:* be-'cauſe by Reaſon of her Marriage ſhe renounc-'eth the Name of the Family whereof ſhe is 'deſcended, and aſſumeth the Name of her Hus-'band's Family, as we formerly ſhewed, where 'we intreated of Differences which are not per-'mitted to the Females. And an eſpecial Rea-'ſon thereof may be this, *Quia Agnationis dig-'nitas ſemper debet eſſe ſalva*; the Agnation '(which is of the Father's ſide) muſt be pre-'ſerved entire, and therefore the Honour or 'Arms of it not to be carried into another 'Family.

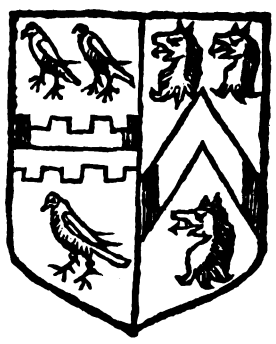
'Now becauſe ſome miſunderſtanding the 'Rule given in the ſixth Chapter of the firſt 'Section, where it is ſaid, *That to Daughter ne-'ver were any differences allowed*, do hold, that 'the Husband in the impaling of his Wives 'Coat-Armour with his own, may omit ſuch 'difference as her Father (admitting him to be 'a younger Brother, or deſcended of a younger 'Brother) bore to diſtinguiſh him from the 'elder Brother; I think it not amiſs here to 'obſerve unto the young Student in Armory, 'that every Gentleman of Coat-Armour which 'marrieth a Gentlewoman whoſe Father did 'bear any difference in his Coat, ought in the 'impalement of his Wives Arms to retain the 'ſame difference which her Father bore, as in 'theſe Examples.



'He beareth *Baron* and '*Femme* two Coats impal-'ed; firſt, Ermyn, two 'Piles in point, Sable, 'by the Name of *Holles*. 'The ſecond, a 'Croſs between 4. Nails, 'by the Name of '*Pile*, and is the Coat-'Armour of the Honou-'rable Sir *Francis Holles* of '*Wynterborne* St. *Martyn* in *Dorſetſhire* Baronet, 'only Son and Heir apparent of the Right Ho-'nourable *Denzel* Baron *Holles* of *Iſield*, whoſe 'preſent Baronetteſs is *Anne Pile*, the eldeſt 'Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Francis Pile* the 'ſecond of that Name of *Compton-Beauchampe* 'in *Berkſhire* Baronet.



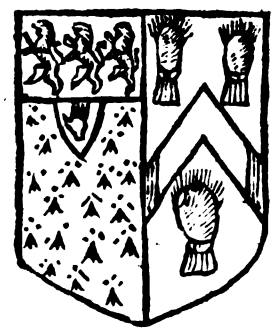
'He beareth *Baron* '*Femme*, two Coats 'impaled; firſt, Sable, a 'Maunch, Argent, with-'in a Bordure, Or, an 'Orle of Lions paws in 'Saltire, Gules, by the 'Name of *Wharton*, and 'is the Paternal Coat-'Armour of the Right 'Honourable *Philip* Lord '*Wharton*, Baron *Wharton* of *Wharton* in *Weſt-'moreland*. The ſecond, on a Cheve-'ron three Mullets by the Name 'of *Carr*, and is ſo born by his Lordſhip in 'right of his Lady *Anne*, Daughter of *William 'Carr* of *Fernihaſt* in the Kingdom of *Scotland* 'Eſq; who was one of the Gentlemen of the 'Bed-chamber to King *James*. By which ſaid 'Lady his Lordſhip hath Iſſue *William Wharton* 'Eſq; his fourth Son; and three others by his 'former Lady.



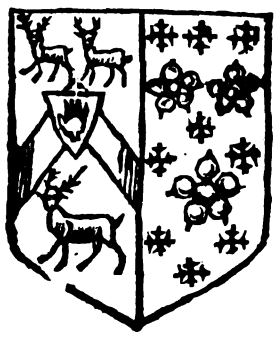
'He beareth *Baron* '*Femme*; the firſt '*per* Feſs, Argent and Sa-'ble, a Feſs counter-im-'battelled between three 'Falcons counter-chang-'ed, belled and jeſſed, 'Or, by the Name of '*Thompſon*; impaled with 'Argent, a Cheveron be-'tween three Wolves 'heads erazed, Gules, by the Name of *Lovel*. 'Theſe Coats are thus born by Sir *Henry Thomp-'ſon* of *Marſton* within the County of the City 'of *York* Kt. who married *Suſanna* Daughter 'of *Thomas Lovel* of *Skelton* in the North-Rid-'ing of *Yorkſhire*.

'He

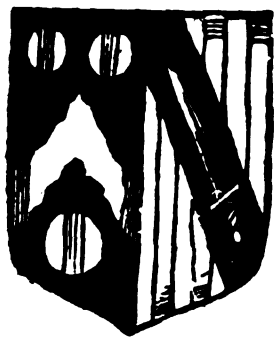
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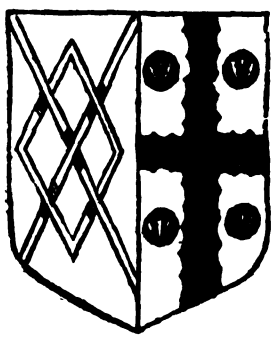
'He beareth *Baron* and 'Femme; the firſt Ermyn, 'on a Chief, Azure, three 'Lions rampant, Or, by 'the Name of *Aucher*; 'impaled with Azure, a 'Cheveron between three 'Garbs, Or, by the Name 'of *Hatton*, and is thus 'born by Sir *Anthony Au-* 'cher of *Biſhopsbourn* in *Kent* Knight and Ba- 'ronet, now married to one of the Daughters 'of Sir *Robert Hatton* deceaſed, one of the 'Chamberlains of his Majeſties *Exchequer*.



'He beareth *Baron* and 'Femme; the firſt, Vert, a 'Cheveron between three 'Bucks ſtanding at gaze, 'Or, by the Name of 'Robinſon; impaled with 'Azure, cruſily three Cin- 'quefoils, Argent, by the 'Name of *Darcy*. Theſe 'Coats are thus born by 'Sir *Medcalf Robinſon* of *Newby* in the North- 'Riding of *Yorkſhire* Baronet, married to *Mar-* 'garet Daughter of Sir *William Darcy* of *Witton-* 'Caſtle in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*.

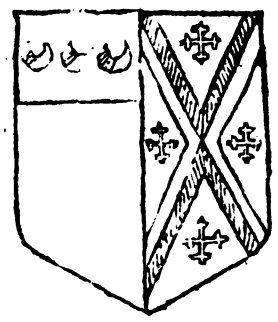


'He beareth *Baron* and 'Femme two Coats impal- 'ed; the firſt, Sable, a 'Cheveron engrailed be- 'tween three Plates, each 'charged with a Pale, 'Gules, by the Name of 'Dockwray. The ſecond 'Paly of ſix Argent and 'Azure on a Bend, Sable, 'a Sword of the firſt, by the Name of *Sander-* 'ſon. Theſe Coats thus marſhalled are born 'by *Joſias Dockwray* Doctor of the Civil Law 'in both Univerſities of this Realm, who now 'reſideth at *Nuburne* in *Northumberland*, being 'Vicar thereof, where he hath built at his 'own coſt a new Vicarage-houſe.

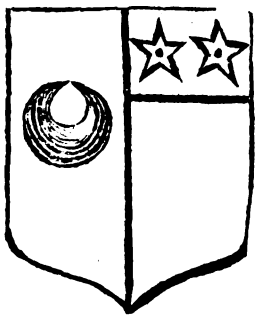


'This Eſcutcheon is par- 'ted *per* Pale *Baron* and 'Femme. The *Baron's* 'Arms are Gules, a Fret, 'Argent, which belong 'unto the ancient Fami- 'ly of the *Flemings*, and 'which are now enjoyed 'by *Daniel Fleming* of 'Rydal-hall in the County 'of *Weſtmoreland* Eſq; 'who quarters the Arms of *Urſwick*, *Lancaſter*, 'Hodleſton, *Millum*, *Boyvill*, *Fenwick*, *Stappleton*, 'Falconbridge, *Fitz-Alan*, *Maltravers*, *Ingham*, *De* 'la Pool, and *Chaucer*. He is deſcended from '(being next Heir-male of) *Michael le Fleming* 'of *Gleaſton-Caſtle* in *Aldingham* within the 'County of *Lancaſter*, and of *Caernarvon-Caſtle* 'in *Beckermet* within the County of *Cumber-* 'land; who being an active young Man, and 'related unto *Baldwine* Earl of *Flanders*, was 'ſent over by him with Forces to aid King *Wil-* 'liam the Conqueror his Son in Law, and was 'afterwards ſent Northward with divers of his 'Country-men, to oppoſe the *Scots*; and a Co- 'lony of *Flemings* was placed at *Carliſle* by King 'William *Rufus* ſoon after he had repaired the 'ſame, and built the Caſtle there. This *Mi-* 'chael, for his good Service, had a very fair 'Eſtate given him in the ſaid Counties; part of 'which ſtill continues in his Family and Sir- 'name: And as he was called *Fleming* from 'Flanders his Native Countrey; ſo was *Mitchel-* 'Land (or *Michael-Land*) in *Lancaſhire* denomi- 'nated from him. He and his Poſterity had 'commonly in Records and Writings *Le* pre- 'fixed to their Sirname, until King *Edward* the 'Fourth's time. This *Michael* placed Sir *Wil-* 'liam le Fleming Kt. his eldeſt Son, at *Alding-* 'ham aforeſaid (to help to defend that Shore 'againſt the King's Enemies) whoſe Eſtate 'not long after did go with a Daughter to the 'Cansfields, and from them in like manner to 'the *Harringtons*; and Sir *Richard le Fleming* 'Kt. his ſecond Son, he ſeated at *Beckermet* 'aforeſaid, who had that Mannor (with other 'Lands) given him, and whoſe Iſſue-Male doth 'ſtill enjoy the ſame. From this Stem (its ſaid) 'the Earls of *Wigton* in *Scotland*, and Barons of 'Slane in *Ireland*, are branched forth. And al- 'though King *Henry* the Firſt ſent moſt of the 'Flemings then in *England* unto *Roſs*, a Coun- 'trey in *Wales*; yet he permitted the ſaid *Mi-* 'chael and his Children to remain in *Lancaſhire* 'and *Cumberland*, when many other of his Mo- 'thers kindred were removed. The *Femme's* 'Arms are Argent, a Croſs engrailed, Sable, 'between four Ogreſſes, charged with as many 'Pheons of the firſt; which Arms the ſaid *Da-* 'niel Fleming doth impale, having married *Bar-* 'bara the eldeſt Daughter of Sir *Henry Fletcher* 'of *Hutton* in the Foreſt within the County of 'Cumberland Baronet, who being a Colonel for 'the late King, engaged ſo heartily and vali- 'antly in his Service, as he raiſed a Regiment 'of Foot for his Majeſty, he aſſiſted in the De- 'fence of the City of *Carliſle*, during all the 'time of that memorable Siege; and he was af- 'terwards ſlain (with many other Noble and 'Loyal Perſons on the King's ſide) in the Fight 'at *Routon-Heath*, within two Miles of the 'City of *Cheſter*, the 24*th* Day of *Septemb. Anno* 'Dom. 1645.

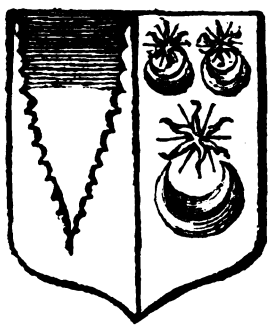
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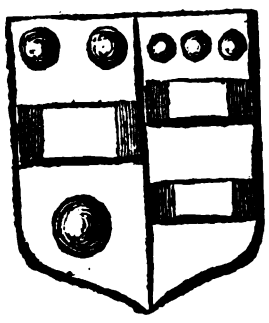
'He beareth *Baron* and 'Femme; the firſt, Argent, 'on a Chief, Vert, three 'Creſcents of the Field, 'by the Name of *Sympſon*. 'The ſecond is Gyron-'ny of four, Argent and 'Gules, a Saltire between 'four croſs Croſlets, all 'counter-changed, by the 'Name of *Twiſden*; and is thus born by Sir 'John Sympſon of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, Kt. 'one of his Majeſties Serjeants at Law, deſcend-'ed from the ancient Family of the *Sympſons* 'in the North of *England*; now married to 'Jane, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *Thomas Twiſden* 'of *Eaſt-Malling* in *Kent* Knight and Baronet, 'one of the Juſtices of his Majeſties Court of 'Kings-Bench.



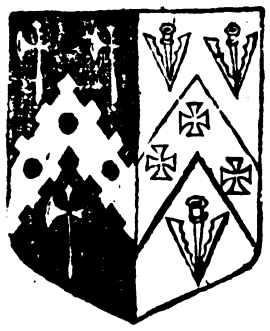
'He beareth *Baron* and 'Femme, two Coats impal-'ed; firſt, Azure, a Cre-'ſcent, Argent, by the 'Name of *Lucie*; impaled 'with Argent, on a Chief, 'Gules, two Mullets, Or, 'by the Name of *St. John*. 'Theſe Coats are thus born 'by *Jacob Lucie* of the City 'of *London* Eſq; now married to *Mary* Daugh-'ter of *John St. John* of *Coldoverton* in the Coun-'ty of *Leiceſter* Eſq;



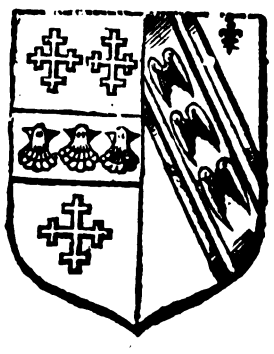
'He beareth *per* Pale 'Baron and Femme; 'firſt, Or, a Pile en-'grailed, Sable, by the 'name of *Waterhouſe*; 'impaled with Or, 3 'Stars iſſuant from 'as many Creſcents, 'Gules, by the name 'of *Bateman*. Theſe 'Coats are thus born 'by *Edward Waterhouſe* 'of *Greenford* in *Middleſex* Eſq; who married 'Elizabeth Daughter of *Richard Bateman*, eldeſt 'Son of *Robert Bateman* Eſq; Chamberlain of 'London.



'He beareth *per* Pale *Ba-'ron* and *Femme*; firſt, Gules, 'a Feſs, Argent, between 'three Plates, by the name 'of *Minors*; impaled with 'Or, two Barrs, Gules, in 'Chief three Torteuxes, by 'the name of *Wake*; and is 'thus born by *Richard Mi-'nors* of *London* Merchant, 'who married *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *John* 'Wake of *Clevedon* in *Somerſetſhire* Baronet.

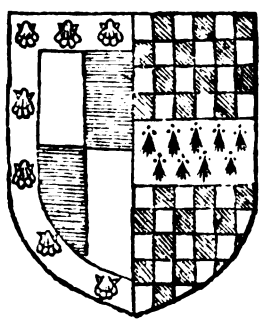


'He beareth *Baron* and 'Femme; firſt, Sable, on 'a Cheveron embattled, 'Or, between three Pole-'Axes, Argent, as many 'Pellets, by the name of 'Fryth; impaled with A-'zure, on a Cheveron, 'Argent, between three 'Pheons, Or, as many 'Croſſes formy, Gules, 'by the name of *Wightwick*, in right of his 'Wife *Elizabeth*, only Daughter of *Francis* 'Wightwick in *Com. prædict.* Eſq; Theſe Coats 'are thus born by *Rowland Fryth* of *Thornes* in 'Staffordſhire Gent.



'This Eſcutcheon is par-'ted *per* Pale *Baron* and 'Femme. The firſt is Or, 'on a Feſs between three 'croſs Croſlets, Sable, as 'many Eſcollopſhells of 'the firſt, by the name of 'Huggen. The ſecond is 'Argent on a Bend, Gules, 'between two Cotizes, 'Sable, three pair of wings joyned in lewer as 'the firſt, in Chief a *Flower de Lis*, for a diffe-'rence by the name of *Wingfield*. The Hus-'band's name, whoſe Arms are here demon-'ſtrated, was *Alexander Huggen*, who took to 'Wife *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Humphrey Wing-'field* of *Brantham* in *Suffolk* Eſq; and of *Eli-'zabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Sir 'Thomas Nevill Kt. younger Son of *Richard* 'Nevill Lord *Latimer*; which *Humphrey Wing-'field* being deſcended of Sir *Humphrey Wing-'field* Kt. a younger Brother of the ancient 'Family of the *Wingfields* of *Letheringham* in 'the ſaid County, bore his Coat-Armour ſo 'differenced with the *Flower de Lis*.

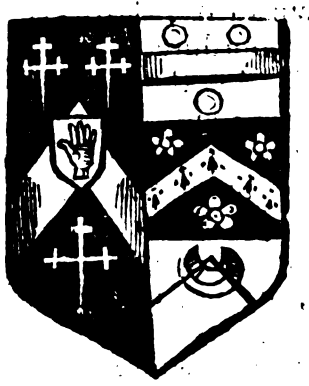
'But now to return to marſhalling: If a 'Coat-Armour that is bordured be born ſole 'of it ſelf, then ſhall the bordure inviron the 'Coat round; but if ſuch a Coat be marſhal-'led Pale-ways with another, as a Marriage, 'then muſt that part of the bordure which re-'ſpecteth the Coat annexed, give place there-'unto, whether the Coat bordured be mar-'ſhalled on the dexter part of the Eſcutcheon, 'or the ſiniſter, as in Example.



'This Eſcutcheon is 'parted *per* Pale, *Baron* 'and *Femme*. The firſt is 'quarterly, Or, and Gules, 'a bordure, Sable, charg-'ed with Eſcallopſhells, 'Argent, by the name of 'Henningham. The ſe-'cond, Checky, Or and 'Azure, a Feſs, Ermyn, 'by the name of *Calthrop*. Here you ſee that 'part

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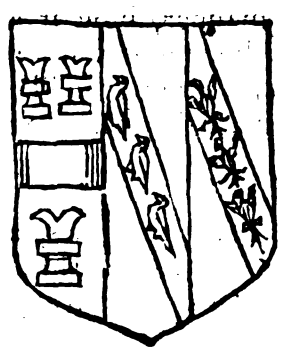
'part of the bordure exempted that is next to 'the impaled Coat; ſo ſhould it alſo have been 'if the ſame had been marſhalled on the ſini-'ſter ſide.



'He beareth *per* Pale 'Baron and *Femme*; the 'firſt, Sable, a Cheveron, 'Argent, between three 'croſs Croſlets fitchee, 'Or, by the name of 'Strut. In the ſecond 'place or ſide, 3 Coats 'barr-ways; the firſt, Ar-'gent, a Feſs, Vert, be-'tween three Torteuxes, 'by the name of *Staneſ-'more*. Secondly, Sable, a Cheveron between 'three Cinquefoils, Ermyn, by the name of 'Woodhouſe. Thirdly, *per* Cheveron, Argent 'and Gules, a Creſcent counter-changed, by 'the name of *Chapman*. Theſe Coats are thus 'born by Sir *Deuner Strut* of *Little-Warley* in 'Eſſex Baronet, who firſt married *Dorothy* 'Daughter of *Francis Staneſmore* of *Frowieſworth* 'in *Leiceſterſhire* Eſq; Secondly, *Elizabeth* 'Daughter of Sir *Thomas Woodhouſe* of *Kimber-'ley* in *Norfolk* Knight and Baronet; and third-'ly, *Mary* Daughter of *Thomas Chapman* of *Lon-'don*.



'He beareth *Baron* im-'paled between his *Fem-'mes* or Wives. The 'firſt, Argent, a Lion 'rampant, Gules, within 'a Bordure, Sable, on a 'Canton, Azure, a Harp 'Or, crowned, proper, 'by the name of *Lane*. 'On the dexter ſide, 'Gules, on a Bend, Or, 'three Martlets, Sable, by the name of *Braba-'zon*. And on the ſiniſter, quarterly, Or and 'Gules, a Bend Verrey, by the name of *Sack-'ville*. Theſe Coats with the Arms of *Ulſter*, 'are born by the Right Honourable Sir *George* '*Lane* of *Tulske* in the County of *Roſcomon* in '*Ireland* Knight and Baronet, principal Secre-'tary of State, and Privy Councellor to his Ma-'jeſty King *Charles* the Second in the Kingdom 'of *Ireland*. He was firſt married to *Dorcas* 'Daughter of Sir *Anthony Brabazon* Kt. third 'Son of *Edward* Lord *Brabazon* Baron of *Ather-'dee*, and Brother to the Right Honourable '*William* Earl of *Meath*; and now married to 'the Lady *Francis Sackvile*, fifth Daughter (but 'ſecond now living) to the Right Honourable '*Richard* Earl of *Dorſet*.



'He beareth *Baron* im-'paled between his Wives. 'The firſt, Gules, on a 'Bend, Or, three Mart-'lets, Sable, by the name 'of *Collins*. On the dex-'ter ſide, Azure, a Feſs, 'between 3 Cheſrooks, 'Or, by the name of *Bo-'denham*. On the ſiniſter, 'Argent, on a Bend, Gules, three Eaglets diſ-'played, Or, by the name of *Abington*. Theſe 'Coats are thus born by *Samuel Collins* Dr. in 'Phyſick, late Fellow of *Trinity College* in '*Cambridge*, only Son of *John Collins*, late Par-'ſon of *Retherfield* in *Suſſex*, deſcended from 'the ancient Family of the *Collins* of the Coun-'ties of *Somerſet* and *Devon*. Firſt married to 'Anne eldeſt Daughter of *John Bodenham* Eſq; 'deſcended from the ancient Family of the *Bo-'denhams* of *Wiltſhire* and *Herefordſhire*, by 'whom he hath Iſſue *Martha*, and is now mar-'ried to Dame *Katherine*, Counteſs Dowager 'of *Carnwath* in *Scotland*, Daughter of *John* '*Abington* of *Dowdeſwell* in *Gloceſterſhire* Eſq; 'deſcended from the ancient Family of the '*Abingtons* of *Gloceſterſhire*, by whom he hath 'two Daughters now living, *viz. Anne* and *Eli-'zabeth*.

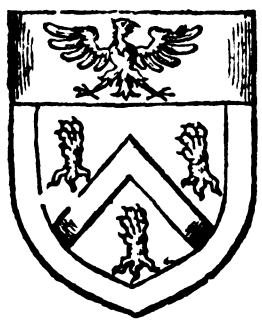


'He bears a Baron or 'Man impaled, or in 'Pale, between his 7 'Femmes or Wives, four 'on the dexter ſide, and 'three on the ſiniſter, 'all barr-ways. And 'firſt in the middle, Sa-'ble, Semy de Cinque-'foils, a Lion rampant, 'Argent, by the name 'of *Clifton*. Then in the chief dexter, Ruby, 'a Chevron between three Croſſes botony, To-'paz, being the Coat of the Lady *Penelope Rich*, 'firſt Wife of the ſaid Sir *Gervas*, Daughter of 'the Right Honourable Earl of *Warwick*. Se-'condly, on the ſame ſide checky, Topaz and 'Saphire, a Feſs, Ruby, being the Coat of the 'Lady *Francis Clifford* Daughter of the Right 'Honourable *Francis* Earl of *Cumberland*, ſecond 'Wife of the ſaid Sir *Gervas*. Thirdly, *per* Pale, 'Azure, and Argent, a Griffon paſſant, counter-'changed, by the name of *Egioke*, third Wife. 'Fourthly, in the baſe dexter, Gules, three Che-'verons, Argent, by the name of *Meek*, fourth 'Wife. Fifthly, in the Chief ſiniſter, Argent, 'two Barrs, Gules, in Chief, a Mullet, Sable, by 'the name of *South*, fifth Wife. Sixthly, Ar-'gent, on a Cheveron, Sable, three Caterfoils, 'Or, by the name of *Eyre*, being ſixth Wife. 'Seventhly, Pearl, a Manch, Diamond, which 'is the Coat of the Lady *Alice*, Daughter of the 'Right Honourable *Henry Haſtings* Earl of '*Huntington*, ſeventh and laſt Wife of the ſaid 'Sir *Gervas*.

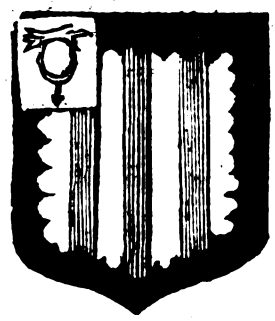
'I will

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'I will ſhew you in like manner, how if a 'Coat-Armour bordured be honoured with a 'Canton, quarter, *&c.* the bordure muſt in like 'manner give place unto them, as in theſe next 'Examples may be ſeen.



'He beareth Gules, a 'Cheveron between three 'Lions paws, erected and 'erazed within a bordure, 'Argent, on a chief of the 'ſecond, an Eagle diſplay-'ed, Sable, by the name 'of *Brown*. Here you ſee 'the bordure giveth place 'unto the chief. Though 'this Coat may ſeem to 'be over much charged (to be good) yet the 'occaſion of the addition of the chief and Ea-'gle thereupon being duly weighed, it is both 'good and commendable bearing; for that it 'was given for ſome ſpecial Service performed 'by the firſt Bearer hereof in Embaſſage to 'the Emperour.



'He beareth Argent, 'three Palets, Gules, on a 'Canton of the ſecond, 'a Spurr with a Rowel 'downwards, leathered, 'Or, a Bordure engrailed, 'Sable, by the name of '*Knight*; and is born by '*Nathan Knight* of *Ruſ-'combe* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq; 'As the Bordure doth 'here give place to the Canton, ſo muſt it alſo 'to a Quarter, *&c. Tilliet*, making mention of 'a Spurr, ſaith, That gilt Spurrs were fit for 'the dignity of a Knight, and white Spurrs 'for an Eſquire; both Spurrs and Bridles are 'neceſſary for Men of command; yet with that 'caution wherewith *Phœbus* admoniſhed young 'Phaeton in guiding the Horſes of the Sun,

'*Parce puer ſtimulis, & fortius utere loris.*
'*Be ſparing of thy Spurrs, but Bridle ſtrongly* (uſe.

'Note, that if a bordured Coat be to be mar-'ſhalled amongſt other Coats quarterly, then 'ſhall no part of the bordure be omitted, but 'the bordure ſhall environ the ſame round (ex-'cept it be honoured with a Chief, Canton, 'Quarter, *&c.* as aforeſaid) even as it were 'born alone of it ſelf.

CHAP. II.

'FROM ſuch marſhallings as do betoken 'marriage, I come to ſuch as betoken a 'Gift of the Sovereign by way of augmenta-'tion. Theſe are beſtowed, either for Fa-'vour, or Merit; though the very winning of 'favour with Sovereign Princes muſt be alſo re-'puted merit, becauſe

'*Principibus placuiſſe viris non ultima laus eſt*;

'To win great Princes love great praiſe it merits.

'Of the firſt ſort are all thoſe Armorial Signs 'which the Sovereign (to honour the Bearer, 'and to dignifie his Coat-Armour) doth annex 'to the Paternal Coat of ſome eſpecial Favo-'rites, imparting unto them ſome parcel of his 'Royal Enſigns or Badges, that ſo he may 'transfer to Poſterities ſome Monument of his 'gracious Favour; and of thoſe ſome are mar-'ſhalled Pale-ways, and others otherways.

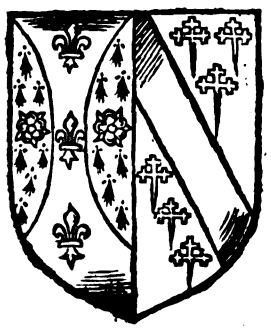
'Of the firſt ſort are the next Eſcutcheons, 'and their like, wherein the propriety of Place 'is due to thoſe of free Gift, which muſt be 'marſhalled on the dexter ſide of the Eſcutche-'on, before the Paternal Coat, *Ob reverentiam 'munificentiæ Regalis*, as in Example.



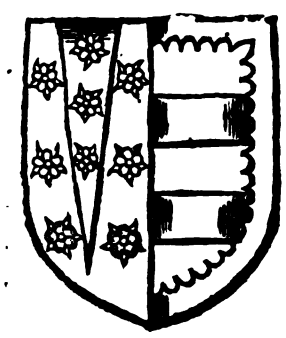
'The Lady *Jane Sey-'mour*, afterward Wife to 'King *Henry* the Eighth, 'and Mother to the moſt 'noble Prince King *Ed-'ward* the Sixth, received 'as an augmentation of 'Honour to her Family by 'the Gift of the ſaid King 'her Husband, theſe Arms 'born on the dexter ſide of the Eſcutcheon, *viz.* 'Sol, on a Pile, Mars, between ſix *Flowers de 'Lis*, Jupiter, three Lions paſſant guardant of 'the firſt; impaled with her Paternal Coat, *viz.* 'Mars, two Angels-wings Pale-ways inverted, 'Sol, which ſaid Coats are now born by the 'Right Noble *John* Duke of *Somerſet*, &c. and 'by the Right Honourable *Edward Seymour* of '*Maiden-Bradley* in *Wiltſhire*, Speaker of the 'Honourable Houſe of Commons, Treaſurer 'of his Majeſties Navy, and one of his Maje-'ſties moſt Honourable Privy Council, *&c.*

'Upon

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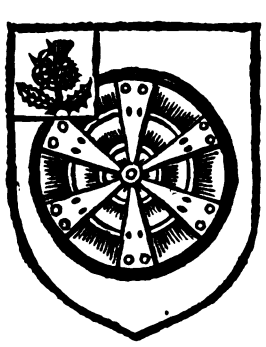


'Upon like conſideration the ſaid King *Henry* 'the Eighth gave unto 'the Lady *Katherine Howard* his fourth Wife, in 'token of ſpecial favour, 'and as an Augmentation 'of Honour, theſe Arms 'on the dexter part of 'this Eſcutcheon, which 'for like reſpect were 'preferred before her Paternal Coat, *viz.* Ju- 'piter, three *Flowers de Lis* in Pale, Sol, be- 'tween two Flanches, Ermyn, each charged 'with a Roſe, Mars, conjoyned with her Pa- 'ternal Coat, *viz.* Mars, a Bend between ſix 'croſs Croſlets fitchee, Luna.



'Moreover, the ſaid 'King *Henry* the Eighth 'for the reſpect aforeſaid, 'gave unto his ſixth and 'laſt Wife the Lady *Katherine Parre*, as an In- 'creaſe of Honour to her 'and to her Family, theſe 'Arms on the dexter ſide 'of the Eſcutcheon, *viz.* 'Sol, on a Pile between ſix Roſes, Mars, three 'others, Luna; annexed to her Paternal Coat, '*ſcil.* Luna, two Barrs, Jupiter, a bordure en- 'grailed, Saturn.

'Theſe may ſerve ſufficiently to exemplifie 'the bearing of Augmentations or Additions of 'Honour annexed to Paternal Coat-Armours 'Paleways. Now ſhall follow ſuch as are mar- 'ſhalled with them after ſome other manner: 'for in ſome of them there is annexed a part 'in a part; in other ſome, the Whole in a Part. 'By a part in a part, I mean the annexing of 'a parcel of the Royal Enſigns or Badges of 'the Sovereign in or upon ſome one portion of 'the Eſcutcheon, as in or upon a Canton, Chief, 'Quarter, *&c.* as followeth in theſe next Ex- 'amples.



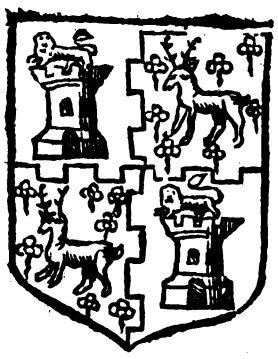
'He beareth Azure, 'the Wheel of a Water- 'mill, Or. This was the 'Coat-Armour of that 'worthy Gentleman *Nicolas de Moline*, a noble 'Senator of the magni- 'ficent State of *Venice*, 'who being imployed by 'the moſt noble Duke and 'the State in Ambaſſage 'to the ſacred Majeſty of our late dread Sove- 'reign King *James*, upon acceptable Service by 'him performed both to his then Majeſty and 'to the ſaid State, it pleaſed his Highneſs not 'only graciouſly to remunerate him with the 'Dignity of Knighthood in an honourable Aſ- 'ſembly of many noble Peers, Ladies, Knights, 'and Gentlemen; but alſo for a further honour 'by his Highneſſes Letters Patents under his 'great Seal of *England*, to ennobliſh the Coat- 'Armour of the ſaid *Nicolas de Moline*, by way 'of augmentation, with a Canton, Argent, the 'charge whereof doth participate of the Roy- 'al Badges of the ſeveral Kingdoms of *Eng- 'land* and *Scotland*, *viz.* of the red Roſe of '*England*, and Thiſtle of *Scotland*, conjoyned 'Paleways, as by the ſaid Letters Patents ap- 'peareth in theſe Words: *Eundem Dominum Ni- 'colaum de Moline in frequenti Procerum noſtro- 'rum præſentia, Equitem auratum meritò creavi- 'mus. Et inſuper equeſtri huic dignitati in hono- 'ris acceſſionem adjecimus, ut in avito Clypeo gen- 'tilitio Cantonem geſtet argenteum, cum Angliæ 'Roſa rubente partita & Scotiæ Carduo virente 'conjunctum: Quæ ex Inſignibus noſtris Regiis 'ſpeciali noſtra gratia diſcerpſimus, ut virtuti benè 'merenti ſuus conſtaret honor: Et noſtræ in tan- 'tum virum benevolentiæ teſtimonium in perpe- 'tuum extaret.*



'He beareth, Argent, 'a Chief, Azure, over all 'a Lion rampant, Gules, 'crowned, Or. This was 'the Coat-Armour of Sir 'Henry St. George Kt. 'Richmond Herald, who 'being imployed by the 'Sacred Majeſty of our 'dread Sovereign King 'Charles the Firſt, to *Guſtavus Adolphus* King 'of *Swedeland*, *Anno Dom.* 1627. when the Or- 'der of the Garter was ſent to that King, was 'not only remunerated by the ſaid King of 'Swedeland with the dignity of Knighthood, 'but alſo by Letters Patents under the ſaid 'King's great Seal, had his Coat-Armour by 'way of augmentation, adorned with a Can- 'ton, Or, charged with the Arms of the King- 'dom of *Swedeland*, *viz.* in an Eſcutcheon, Azure, 'three Crowns, as by the ſaid Letters Patents, 'bearing date the 26 Day of *September*, in the 'Year of our Lord God 1627, appeareth. This 'kind of augmentation agreeing in Nature with 'the former, I thought not amiſs to inſert here. 'Theſe Arms thus marſhalled, as in the Eſcut- 'cheon is demonſtrated, may receive this Bla- 'zon, He beareth, Argent, a Chief, Azure, over 'all a Lion rampant, Gules, crowned, Or, on a 'Canton of the fourth, an Eſcutcheon as the ſe- 'cond, charged with three Crowns. Here in 'this blazon I tell not the colour of the Crowns, 'it being Or, for the Reaſon given *pag.* 203. 'And here I think it not impertinent to the 'Matter here handled, to treat of ſuch Aug- 'mentations as our late Sovereign King *James*, 'of happy Memory, granted to Baronets of 'this Kingdom, who for certain diſburſements 'towards the Plantation in *Ulſter* in the King- 'dom of *Ireland*, created divers into this dig- 'nity, and made it hereditary. To which 'Baronets his ſaid Majeſty by decree granted,

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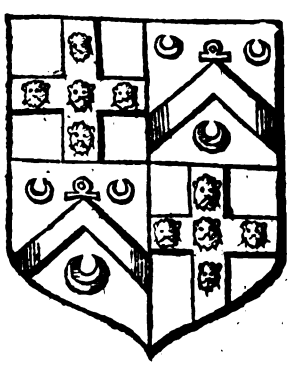
'that they and their Deſcendants ſhall and may 'bear, either in a Canton in their Coat of Arms, 'or in an Ineſcutcheon at their Election, in a 'Field, Argent, a hand, Gules; examples of 'which bearing by Baronets you may find in 'divers places of this preſent Book. But here 'I cannot but give a Caveat to thoſe worthy 'Perſonages, who have been created into this 'Dignity, that they ſhould be more careful than 'many of them have formerly been, in bearing 'of this worthy augmentation: for there are 'ſome of theſe, who being miſinſtructed by 'ſome Pretenders to the Knowledge of Armory, 'have very incongruouſly, and contrary to the 'Rules of Heraldry, without conſultation had 'with any Officer of Arms, marſhalled this 'Augmentation with their own Arms in places 'improper.



'He beareth quarterly, 'crenelle, Gules and Or. 'In the firſt quarter up- 'on a Tower, Argent, a 'Lion paſſant guardant. 'Secondly, Vert, a Buck 'paſſant within an Orle 'of Trefoils ſlipped, Or. 'The third as the ſecond, 'the fourth as the firſt. 'Theſe Coats are thus 'born by Sir *John Robinſon* of the City of *Lon- 'don*, Alderman, Knight and Baronet, and Lieu- 'tenant of his Majeſties *Tower* of *London*.



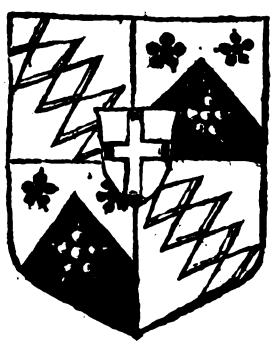
'He beareth, Or, on a 'Feſs, between 2 Che- 'verons, Sable, 3 Croſſes 'forme of the Field, a 'Canton, Gules, charged 'with a Lion of *England*, 'being the Coat of Sir '*John Walpoole* Kt. Cor- 'net to the late King in 'his own Troop; to me- 'morate whoſe prudence 'and courage in his Ma- 'jeſties Service, particularly at *Croplady-bridge*, '*Letithiel*, the firſt *Newberry*, *Rowton*, *Naſeby*, 'and other Places, his Majeſty by Sir *Edward* '*Walker*, *Garter* King at Arms, conferred this 'Canton for an augmentation, and for his Creſt 'an Arm holding the Cornet-Royal, therein the 'Kings Motto, *Dieu & mon Droit*.



'The Honourable Sir '*Edward Walker* Kt. Gar- 'ter, Principal King at 'Arms, and one of the 'Clerks of his Majeſties 'moſt Honourable Privy 'Council, beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly; firſt, Argent, 'on a Croſs, Gules, five 'Leopards heads, Or, be- 'ing an Augmentation to 'his Paternal Coat, *viz.* Argent, a Cheveron 'between three Creſcents, Sable. The third 'as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt.



'He beareth quarterly, 'Sable and Argent, in the 'firſt and fourth three Mul- 'lets of the ſecond, by the 'name of *Newman*; and is 'the Coat-Armour of *Rich- 'ard Newman* of *Fiffield- 'Magdalen* in *Dorſetſhire* 'Eſq; and as an augmen- 'tation of Honour, his pre- 'ſent Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, for the 'good Service and Impriſonment of *Richard* 'Newman Father of the ſaid *Richard*, in the 'late Civil Wars, did grant to him and his Fa- 'mily the ſaid Augmentation, *viz.* Gules, a Per- 'cullis crowned, Or.



'He beareth quarterly, 'firſt, Vert, a Bend Lo- 'zenge, Or. Secondly, '*per* Cheveron, Argent 'and Sable, three Cinque- 'foils counter-changed. 'The third as the ſecond, 'the fourth as the firſt, 'by the name of *Knight*; 'over all as an augmen- 'tation of Honour in an 'Eſcutcheon, Argent, St. *George*'s Croſs, is the 'bearing of *John Knight* of *Durham-Yard* in the 'Pariſh of St. *Martins in the Fields* in *Com. Mid- 'dleſex* Eſq; Principal Chirurgeon to his Ma- 'jeſty King *Charles* the Second.

'Sometimes theſe Augmentations are found 'to be born upon a Chief of the Eſcutcheon, 'above the Paternal Coat, as in this next Ex- 'ample.

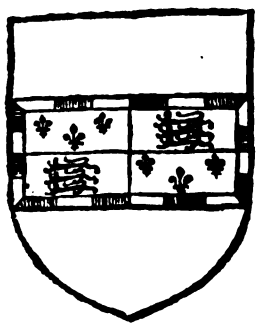


'The Field is Topaz, 'two Barrs, Saphire, a 'Chief quarterly, Jupi- 'ter and Mars, on the 'firſt two *Flowers de Lis*, 'Sol; the ſecond charged 'with one Lion paſſant 'guardant of the laſt; 'the third as the ſecond, 'the fourth as the firſt. 'This Coat belongeth to 'the Right Honourable the Earl of *Rutland*, 'Lord *Roſe* of *Hamlake*, *Trusbut* and *Belvoire*, 'which was given in augmentation to this Fa- 'mily, they being deſcended of the Blood Royal 'from King *Edward* the Fourth. This alſo is a 'form of bearing of a part in part: for here is 'abated one *Flower de Lis* of the Arms of *France*, 'and two Lions of the Arms of *England*, and 'born on the chief part of the Eſcutcheon.

'Now in the next place, by the Whole in a 'part, I mean the bearing of the Royal Enſigns 'of the Sovereign wholly in ſome part of the 'Eſcutcheon, as in Example.

'The

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'The Field is Topaz, 'a Feſs of the Sovereign 'Enſigns within a bor-'dure Gobonated, Pearl 'and Saphire. This Coat-'Armour appertained to 'the moſt noble and truly 'honourable *Edward So-'merſet* late Earl of *Wor-'ceſter*, *&c.* deceaſed, a 'Noble Peer, whoſe great 'Vertues were every way correſpondent to the 'Greatneſs of his Place and Honour. But the 'preſent Marqueſs of *Worceſter*, who is Earl of 'Glamorgan, Baron *Herbert* of *Chepſtow*, *Raz-'land*, and *Gower*, Lord Lieutenant of the Coun-'ties of *Gloceſter*, *Hereford*, and *Monmouth*, Pre-'ſident of *Wales* and of the Marſhes, Knight of 'the Noble Order of the Garter, and one of the 'Lords of his Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy 'Council, *&c.* bears within a Garter, and a 'bordure Gobony, Pearl and Saphire quarterly, '*France* and *England*.

'Thus much for Tokens of the Sovereign's 'Favour: which kind of Gifts, though they pro-'ceed alſo from high Merit (for the moſt part) 'in the Receivers, yet we rather entitle them Fa-'vours than Merits, becauſe their Gratitude is 'the greater, by whom ſuch Princely regards 'are rather imputed to their Sovereigns meer 'Bounty, than to their own Deſert.

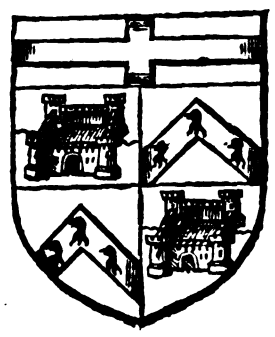
CHAP. III.

'IN the precedent Chapter enough hath 'been ſaid of Augmentations or Additions 'of Honour beſtowed by the Sovereign in to-'ken of Princely Favour: Now of ſuch as he 'giveth in Remuneration of Merit, either im-'mediately by himſelf, or mediately by his Ge-'neral or Vicegerent, either in requital of ac-'ceptable Service performed, or for Encourage-'ment to future honourable Attempts, which is 'then chiefly effected when Vertue is duly re-'warded. Such Remunerations are conferred 'upon Men imployed either in warfare (be it 'ſecular or ſpiritual) or in Affairs civil.

'Of the firſt Sort were thoſe that were pro-'feſſed in the ſeveral Orders of ſpiritual Knight-'hood of late uſe in this Land, but now abo-'liſhed, *viz.* the Knights of Saint *John* of *Jeru-'ſalem*, and Knights *Templers*; of which the 'firſt is the chiefeſt, whoſe beginning, ſaith 'Sir *John Ferne*, was in the time of *Godfrey* 'firſt Chriſtian King of *Jeruſalem*.

'The profeſſion of this Order was to fight 'for God's Honour againſt the Infidels, and (as 'they were taught by the *Romiſh* Synagogue) 'for holy St. *John*. This Order was begun in 'the Year of Grace 1120. Their Habit was a 'long Gown or Robe of black, with a white 'Croſs upon the breaſt. The Enſign Armorial 'of their Order was an Eſcutcheon, Gules, a 'plain Croſs, Argent. And this is now known 'for the Arms of *Savoy*, by reaſon that the firſt '*Amadeus* or *Amy* Earl of *Savoy*, being in Arms 'with the Brethren of this ſpiritual Knighthood 'at the Siege of *Acres*, after that their Grand-'maſter was ſlain by the *Saracens*, leaſt the In-'fidels ſhould thereupon take a greater Confi-'dence of Victory by knowledge of his Death, 'at their requeſt he did put on the Armour of 'their ſlain General, and the long Robe of 'black Cloth, with the Arms of the ſaid Order, 'and then demeaned himſelf with ſuch Valour 'in Battel, that after he had ſlain the Admiral 'of the *Saracens* with his own Hand, he ſunk 'and put to flight the moſt part of their Foiſts, 'Ships, and Gallies, and in fine, redeemed the 'City of *Acres* from a perillous Naval ſiege.

'For which Benefit done to Religion, the 'Knights of the ſaid Order requeſted the ſaid 'Earl of *Savoy* to advance for his Coat-Armour 'this Enſign here mentioned. Since which 'time, all thoſe that entred the ſaid Order, 'have alſo had their Paternal Coat-Armour in-'ſigned with this Croſs on the Chief of their 'Paternal Coat, as followeth.

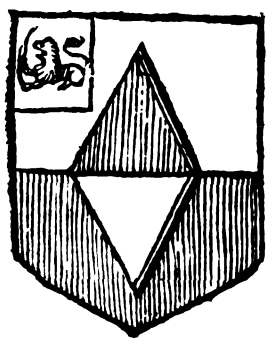


'He beareth 2 Coats 'quarterly, the firſt is 'parted *per* Feſs Undee, 'Sable and Azure, a Ca-'ſtle with four Towers, 'Argent. The ſecond is 'Or, on a Cheveron, 'Vert, 3 Ravens heads 'erazed, Argent; the 'third as the ſecond, the 'fourth as the firſt, en-'ſigned all over with a Chief, Gules, and there-'on a Croſs of the third. This Coat-Armour 'thus marſhalled, was born by the Name of '*Rawſon*, Knight of this Order, and ſometime 'Lord Prior of the late diſſolved Priory of *Kyl-'maneham*, ſituated near to the City of *Dublin* 'within the Realm of *Ireland*. Such Remune-'rations as are beſtowed upon military Per-'ſons ſecular, are theſe that follow and their 'like.

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'He beareth, Argent, 'on a Bend, Gules, be-'tween three Pellets, as 'many Swans, proper, re-'warded with a Canton 'ſiniſter, Azure, thereup-'on a demy Ram mount-'ing, Argent, armed, Or, 'between two *Flowers de* '*Lis* of the laſt, over all 'a Battoon dexterways, as the ſecond in the 'Canton. Here you may note by the way, 'that it is no fault to repeat any Word in the 'Blazon of this Canton which was uſed in the 'Blazon of the Paternal Coat, this Canton be-'ing upon the occaſion here declared, added to 'the Paternal Coat. This Coat-Armour thus 'marſhalled pertained to Sir *William Clarke* Kt. 'deceaſed, by hereditary deſcent from Sir *John* '*Clarke* his Grandfather, who took in lawful 'Wars *Lewis de Orleans* Duke of *Longevile* and 'and Marqueſs of *Rotueline* Priſoner, at the 'Journey of *Bomy* by *Terovane*, the Sixteenth 'Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno Henr.* 8. 5. In memory 'of which Service the Coat-Armour of the 'Duke was given him, marſhalled on a Canton 'ſiniſter in this manner, by ſpecial Command-'ment from the King, who ſent his Warrant 'to the Heralds, willing and requiring them 'to publiſh the ſame authentickly under their 'Hands and Seals, for continuance of the me-'mory thereof to Poſterity enſuing; which 'was performed accordingly: the Subſtance 'and Effect whereof, together with this Coat, 'is expreſſed upon the Monument of the ſaid 'Sir *John Clarke* in the Church of *Tame* in the 'County of *Oxford*. In this Coat is confirmed 'my Aſſertion formerly ſet down, touching as 'well the Uſe, as the Dignity of the Canton 'ſiniſter, which in worth is equal to the dexter 'Canton, though not ſo uſually born.



'He beareth *per* Feſs, 'Or and Gules, a Lozenge 'counter-changed, reward-'ed with a Canton, Azure, 'thereon a Lion ſupport-'ing a Curtelas blade, 'chained and collared, Ar-'gent, by the Name of '*Kirke*; and is born by 'Sir *John Kirke* of *Eaſt-'ham* in the County of '*Eſſex* Kt. one of the Band of Gentlemen Pen-'ſioners in Ordinary to his Majeſty King *Charles* 'the Second, and Receiver and Paymaſter of the 'ſaid Band by Patent under the great Seal of '*England*; which ſaid Sir *John* is deſcended 'from Sir *David Kirke* Kt. who was Governor 'and Proprietor of *Newfoundland* in *America*. 'This Augmentation was given to the ſaid Sir '*David Kirke*, to *Lewis Kirke* Governor of *Ca-'nada*, and to Captain *Thomas Kirke* Vice-Ad-'miral of the *Engliſh* Fleet, and to their De-'ſcendants, for their good Services done in en-'countering and vanquiſhing the *French* Navy 'under the Command of Monſieur *de Rockmond* 'then Admiral, and bringing the ſaid Admiral 'Priſoner to *England*; and for taking the ſaid 'Countrey of *Canada* then belonging to the '*French*, which was fortified by them, in which 'Expedition the ſaid Sir *David* took Monſieur '*Chaplaine* their Governor, and brought him 'Priſoner to *England*.

'To theſe donative Augmentations of Arms, 'I will add certain Arms Aſſumptive, which are 'ſuch as a Man of his proper Right may aſſume 'as the guerdon of his valorous Service, with the 'Approbation of his Sovereign, and of the He-'rald. As if a Man being no Gentleman of 'Blood or Coat-Armour, or elſe being a Gen-'tleman of Blood and Coat-Armour, ſhall cap-'tivate or take Priſoner in any lawful Wars 'any Gentleman, great Lord or Prince (as ſaith 'Sir *John Ferne*) he may bear the Shield of that 'Priſoner, and enjoy it to him and his Heirs for 'ever, if the ſame be not by like infortune re-'gained, be he *Chriſtian* or *Pagan*, for that is 'but a vain and frivolous diſtinction. Theſe 'are ſuch as the Bearers or ſome of their Ance-'ſtors have forced from the Enemy, either in 'compelling him to flight, and ſo to forſake his 'Arms or Enſigns, or by ſtrong hand ſurpriſing 'him Priſoner, *in juſto bello*, or having ſlain him, 'ſo gained to himſelf (*jure gentium*) an abſo-'lute Intereſt in the Enſigns of his conquered 'Foe. And in this Senſe may that Aſſertion 'of *Bertolus* be verified, where he ſaith, *Et jam* '*populares propria authoritate arma ſibi aſſumere* '*poſſunt*; but not otherwiſe, becauſe the baſe 'ſort of Men having no generous Blood in them, 'are not capable of Armorial Enſigns, which 'are the Badges of noble Diſpoſition or gene-'rous Birth, and therefore they ought not to 'be beſtowed upon ſuch Perſons, *Quia entia no-'lunt malè diſponi*, *Ariſt. Met.* But in this Senſe 'it may be underſtood that he that is not de-'ſcended of gentle Blood, is holden worthy to 'bear the Coat-Armour that he hath gained, 'for the apparent Tokens of Vertue and Va-'lour that are found in him. That the Van-'quiſher may bear the Arms of the vanquiſhed, 'I ſhall make apparent by this next Example.

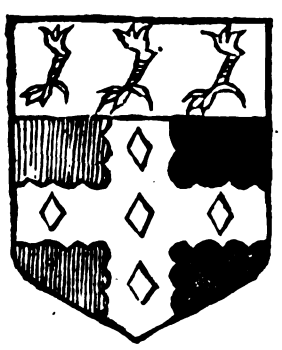


'The Field is Topaz, 'a Lion rampant, Dia-'mond, langued and 'armed, Ruby. *Peter* '*Balthazar* in his Book of 'the Deſcents of the Fo-'reſters and Earls of '*Flanders*, ſaith, *That the* '*Arms now born by the* '*Earls of that Countrey*, '*were won by* Philip *of* Al-'ſace, *the ſixth Earl thereof*, *about the Year of* '*Redemption* 192. *(what time he made his Voyage* '*into the Holy Land) from* Nobilion *King of* Al-'bania, *a Turk, whom he had put to flight, and* '*ſlain*

‘ *ſlain with his own Hands in a Battel.* And this ‘ is the Juſtice of the Law Military, *Quia* ‘ *dominium rerum juſto bello captarum in victorem* ‘ *transfertur*, as *Ayala* obſerveth. Yet this is of ‘ many Men holden a Thing very injurious, for ‘ that oftentimes the more valourous Man by ‘ meer Caſualty falleth into the Hands of the ‘ leſs valiant, and the moſt worthy is often ‘ ſurpriſed by him that in compariſon is of no ‘ worth at all. Nevertheleſs, the Law where- ‘ upon this Cuſtom is grounded, is equal and ‘ juſt, albeit the Event thereof falleth out of- ‘ tentimes very hardly, as noteth *Caſſius*, ſay- ‘ ing, *Meliores in bello victi quandoque deteriori-* ‘ *bus parere compelli videntur.* For the Law- ‘ makers did providently ordain for encourage- ‘ ment of Men of Action, that the Victor ſhall ‘ be rewarded on this Manner: For albeit the ‘ Faculties and inward Indowments of the Mind ‘ can by no means be diſcovered, whereby each ‘ Man ought to receive remuneration anſwer- ‘ able to the true meaſure of his Worth and ‘ Valour, yet did they prudently provide for the ‘ rewarding of them: *In quibus veſtigia quædam* ‘ *& quaſi expreſſæ imagines veræ fortitudinis &* ‘ *magnanimitatis apparent.* And *Balthaſar Ayala* ‘ ſaith, *Quod dicunt juſto bello capta fieri capien-* ‘ *tium, non ſolum in rebus ſed etiam perſonis libe-* ‘ *ris jure gentium & civili receptum fuit, ut man-* ‘ *cipia fierent capientium.* If then the Perſons ‘ of the vanquiſhed be ſubject to this Law, it ‘ were an abſurd Thing to think that the poſſeſ- ‘ ſory Things of the vanquiſhed ſhould be more ‘ priviledged than their Owners that are inte- ‘ reſſed in them.

CHAP. IV.

‘ CONCERNING Coat-Armours marſhal- ‘ led within the Eſcutcheon, whereof the ‘ Occaſions are manifeſt, we have hitherto in- ‘ treated; now of ſuch as have their Occaſions ‘ leſs manifeſt. Thoſe are ſuch as being here- ‘ ditary Coat-Armours are ſo obſcurely mar- ‘ ſhalled in one Eſcutcheon, as that thereby the ‘ Beholder can yield no Reaſon or yet conjectu- ‘ ral Probability of ſuch their Union, nor may ‘ well diſcern them to be diſtinct Coats: So as ‘ it often falleth out that they are miſtaken for ‘ ſome new coined Coat, rather than two Coats ‘ of diſtinct Families, and ſo reckoned to be a ‘ Coat too bad to be born. And ſuch mar- ‘ ſhalling is either one above another, or one ‘ upon another. Of the firſt ſort may we rec- ‘ kon the Coat-Armour of *Browne* before ex- ‘ emplified, as alſo theſe following and their ‘ like.



‘ He beareth *per* Pale, ‘ Gules and Sable, on a ‘ Croſs engrailed, Argent, ‘ five Lozenges, Purpure, ‘ on a Chief, Or, three Ea- ‘ gles legs erazed *à laquiſe*, ‘ Azure, by the Name of ‘ *Mundy* of *Marketon* and ‘ *Quarndon* in *Derbyſhire*, ‘ deſcended from Sir *John* ‘ *Mundy* Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, ‘ *Anno* 1522.



‘ He beareth, Sable, an ‘ Eagle diſplaied, Or, on a ‘ Chief, Azure, bordured, ‘ Argent, a Cheveron be- ‘ tween two Creſcents a- ‘ bove, and a Roſe below, ‘ Or, by the Name of *My-* ‘ *nors*. This form of mar- ‘ ſhalling of divers Coats ‘ doth *Upton* approve, in ‘ caſe where a Man hath ‘ large Poſſeſſions by his Mother, and ſmall Pa- ‘ trimony from his Father, then he may bear ‘ his Mother's Arms wholly on the neather part ‘ of the Shield, and his Father's on a Chief, in ‘ this Manner. And for the better Approbation ‘ hereof, he ſetteth down an exemplary Coat, ‘ which he blazoneth after this Manner: *Por-* ‘ *tat unum ſignum capitale de nigro, & tres Roſas* ‘ *rubeas in campo aureo, cum uno capite rubeo, &* ‘ *tribus talentis in eodem.* Upon ſome ſuch like ‘ Conſideration it may ſeem that theſe, being ‘ formerly the Coat-Armours of two diſtinct ‘ Families, were conjoyned as in this Eſcutcheon ‘ appeareth, but now being both thus united, ‘ and withal inveſted in the Blood of the bear- ‘ er, through Cuſtom and Tract of Time con- ‘ curring, are reckoned but one Coat, and born ‘ by one Name.

‘ Another Form of Bearing of divers Coats ‘ (upon like occaſion) much different from this, ‘ doth the ſame Author commend, that is to ‘ ſay, the bearing of the Mothers Arms upon ‘ the Fathers (by the Heir) in a Bend: And ‘ this doth he reckon to be the beſt manner of ‘ bearing Arms, ſaying, *Optimus certè modus por-* ‘ *tandi diverſa arma in uno ſcuto habetur in iſtis* ‘ *Bendis, quia habens patrimonium à ſuo patre di-* ‘ *miſſum, & alias certas terras per matrem ſibi pro-* ‘ *venientes, quibus quidem terris maternis certa ap-* ‘ *propriantur Arma ab antiquo, ut fortè quia ipſa*

‘ *arma*

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'*arma materna ſortiuntur nomen progeniei ſuæ; Tunc ipſe hæres, ſi voluerit, poteſt portare Arma integra ſui patris in ſcuto plano, & in tali Benda poteſt portare Arma materna.* Of this form of bearing you may ſee a Demonſtration in this next Eſcutcheon.

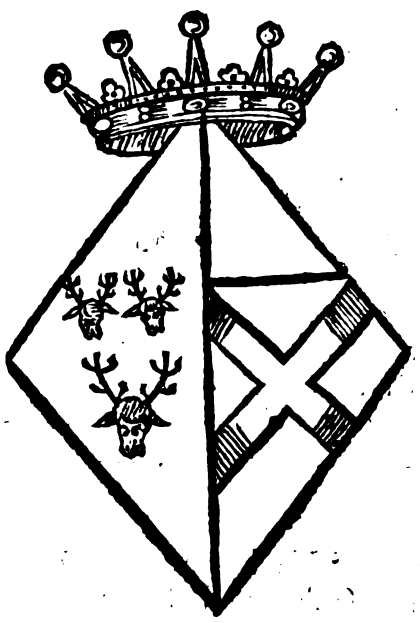


'He beareth, Gules, a Croſs flurte, Or, on a Bend, Azure, 3 *Flowers de Lis* of the ſecond, by the Name of *Latimer*. The firſt and undermoſt of theſe was of it ſelf a perfect Coat, and born by the Name of *Latimer*, before the Bend thus charged was annexed: And that this Coat born on the Bend is alſo a perfect Coat, you ſhall perceive, if by *Upton*'s Direction you reduce the Bend into the form of an Eſcutcheon, and place the three *Flowers de Lis* in the corners of the ſame. I ſee not, but a Man may as well ſay, that the bearing of Arms of the Husband or of the Wife one upon another on a Feſs, were as good and lawful, as upon a Bend, *Quia ſimilium ſimilis eſt ratio.* But theſe may ſeem rather to be conceited Forms than received Grounds of marſhalling; otherwiſe their uſe would have been more frequent. But the moſt approved ſorts of marſhalling with us are thoſe before-mentioned, *viz.* impaling, quartering, and bearing in an Ineſcutcheon.

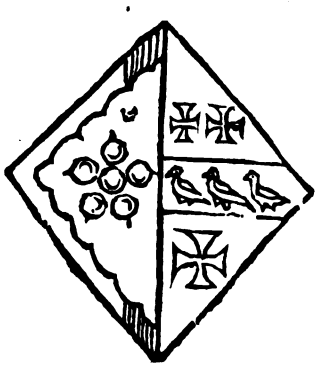
'Not unaptly may theſe Coats be ſaid to be obſcurely marſhalled, when the occaſion thereof cannot be either certainly diſcerned, or yet probably conjectured, neither can it be with Reaſon conceived, whether the Superiour be born for the Fathers Coat, or for the Mothers. And thus much ſhall ſuffice concerning Coat-Armours marſhalled within the Eſcutcheon.

CHAP. V.

'AMONGST the various Bearings of Coat-Armour in this Book, the Author, Mr. *Guillim*, hath given no Example of the bearing of Women in a Lozenge, as not under Covert Baron; which being very neceſſary to be taken notice of, I have here inſerted the Arms of ſome few, who for their Vertues and generous Educations, may deſervedly be made the Patterns of Bearings in this kind. This manner of bearing in Lozenges by unmarried Women, may ſeem to take its riſe or Original from the Fuſil or Spindle of Yarn, ſingle Women being called Spinſters, *Nunquam à Lancea tranſibat ad fuſum*, ſays *Favine*, ſpeaking of Salique Land, It never paſt from the Launce to the Fuſil, Lozenge, or Spindle. But *Plutarch* gives a more noble and ancient derivation of this form of bearing, where he tells us in the Life of *Theſeus*, That in the City of *Megara* (in his Time) the Tombs of Stone wherein the Bodies of the *Amazons* lay interred, were cut in the form or faſhion of a Lozenge, in imitation of their ſhields, according to the manner of *Greece*.



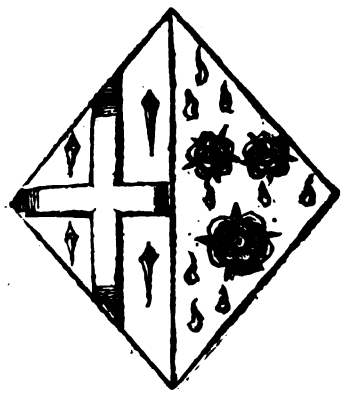
'She beareth in a Lozenge *per* Pale *Baron* and *Femme*, two Coats impaled. The firſt Diamond, 3 Bucks heads caboſed, Pearl, attired, Topaz, by the name of *Cavendiſh*. The ſecond, Topaz, a Saltire & Chief, Ruby, by the Name of *Bruce*. This is the Atchievement of that great and vertuous Lady *Chriſtian*, Counteſs *Dowager* of *Devonſhire*, Widow of the Right Honourable *William Cavendiſh*, Baron of *Hardwick*, and Earl of *Devonſhire*, Mother of the Right Honourable *William* now Earl of *Devon*, and Daughter of the Right Honourable *Edward* Lord *Bruce*, and Siſter to the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Elgin*, &c.



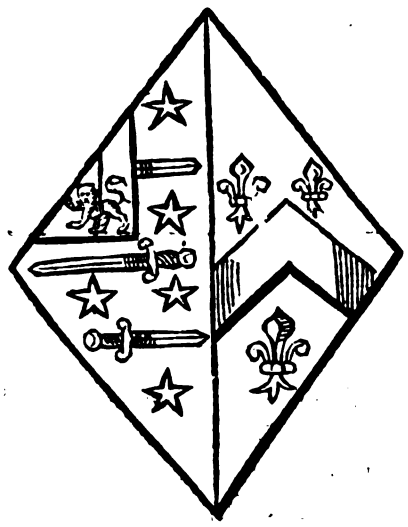
'She beareth in a Lozenge *per* Pale *Baron* and *Femme*. The firſt Vert, a Cinquefoil within a bordure engrailed, Argent, by the name of *Aſhley*. The ſecond Sable, on a Feſs between 3 Croſſes pattee,

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'pattee, Or, as many Martlets of the Field, by 'the Name of *Samwayes*; which ſaid Coats 'were born by *Anne Samwayes* Lady Dowager '*Aſhley*; the Widow of Sir *Francis Aſhley* of '*Dorcheſter* in the County of *Dorſet*, Kt. one of 'the elder Serjeants at Law unto King *Charles* 'the Firſt; which Lady deceaſed on the 10th 'of *June* 1649. Aged 66 Years and ſix Days, 'whoſe Body lieth invaulted with the Body of 'her Husband, who deceaſed about the ſame 'Age, in the Chancel of the great Church of 'St. *Peter* in *Dorcheſter* aforeſaid.



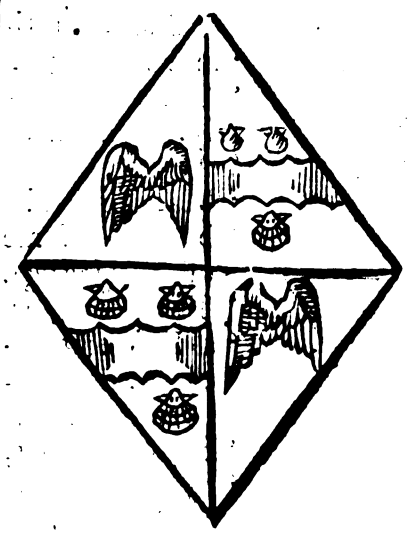
'She beareth in a 'Lozenge *Baron* and '*Femme*, the firſt 'a Croſs, be- 'tween four Nails, 'by the Name of *Pile*. 'The ſecond, Argent, '*Gutte de L'eau*, three 'Roſes, Gules, barbed 'proper by the Name 'of *Still*; which Coats 'are born by *Jane Still* 'Baronetteſs, Dowager *Pile*, the Widow of Sir '*Francis Pile*, the ſecond of that Name, of '*Compton-Beauchampe* in the County of *Berks*, 'Baronet.



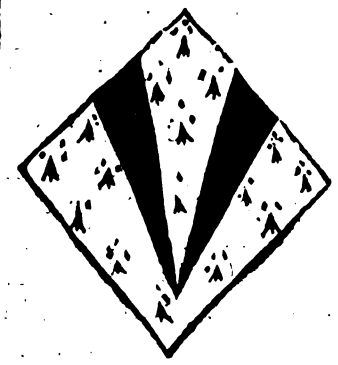
'She beareth 'two Coats im- 'paled; the 1ſt, 'Gules, Semy de 'Mullets, Or, 3 'Swords bar- 'ways proper, 'the middlemoſt 'encountering 'the other two, 'a Canton *per* 'Feſs, Argent 'and Vert, there- 'on a Lion of '*England*, by the 'Name of *Chute*.

'The ſecond, Argent, a Cheveron, Gules, 'between three *Flowers de Lis*, Sable, by the 'Name of *Dixwell*; which Coats were thus 'impaled by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Mark Dix-* 'well of *Brome* in *Barham* in *Kent* Eſq; late 'Wife of *Edward Chute* of *Surrenden* in *Betherſ-* 'den in the ſaid County, Eſq;

'Thus much for the bearing of Widows, 'who may on no pretence whatſoever bear ei- 'ther their Paternal Coat, or their Husbands ſin- 'gle; for if in an Eſcutcheon or Shield, then it 'will be taken for the bearing of a Man, and if 'in a Lozenge, then the bearing proper for a 'Maiden Gentlewoman.

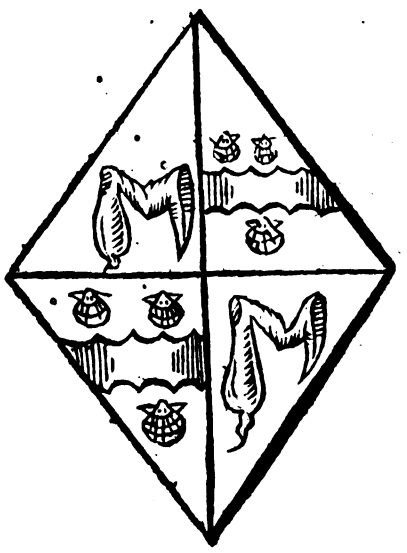


'She beareth, 'in a Lozenge, 'as the bear- 'ing of a Mai- 'den Lady, two 'Coats quarterly. 'Firſt, Gules, 2 'Wingsconjoyn'd 'or impaled, Or, 'by the Name of '*Seymour*. Se- 'condly, Or, a 'Feſs engrailed, 'Azure, between 'three Eſcallops, 'Gules, by the 'Name of *Prinne*. The third as the ſecond, 'the fourth as the firſt. This is the Coat of '*Frances Seymour*, Daughter of *Francis* Lord '*Seymour* of *Troubridge*, &c. by *Frances* Daugh- 'ter and Coheir of Sir *Gilbert Prinne* Kt.



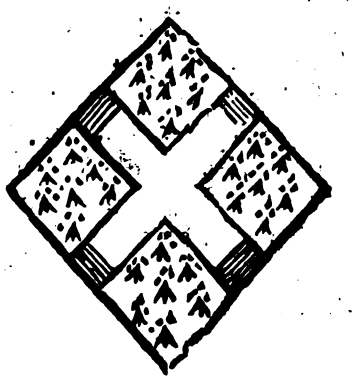
'Ermyn, two Piles 'in point, Sable, by 'the Name of *Holles*; 'which Coat in a Lo- 'zenge did belong un- 'to the Daughters of 'the Honourable Sir '*Francis Holles* of *Win-* 'terborn *Saint Martin* 'in *Dorſetſhire* Baro- 'net, by the Baronet- 'teſs *Lucy Carr* his 'Wife, *viz.* Mrs. *Mary Holles* the eldeſt by Birth 'and Heireſs apparent, was Born the firſt of '*June* 1662. deceaſed the ſame Day, and was 'invaulted in *Holles-South-Iſle* at *Iſield* in *Suſſex*. 'By Mrs. *Denzella Holles* the ſecond, who dur- 'ing Life was Heireſs apparent; ſhe was Born '*September* the fourth, 1667. deceaſed *January* 'the fourth, 1668. and was invaulted in the 'ſame place with her Siſter. And by Mrs. '*Jane Holles*, who was Born on *Saturday, April* 'the twentieth, 1672. and deceaſed on *Tueſday*, '*December* the ſixteenth, 1673. Aged one Year 'ſeven Months and ſix and twenty Days, and 'was invaulted in *Holles-South-Iſle* at *Iſield* afore- 'ſaid.

'She

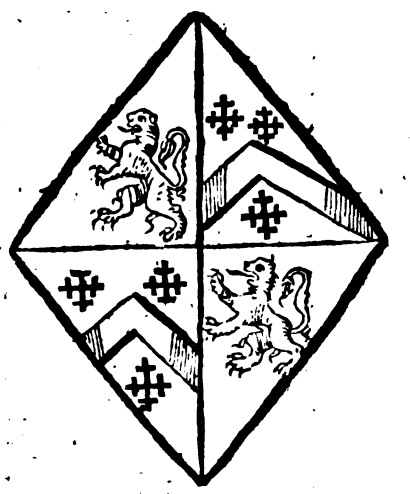


'She beareth 'in a Lozenge 2 'Coats quarter- 'ly. The firſt, 'Argent, a 'Maunch, Sable, 'by the Name 'of *Haſtings*. 'The ſecond, Or, 'a Feſs engrail- 'ed, Azure, be- 'tween three Eſ- 'callops, Gules, 'by the Name 'of *Prinne*. This 'is the Coat of 'that accompli- 'ſhed Lady *Katherine Haſtings*, Daughter and 'Coheir of Sir *George Haſtings*, Brother of the 'Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Huntington*, 'and of *Seymour* Daughter and Coheir 'of Sir *Gilbert Prinne* Kt.

'She beareth in a Lo- 'zenge, Azure, a Feſs 'wavy between three 'Goats heads erazed, Ar- 'gent, by the Name of 'Sedley; and is the Coat- 'Armour of *Katherine* 'Sedley, ſole Daughter 'and Heir of Sir *Charles* 'Sedley of *Southfleet* in 'Kent, Baronet.



'She beareth in a 'Lozenge, as a Mai- 'den Lady, Ermyn, 'a Saltire, Gules, by 'the Name of *Lewis*, 'and is the Coat of '*Anne Lewis* of *Peng-* 'werne in *Merioneth-* 'ſhire.



'She beareth 'quarterly, firſt, 'Sable, a Lion 'rampant, Argent, 'by the Name of '*Williams*. Second- 'ly, Argent, a Che- 'veron between 3 'croſs Croſlets, Sa- 'ble, by the Name 'of *Anderſon*. The 'third as the ſe- 'cond, the fourth 'as the firſt. Theſe 'Coats are thus born by Madam *Elizabeth Wil-* 'liams of *Denton* in *Lincolnſhire*, ſole Daughter 'and Heir of *Richard Williams* of the ſaid Place, 'Eſq;

CHAP. VI.

'IN the former Chapters hath been treated 'of ſuch Coat-Armours as are marſhalled 'within the Eſcutcheon; in order it now ſuc- 'ceedeth to ſpeak of marſhalling without the 'Eſcutcheon.

'Theſe are certain Ornaments externally an- 'nexed to the Coat-Armour of any Gentle- 'man, by reaſon of his Advancement to ſome 'Honour or Place of Eminency by the graci- 'ous Favour of the Sovereign, as an honou- 'rable addition to his generous Birth. Of theſe 'there are divers Particulars, which being con- 'joyned and annexed to a Coat-Armour, do 'conſtitute an Atchievement.

'An Atchievement, according to *Leigh*, is 'the Arms of every Gentleman well marſhalled 'with the Supporters, Helmet, Wreath and 'Creſts, with Mantles and Words, which of 'Heralds is properly called in Blazon *Heawme* 'and *Timbre*. The *French* Word *Heaulme*, which 'we call in *Engliſh* an *Helmet*, ſeemeth to have 'given derivation to that Word *Heaume*. And 'the Word *Timmer* to our *Timbre*; for that in 'the *Almain* Tongue is the ſame that we in 'Latin call *Apex*, or *Summitas acuminata*, and 'betokeneth the Creſt that is uſually born up- 'on the Helmet: For ſo doth *Kilianus Duffleue* 'expound it, Timber of Timber van Den 'Helme, which is as much as to ſay, *Criſta* '*galeæ*, *Conus galeæ*, *Summus Apex*.

'Note, that the general Words uſed by '*Leigh*, in his ſaid Deſcription of an Atchieve- 'ment, muſt be reſtrained only to thoſe parti- 'cular Perſons to whom Supporters (either by 'Law or by Cuſtom) are properly due; for 'that none under the degree of a Knight Ban- 'neret may bear his Arms ſupported. And in 'ſome Countries, (as by name in *Burgundy*, 'ſaith *Chaſſaneus*) it is not permitted to Per- 'ſons inferiour to the degree of a Knight, to 'Timber their Arms, that is to ſay, to adorn 'them with Helmet, Mantle, Creſt, *&c.* as *Chaſ-* '*ſaneus* noteth, ſaying, *Nulli licitum eſt, nec ſo-* '*let quis Timbrare Arma ſua, niſi ſit ſaltem Eques* '*militaris, vulgò Chevalier*. But with us the 'Cuſtom is otherwiſe; for in bearing of Arms 'each particular Countrey hath ſomething pe- 'culiar to it ſelf, and hath her proper Cuſtoms

'which

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'which have the vigour of a Law, *Quia conſuetudo, ubi Lex ſcripta non eſt, valet quantum Lex ubi ſcripta eſt.* Therefore herein the Cuſtom 'of each Country is to be reſpected, *Specialis enim conſuetudo vincit legem in eo loco ubi eſt conſuetudo, dummodo poſt legem fuerit inducta, aliàs vincitur à lege ſuperveniente.* But it may 'ſeem that ſuch bearing is rather tolerated 'through Cuſtom, than allowed in the ſtrict 'Conſtruction of the Law of Arms.

'Now that the Things ſo externally annexed 'to Coat-Armour, and alſo the Order of their 'placing may the better be conceived, I will 'handle each part by it ſelf, wherein I will en'ſue that courſe of Natures Method, which '*Zanchius* ſaith, was by *Moſes* obſerved in the 'Hiſtory of the Creation, which is, *à principiis componentibus ad res compoſitas.* The parts 'compounding are thoſe before-mentioned, *viz.* 'the Helmet, Mantle, Creſt, *&c.* of which 'ſome have Place above the Eſcutcheon, ſome 'under it, ſome round it, ſome on each ſide of it.

'Of the firſt ſort are the Helmet, Mantle, 'Eſcroule, Wreath, Crown, Cap, *&c.* And for'aſmuch as with us the Nobles are divided in'to *Nobiles majores*, as Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, 'Viſcounts, Barons and Bannerets; and into '*Nobiles minores*, as Knights, Eſquires, and or'dinary Gentlemen; and that to theſe parti'cular Degrees there are allotted ſundry Forms 'of Helmets, whereby their ſeveral States are 'diſcerned: I will exemplify their divers Fa'ſhions, beginning with the Inferiour ſort (for 'that is the Progreſs proper to Degrees or 'Steps) and ſo aſcend to the higheſt; as in Ex'ample.



'This form of Helmet, 'placed ſide-long, and 'cloſe, doth *Ger. Leigh* 'attribute to the Digni'ty of a Knight; but in 'mine Underſtanding, it 'fitteth better the Calling 'of an Eſquire, whom 'we do Call in *Latin Scu'tifer*, and *Homo ad arma.*

'Of theſe each Knight '(in time paſt) had two to attend him in the 'Wars whitherſoever he went, who bare his 'Helmet and Shield before him; foraſmuch as 'they did hold certain Lands of him in *Scu'tage*, as the Knight did hold of the King by 'Military ſervice. And they were called *Scu'tiferi* (ſaith the Learned *Clarencieux*) *à Scuto ferendo, ut olim ſcutarij Romanis dicti, qui vel à Clypeis gentilitiis, quos in nobilitatis Inſignia geſtabant, vel quia Principibus & Majoribus illis Nobilibus ab Armis erant, nomen traxerunt.*

'This kind of Service is exceeding Ancient, 'as we may ſee of *Abimelech*, of whom it is 'ſaid, *Quare inclamans celeriter puerum Armige'rum edixit ei; Stringe gladium tuum & morti 'trade me, ne dicant de me, mulier interfecit me.* 'Alſo 1 *Sam.* 17. it is ſaid, *Et qui ſcutum fere'bat, antecedebat eum:* And a little after, Verſe '14. *Viro illo, qui ferebat ſcutum præcedente ei.* 'Since then the Office of theſe Eſquires or 'Pages, as ſome do name them, was to pre'cede their Commander upon whom they at'tended, bearing thoſe his Military Habili'ments, it fitteth well the reſpective Care that 'they ought to have for the Execution of his 'Directions, oftentimes with a regardful Eye, 'and attentive Ear, to obſerve and liſten what 'he will preſcribe them: and therefore the Hel'met, born thus ſide-long (if I err not in my 'Underſtanding) doth denote unto us Atten'tion and Obedience, and therefore is not pro'perly attributed to the Dignity of a Knight, to 'whom (among thoſe that we call *Nobiles mi'nores)* it pertaineth in Martial Affairs, to 'give and not attend Directions.



'This Form of Helmet '(in my Conceit) doth 'beſt quadrate with the 'Dignity of a Knight, 'tho' *Leigh* improperly 'uſeth the ſame; the ſame '(I ſay) in Regard of the 'direct ſtanding thereof, 'but divers in this, that 'the Beaver of that is 'cloſe, and this open. For 'he aſſigneth this to the degree of an *Eſquire*, 'wherein I altogether diſſent, as well for that 'the full faced Helmet doth ſignify Direction 'or Command, like as the former preſenteth 'Attention and Obedience, as alſo for that it is a 'greater Honour to bear the Beaver open than 'cloſe; the cloſe bearing ſignifying a buckling 'on of it, as a Preparation to the Battel, and 'the open Beaver betokeneth a return from 'Battel with Glory of Victory. So ſaid *Ahab* 'King of *Iſrael* to the Meſſenger that he ſent 'to *Benhadad* King of *Syria*; *Tell him, Let not 'him that girdeth on his harneſs boaſt himſelf, as he 'that putteth it off:* which *Tremellius* thus in'terpreteth, *Qui induit arma pugnaturus, ne ita 'gloriator ac ſi victoriâ partâ illa deponeret:* That 'is, according to the vulgar ſaying, We muſt 'not triumph before the Victory. And for a 'further Proof that this Form is more agreeable 'to the Dignity of a Knight than the former, 'you muſt obſerve, that if among *Nobiles ma'jores*, or their Superiours (having Sovereign 'Juriſdiction) it be reckoned a chief Token of 'Honour to bear their peculiar Helmets full 'faced and open; then doubtleſs, amongſt *No'biles minores*, it is no leſs Honour for Knights '(who amongſt them have a kind of Superio'rity) to bear their Helmets after the ſame 'manner: *Illud enim eſt melius, quod optimo eſt 'propinquius; & in eodem caſu idem jus ſtatuen'dum eſt.*

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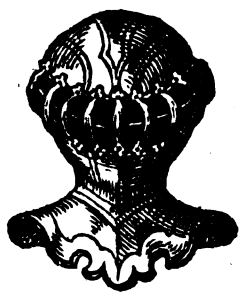


'This faſhion of ſide-long Helmet and open faced with a *Gardeviſure* over the ſight, is common to all Perſons of Nobility under the degree of a Duke, whereof a Baron (ſaith *Leigh*) is the loweſt that may bear the ſame on this manner.

'And of theſe each one is ſubordinate unto other, as well in Juriſdiction, as in rank of Nobility, as *Chaſſaneus* noteth, ſaying, *Sicut Rex debet habere ſub ſe decem Duces, ita Dux debet habere decem Comites, ſeu Marchiones; & Comes ſeu Marchio decem Barones, & Baro decem Feudatores.* And for theſe Reſpects, if I be not deceived, do they all bear their Helmets ſide-long, for that each one of them attendeth the Directions of the other, to whoſe Juriſdiction they are ſubjected.

'The Word *Gardeviſure*, corruptly imprinted *Gardeinſure*, is a *French* Term, deviſed for the more apert expreſſing of the uſe thereof; foraſmuch as they do ſerve for the Safeguard and Defence of the Face; for ſo may we lawfully invent Words in caſe we want apt Terms to expreſs the Nature and Uſe of Things, as *Lipſius* well noteth, ſaying, *Datur venia novitati verborum rerum obſcuritatibus inſervienti.*

'Moreover, there are many more Things in the World, than there are Names for them, according to the Saying of the Philoſopher, *Nomina ſunt finita, res autem infinitæ; ideo unum nomen plura ſignificat*; which ſaying is by a certain (or rather uncertain) Author approved; *Multis ſpeciebus non ſunt nomina: Idcirco neceſſarium eſt nomina fingere, ſi nullum ante erat nomen impoſitum.*



'This kind of Helmet is proper to Perſons exerciſing Sovereign Power over their Subjects and Inferiours, as Emperours, Monarchs, Kings, Princes, and Dukes, and ſuch as do by an abſolute Juriſdiction manage the Government of free States or Countries. And a Duke (according to *Leigh*) is the loweſt that may bear his Helmet on this faſhion. As the firſt and third ſort of Helmets before expreſſed do ſignify attention and obſervance (for the Reaſons formerly delivered) in their ſeveral Degrees; ſo contrarywiſe the ſecond and this fourth ſort in theirs, do betoken Authority, Direction, and Command; for ſo do all Sovereigns, as alſo all Generals, Captains, and Commanders in Martial Affairs, and Magiſtrates and Governours in the managing of Civil Government, in preſcribing of Orders and Directions to the Multitude, uſe a ſteady and ſet Countenance, fixing their Eyes directly on thoſe to whom they addreſs their Councils or Commands; and ſuch a Geſture beſeemeth Men of ſuch Place, for that it repreſenteth a kind of Majeſty. This Property is obſerved to be naturally in the Frog, whereof *Spenſer* the Poet making mention, termeth it the *Lording of Frogs*, becauſe in their ſitting they hold their heads ſteady, looking directly in a kind of gravity of State, without any motion at all.

'Now the bearing of the Helmet in Atchievement is ſometimes ſingle, ſometimes manifold. It is ſaid to be born ſingle, when the Atchievement is adorned with one only Helmet, as in thoſe hereafter enſuing ſhall be ſeen.

'I call that a manifold Bearing, when for the garniſhing and ſetting forth of an Atchievement, two Helmets or more are placed upon the Shield or Eſcutcheon, becauſe ſometimes for beautifying the Atchievement of ſome great Perſonage of noble Birth, or eminent Place; three Helmets are placed jointly upon the Shield.

'Touching the manner of placing divers Helmets upon one Shield, theſe Rules following are to be obſerved, *viz.* If you will place two for the Reſpects aforeſaid, then muſt they be ſo ſet, as the Beaver of the one may be oppoſite to the other, as if they were worn by two Perſons aſpecting or beholding each other. But if you place three Helmets, for any of theſe Reſpects above remembred, then muſt you place the middle ſtanding directly forwards, and the other two upon the Sides, after a ſidelong manner, with their Beavers turned toward the middlemoſt, in Repreſentation of two Perſons aſpecting the third.

'The next in Order of theſe exterior Parts of an Atchievement, is the Mantle, ſo named of the *French* Word *Manteau*, which with us is taken for a long Robe. This was a Military Habit uſed in ancient Time of great Commanders in the Field, as well to manifeſt their high Place, as alſo (being caſt over their Armour) to repel the extremity of wet, cold, and heat, and withal to preſerve their Armour from ruſt, ſo to continue thereby the glittering luſtre thereof.

'Of this kind of Habit the famous Sir *Geffery Chaucer* maketh mention in the Knights Tale; where treating of the Adventures of *Palemon* and *Acrite*, for the Love of *Emely* the Dukes Daughter of *Athens*, he deſcribeth the Habits and Ornaments of the Kings that accompanied them to the Liſts of the Combate: where of *Demetrius* King of *India* he ſaith, that he

'*Came*

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‘ *Came riding like the God of Arms Mars,*
‘ *His Coat-Armour was of Cloth of Thrace,*
‘ *Couch'd with Pearle white round and great,*
‘ *His Saddle was of burniſh'd Gold newly beat.*
‘ *A Mantle on his Shoulders hanging,*
‘ *Beat full of Rubies red as fire ſparkling.*

‘ Where I collect, that this Mantle here mentioned was worn for the purpoſes formerly ſpoken, and that in the hanging thereof from the Shoulders of *Demetrius* it did caſt it ſelf into many Plaits (as naturally all Garments of large ſize do) which form of plaiting in the Art of Painting is termed Drapery. *Wolfang. Lazius* ſpeaking of this kind of Habit, calleth the ſame *chlamys mantuelis*, ſaying, ‘ *Chlamys mantuelis recenſetur itidem à Tribellio inter dona militaria a Galieno Claudio, qui poſt fuit Auguſtus, data. Zanchius ait, De noſtris Parthicis paria tria, ſingilones Dalmatenſes decem, Chlamydem Dardaniam Mantuelem unam.* This ſort of Habit have ſome Authors called *Toga Militaris*, and other *Laterna: Ego vero* (ſaith *Lazius*) *togam militarem eandem cum Laterna extitiſſe autumo.* As we ſhewed a Difference of Helmets uſed in the garniſhing of Atchievements of Perſons of different Eſtate and Dignity, ſo it may ſeem there hath been in ancient Time a diverſe form of mantling uſed for the difference betwixt *Nobiles majores* and *minores*. For *Franc. de Roſiers* mentioning the Charter of *Charles* the ſecond Duke of *Lorrain* to the Abby of *Belprey* 1420. he ſaith concerning the Seal thereof, *Portat in Tymbre Aquilam cum paludamento Ducali*; whereby we may probably gather that Dukes in thoſe Days, and in that Place, had a different Form of mantling from Perſons of inferior degrees: But in theſe Things, each Nation for the moſt part hath ſome Cuſtom peculiar to it ſelf.

‘ *Rodolf* Duke of *Lorrain* Son of *Frederick* the Third, was the firſt that bare his Arms Tymbered, as the ſame Author affirmeth, ſaying, *Hic Princeps fuit Primus qui portavit Arma cum Galea Tymbrata, ut patet in literis ejus & aliorum datum:* But I ſuppoſe the generality of theſe Words muſt be reſtrained to that particular Place. For *Wolf. Lazius* ſeemeth to affirm that ſuch a Form of bearing hath been anciently uſed amongſt the *Romans*, where he ſaith, *Atque hactenus de Criſtis quæ in majorum noſtrorum inſignibus magis ad Romanam ſimilitudinem accedere arbitror, ſic ea cum pictura noſtra in frontiſpicio operis contuleris.*

‘ Neither hath this Habit eſcaped Transformation, but hath paſſed through the forge of phanatical Conceit (as well as thoſe Helmets before handled) inſomuch as (beſides the bare name) there remaineth neither ſhape nor ſhadow of a Mantle: For how can it be imagined that a piece of Cloth, or of whatſoever other Stuff, that is jagged and frownced after the manner of our now common received Mantlings uſed for the adorning of Atchievements, being impoſed upon the Shoulders of a Man, ſhould ſerve him to any of the purpoſes for which Mantles were ordained? So that theſe being compared with thoſe, may be more fitly termed Flouriſhings than Mantlings.

‘ But as they are uſed in Atchievements, whether you call them Mantles or Flouriſhings, they are evermore ſaid in Blazon to be doubled, that is, lined throughout with ſome one of the Furrs before handled in the firſt Section of this Work, as well of thoſe Furrs that do conſiſt of more Colours than one, as of thoſe that be ſingle and unmix'd. For ſo the *Romans* uſed to wear their Cloaks or Mantles lined throughout, ſometimes with one coloured Furr, and otherwhiles with Furrs of variable Colours, whereof they were called *Depictæ penulæ*: of which latter ſort *Alex. ab Alex.* ſpeaketh, ſaying, *Tametſi legamus Caligulam depictas penulas ſæpe induiſſe*; and *Lazius*, *Penula picta laſcivioris vitæ imperatoribus in uſu fuit*: whereof he giveth an inſtance out of *Tranquillus*, who ſaith of *Caligula*, that he was *ſæpe depictas gemmataſque penulas indutus.*

‘ Theſe were called *depictæ penulæ*, becauſe of the variety of the coloured Skins wherewith they were furred or lined, which made a ſhew as if thoſe doublings or linings had been painted. Some of thoſe doublings are of rare uſe at theſe Days, which have been more frequent in former Times, as I find in the Church of *Graveneſt* in the County of *Bedford* in a Window, a Mantle, Sable, doubled Varrey.

‘ Next to the Mantle the Cognizance doth arrogate the higheſt Place, and is ſeated upon the moſt eminent part of the Helmet; but yet ſo, as that it admitteth an interpoſition of ſome Eſcroll, Wreath, Chapeau, Crown, *&c.* And it is called a Cognizance *à cognoſcendo*, becauſe by them ſuch Perſons as do wear them are manifeſtly known whoſe Servants they are. They are alſo called Creſts of the *Latin* Word *Criſta*, which ſignifieth a Comb or Tuft, ſuch as many Birds have upon their heads, as the Peacock, Lapwing, Lark, Heathcock, Feaſant, Ruſtcock, *&c.* And as thoſe do occupy the higheſt part of the heads of theſe Fowls; ſo do theſe Cognizances or Creſts hold the moſt perſpicuous Place of the Helmet, as by the Examples following ſhall appear in their due Place.

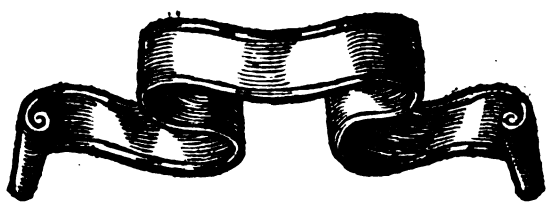
‘ Concerning the uſe of theſe Cognizances or Creſts among the *Romans*, *Lazius* (having ſpoken of Shields and the garniſhing of them with Pourtraitures of living Things) hath theſe Words, *Hactenus de clypeorum pictura, ſive ſculptura Romanæ Reipub. celebrata, unde nimirum & noſtras calaturas in his clypeis, quas Wappas dicunt, profectas credendum eſt. Jam enim Galeas illa quoque atque coronas ſupra poſitas cum criſtis atque avium alis repreſentabat.*

‘ But

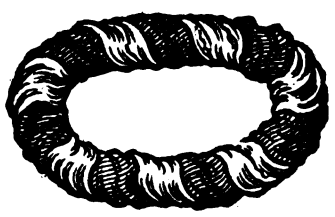
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'But that the wearing of ſuch Creſts was 'common to other Nations as well as the *Ro-* 'mans, *Alex. ab Alex.* ſheweth, affirming that 'the *Almains* and *Cymbrians* uſed Helmets 'wrought about with the ſhapes of hideous ga- 'ping Animals. The *Carians* had Ruſtcocks for 'their Creſts. *Alexander Magnus* did inviron 'his Helmet with a gallant Plume of pureſt 'white.

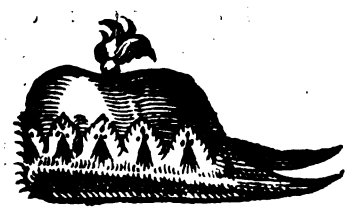
'The *Galatians* bare ſometimes Horns, and 'otherwhiles the ſhapes of living Things. The '*Trojans*, *Myſians*, and *Thracians* bare upon 'their brazen Helmets the Ears and Horns of 'an Ox. *Amongſt the reſt* (ſaith he) *that of* 'Covidius *the Centurion, which he uſed in the* 'Battel that he had againſt the Myſians, *was hol* 'den to be admirable; that he bare upon his Hel- 'met a Cup, that one while did flaſh out Flames of 'Fire, and otherwhiles would ſuck them in.* Ma- 'ny more Examples could I give to prove as 'well the Antiquity as the general uſe of Creſts; 'but holding this to be ſufficient, I will now 'proceed to give Examples of Things that are 'interpoſed between the Mantle and the Creſt, 'beginning with thoſe of inferiour reckoning, 'and ſo to thoſe of better worth and eſtima- 'tion.



'It may ſeem an inveterate and overworn 'Faſhion in this Age to bear a Creſt upon an 'Eſcroll made of this or ſome other like man- 'ner; but how obſolete ſoever the ſame may 'be thought, *Gerard Leigh* doth confidently af- 'firm, that both in the Time of King *Henry* 'the Fifth, and long after, no Man had his 'Badge ſet on a Wreath under the Degree of a 'Knight: But howſoever Time and Uſurpation 'concurring with Preſcription, hath ſo much 'prevailed, as that it will be a Matter of great 'Difficulty to reduce Men to that form of bear- 'ing ſo long neglected; yet may you obſerve 'that our moſt noble Prince of *Wales* himſelf 'to this Day thus beareth this Badge.



'This is an ancient Ornament of the Head, 'and much in uſe with the *Turks* and *Saracens*. 'Amongſt all the Interpoſitions before menti- 'oned that are placed between the Mantle and 'the Creſt, there is none of ſo frequent uſe as 'this; which ſometimes is called in blazon a 'Wreath, becauſe it is made of two coloured 'Silks or more wreathed together; ſometimes 'alſo a Torce, for the ſame Cauſe; *Nempe quia* '*torquetur*, becauſe it is wound or twiſted. The 'Mixture of the Colours of this Wreath is moſt 'uſually taken from the Metal or Colours con- 'tained in the Paternal Coat of the Bearer. 'For the orderly making of this Wreath, *Leigh* 'aſcribeth this Rule, *viz.* that you muſt ever- 'more begin with the Metal, and end with the 'Colour.



'This kind of Head-tire is called a Cap of 'Dignity; which Cap (ſaith *Chaſſaneus*) Dukes 'accuſtomed to wear in Token of Excellency, 'becauſe they had a more worthy Government 'than other Subjects. Alſo they uſed to wear 'the ſame in Token of great Freedom; *Quia* '*debent eſſe magis liberi apud Principem ſupre-* '*mum quam alij*. This Cap muſt be of Scarlet 'colour, and the lining or doubling thereof Er- 'myn. Some do boldly affirm (ſaith Sir *John* '*Ferne*) that as well the Earl and Marqueſs, as 'a Duke, may adorn his Head with this Cha- 'peau or Cap, even by the ſame Reaſon and 'Cuſtom that they do challenge to wear their 'Coronets, becauſe this Cap, as alſo their 'Crowns are allowed them, not only for a de- 'claration of their Princely dignities and de- 'grees, but withal for Tokens and Teſtimonies 'of Triumph and Victory. For the wearing 'of the Cap had a beginning from the Duke or 'General of an Army, who having gotten Vi- 'ctory, cauſed the chiefeſt of the ſubdued Ene- 'mies, whom he had led Captive, to follow 'him in his Triumph, bearing his Cap or Hat 'after him in token of ſubjection and Capti- 'vity.

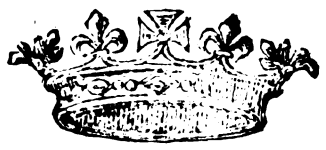


'Albeit there are divers other Sorts of 'Crowns more uſually born interpoſed be- 'tween the Mantle and the Creſt; yet becauſe 'this is ſometimes put to like uſe, and that it 'is of all the reſt the chiefeſt, I have ſelected 'this as an Example of Crowns put to ſuch uſe, 'the rather becauſe I willingly comprehend all 'thoſe of leſs eſteem under it. That the *Ro-* 'mans did bear Crowns upon their Helmets af- 'ter this manner, it is clear by the Teſtimony 'of *W. Lazius*, as well in that I have formerly 'alledged, where I have ſpoken of the uſe of 'Creſts, as alſo by his Confirmation thereof, 'where he ſaith, *Cætera Coronarum genera in* 'univerſum, *quæ vel Galeis in Armis ſuſpenſis ob* *virtu-*

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'*virtutem donatæ militibus, vel capitibus hominum vel Sacerdotum aut Emeritorum imponebantur, octodecim invenio. Quarum, exceptis Aurea & Argentea, reliquæ omnes ex plantis paſſim & herbis conficiebantur.* The Prerogative or Preheminence of wearing of Crowns belongeth not only to ſuch as have received the ſame for a remuneration of vertue, but alſo to Perſons to whom the exerciſe of Sovereign Juriſdiction doth appertain, as the ſame Author witneſſeth, ſaying, *Prerogativam vero Coronas ferendi non hi ſolùm habebant, quibus hoc erat munus ex virtute conceſſum, verum etiam quibus ex officio licebat, Imperatoribus, Regibus, Sacerdotibus*, &c. Touching ſundry other forms of Crowns, I refer you to the judicious writings of Sir *William Segar* late *Garter*, Principal King of Arms.

But in regard his preſent Majeſty has been graciouſly pleas'd to Grant Coronets to his three Grand daughters, Children of his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*, conſiſting of Croſſes, *Flowers de Lis* and ducal Leaves; It may not be amiſs to Inſert here the Form thereof.



CHAP. VII.

THUS far I have touched Things placed above the Eſcutcheon; now I will proceed to ſuch as are placed elſewhere, of which ſome are peculiar, ſome more general.

By ſuch as are peculiar I mean thoſe that are appropriated to Perſons having Sovereign Juriſdiction, and to ſuch as are called *Nobiles Majores*, of which Rank a Baronet is the loweſt. But amongſt the particular Ornaments belonging to the Coat-Armours of Perſons having either Supreme or Inferiour dignity, there are ſome that do environ the Coat-Armour round about, and do chiefly belong to Perſons exerciſing Sovereign Juriſdiction, and to ſuch others as they out of their ſpecial Favour ſhall communicate the ſame unto, by aſſociating them into the Fellowſhip of their Orders. Such are the moſt honourable Order of the Garter, the Orders of the Golden Fleece, of Saint *Michael*, of the Annunciation; of all which Sir *William Segar*, late *Garter* King at Arms, hath written ſo learnedly, that to his Works I muſt again refer the Reader for Satisfaction therein; the Diſcourſe thereof being altogether impertinent to my intended purpoſe in this preſent Work.

Yet here you muſt obſerve, that a Man being admitted into the Society and Fraternity of any two of the Honourable Orders before mentioned, he may in ſetting forth his Atchievement adorn the ſame with the chief Ornaments or Collars of both theſe Orders whereof he is elected and admitted a Fellow and Companion, by placing one of the Ornaments next to his Shield, and the other without the ſame. In ſuch manner did the moſt high and mighty Lord *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* and Earl Marſhal of *England*, bear the chief Ornaments of the Orders of the Garter and of Saint *Michael*.

But leaving thoſe peculiar Ornaments of Sovereigns or others, I return to thoſe that are communicable (by a certain Right) as well to thoſe called *Nobiles Majores*, as to Sovereigns. Such are thoſe which are ſaid to be placed on the ſides of the Atchievements, repreſenting ſometimes Things living, and ſometimes dead.

But theſe of ſome Blazoners are termed Supporters, whoſe Conceit therein I can hardly approve, *Quia diverſorum diverſa eſt ratio*; and therefore the Blazon that I would give unto Things ſo different in Nature is, that if Things be living, and ſeize upon the Shield, then ſhall they be called properly Supporters; but if they are inanimate, and touch not the Eſcutcheon, then ſhall ſuch Arms be ſaid to be (not ſupported, but cotiſed) of ſuch and ſuch Things: For how can thoſe be properly ſaid to ſupport that touch not the Thing ſaid to be ſupported by them? Therefore *Nomina ſunt aptanda rebus ſecundum rationis normam.*

To Perſons under the degree of a Knight Baronet, it is not permitted to bear their Arms ſupported, that Honour being peculiar to thoſe that are called *Nobiles Majores.*

And theſe Cotiſes have their name agreeable to the Thing whoſe quality they repreſent, and are ſo called (as we elſewhere ſhewed) of *Coſta*, the Rib, either of Man or Beaſt; for it is proper to the Rib to incloſe the Entrails of Things Animal, and to add Form and Faſhion to the Body; in like manner do theſe incloſe the Coat-Armour whereunto they are annexed, and do give a comely Grace and Ornament to the ſame.

Another Ornament there is externally annexed to Coat-Armour, and that is the *Motto* or Word which is the Invention or Conceit of the Bearer, ſuccinctly and ſignificantly contrived (for the moſt part) in three or four Words, which are ſet in ſome Scroll or Compartiment, placed uſually at the Foot of the Eſcutcheon: and as it holdeth the loweſt Place, ſo is it the laſt in blazoning. Of this Word *Abra. Franc.* writeth in this manner,

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'*Quod à recentioribus verba quædam ipſis Armis ſubjiciantur, videtur id nuper inventum ad imitationem eorum quæ Symbola à nobis appellantur.* 'And indeed the *Motto* ſhould expreſs ſomething intended in the Atchievement, though uſe hath now received whatſoever Fancy of the Deviſer; and this *Motto* is of univerſal uſe to all Gentry and Nobility of what Rank ſoever.

'Now as touching the blazoning of theſe 'Ornaments exteriorly annexed to any Coat-'Armour, it is to be conſidered, that we are 'not tied to that ſtrict Obſervation in them, 'as in the blazoning of Things born within 'the Eſcutcheon; for theſe are the eſſential 'Parts of Coats, and thoſe meerly accidental. 'For the Creſt or Timber, Wreath, Mantle, 'Helm, *&c.* (ſaith *Ferne*) are no part of the 'Coat-Armour, but Additions to Atchieve-'ments added not many Hundred Years ago 'to the Coats of Gentry. And therefore when 'you have aptly ſet forth all the Fields and 'Charges, and their Colours contained within 'the Eſcutcheon, your Blazon is done; ſo that 'when we ſhall deſcribe any of thoſe Exterior 'Ornaments, we ſtand at liberty for naming of 'our Colours, and in thoſe it is held no Fault 'to name one Colour twice.

CHAP. VIII.

'HAving formerly handled the firſt part of 'the diſtribution touching the Accidents, '*viz.* Tincture: I will now go forward as pro-'mis'd *page* 7. to handle that other member of 'the ſame, namely Differences; ſhewing firſt 'what Differences are; and ſo proceed in or-'der to the Diviſion of them.

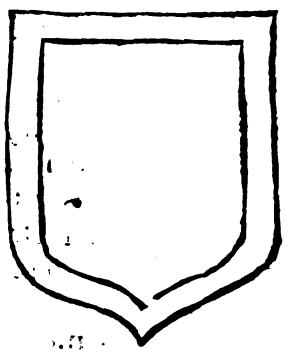
'But before I proceed to the Definition and 'diviſion of them, it is not unneceſſary to ob-'ſerve, That Arms may be reſembled to Arith-'metical numbers, for like as in numbers, the 'addition, or ſubtraction of an unity, maketh 'the ſaid number to receive a diverſe form from 'that it hath before; in like manner by the ap-'poſition to, or exemption of any one thing from 'the Coat-Armour, be it either difference, or 'whatſoever elſe, the Coat-Armour, is not the 'ſame, but varieth from that it was before. 'This variation (occaſioned by the addition or 'exemption of ſome adventitious thing) never-'theleſs altereth not the ſubſtance of the Coat-'Armour, but maketh the ſame to differ in 'form only from that it was before; for theſe 'adventitious Appoſitions are of the nature of 'Accidents, whoſe property is *Adeſſe & abeſſe ſine ſubjecti corruptione*; as I have formerly 'ſhewn out of *Porphyrius*, *p.* 16.

'Differences have no exiſtence of themſelves, 'but are of the quality of Adjectives, which 'need the ayd and ſupport of ſome ſubſtantive, 'to be annexed to them, and were deviſed, for 'the diſtinguiſhing of Coat-Armour, of parti-'cular Perſons, of one and the ſame family each 'from other among themſelves, according to 'that ſaying of *Chaſſ. Differentiæ ſunt quædam 'accidentia per ſe non exiſtentia, quæ inducunt di-'verſitatem ſeparativam, per quam dignoſcuntur 'talia Arma, in quibus ſunt inſerta, ab armis al-'terius.* But I will proceed to the definition 'and diviſion of Differences.

'Differences are extraordinary additaments, 'whereby Bearers of the ſame Coat-Armour 'are diſtinguiſhed each from other, and their 'Nearneſs to the principal Bearer is Demon-'ſtrated.

'Of Differences ſome are { Ancient, Modern.

'Thoſe I call ancient Differences, that were 'uſed in ancient Time for the diſtinguiſhing, 'not only of one Nation or Tribe from ano-'ther, but alſo to note a diverſity between par-'ticular Perſons, deſcended out of one Family, 'and from the ſame Parents. Such are Bor-'dures and Imborduring of all ſorts. The 'Bordures that were annexed unto Coat-Ar-'mours, in the beginning were plain, and (in 'all likelyhood) were of ſome one of the Co-'lours or Metals before ſpoken of: But after-'wards in proceſs of Time (by reaſon of the 'multiplication of Perſons and of Families) 'Men were conſtrained to deviſe other ſorts of 'Bordures, to induce a variety, whereby each 'particular Perſon might be diſtinctly known, 'and differenced *ab omnibus & ſingulis ejuſdem 'domus & familiæ.* Of theſe three are divers 'forms, as by theſe examples following may 'appear.



'The firſt deviſed Bor-'dures were born plain; 'after the manner of this, 'which is thus blazoned: 'He beareth Argent, a 'bordure Gules. Here 'you ſhall not need to 'mention the plainneſs 'of the bordure; for 'when you ſay a bor-'dure of this or that colour or metal, and no 'more, then it is always underſtood to be plain, 'albeit the ſame be not ſo expreſſed. But if it 'have any other form than plain, in ſuch caſe 'you muſt not omit to make expreſs mention 'of the faſhion thereof.

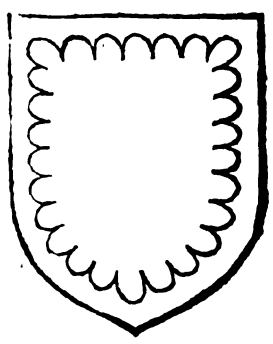
'The plain Bordure, uſed for differencing of 'Coat-Armour, is reſembled to thoſe Fimbria's, 'or Bordures, that Almighty God, by the mouth 'of

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'of his Servant *Moſes*, commanded the Iſrae-
'lites to wear about the skirts of their Gar-
'ments, to put them in mind of their duties
'touching their obſervation of his Precepts;
'In reſpect that the People were yet rude, and
'unexerciſed in obedience, therefore was this
'Ordinance preſcribed unto them; as St. *Hie-*
'*rom* noteth in theſe words: *Rudi adhuc po-*
'*pulo, & hominibus ad obedientiam inſuetis, per*
'*Moyſen imperatur à Domino, ut in ſignum me-*
'*moriæ quod præcepta Domini recordentur, per ſin-*
'*gulas veſtimentorum fimbrias habeant cum cocco*
'*Hyacinthini coloris Inſignia, ut etiam caſu huc*
'*illucque reſpicientibus oculis, mandatorum Cæle-*
'*ſtium memoria naſcatur.* Of theſe Bordures
were the Phariſees reproved by Chriſt, be-
cauſe they perverted the Uſe thereof, by wear-
ing them, not for the putting of them in
'mind of the obſervation of Gods Precepts,
but for a bravery, and their own vain oſten-
tation, and to the end they ſhould ſeem more
'ſtrict and ſevere obſervers of Gods Precepts,
'than others were.

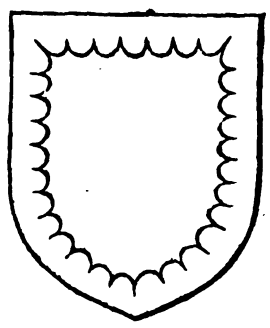
'The Content of the Bordures (ſaith *Leigh*)
'is the fifth part of the Field. Alſo it is to be
'obſerved, that when the Field and the Cir-
'cumference or Tract about the ſame, drawn
'(as in this example) be both of one Metal,
'Colour or Furr, then ſhall you not term it a
'Bordure, but you ſhall ſay, that he beareth
'ſuch Metal, Colour or Furr imbordured.
'*Leigh* reckoneth this ſort of imborduring
'here ſpoken of, to be of the number of Dif-
'ferences of Brethren; but *Bartol* (ſaith he)
'hath committed the diſtribution thereof to the
'Heraulds.

'Before I proceed to the Compound Bor-
'dures above ſpecified, I will give ſome few
'Examples of other ſeveral forms of ſimple
'Bordures; (*Quia ſimplicia priora fuerunt com-*
'*poſitis*) as followeth.

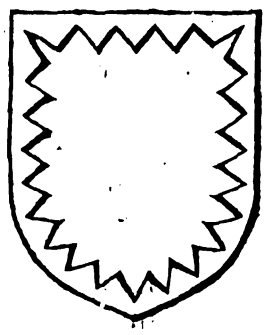


'He beareth Sable, a
'Bordure ingrailed, Ar-
'gent. This word *in-*
'*grailed*, is derived from
'the Latin word *Ingredior*,
'which ſignifieth to en-
'ter, or go in: *Quia iſta*
'*linea ex qua conficitur Bor-*
'*dura, Campum plus æquo*
'*ingrediatur.* Or elſe it is
'derived of *Gradus*, which ſignifieth a ſtep or
'degree, and thereof it is called a Bordure in-
'grailed; *Quia* (as *Upton* noteth) *ejus color gra-*
'*datim infertur in Campum Armorum.*

'The next ſort of Bordure that I will note
'unto you, is a Bordure invecked; and the
'ſame is formed as appeareth in this next Eſ-
'cutcheon.



'This Bordure is form-
'ed meerly contrary to
'the laſt precedent, and
'is blazoned in this man-
'ner. He beareth Or,
'a Bordure invecked,
'Gules. As the former
'doth dilate it ſelf by
'way of incroaching in-
'to the Field, contrari-
'wiſe this doth contract it ſelf by inverſion of
'the points into it ſelf; in regard whereof (it
'ſeemeth) it receiveth his denomination, and
'is called Invecked, of the *Latin* word *Inveho*,
'which ſignifieth, To carry in: *Quia ipſa li-*
'*nea gibboſa, in borduram plus æquo invehitur.*



'This Bordure differ-
'eth in form from both
'the other, and is thus
'blazoned; he beareth
'Gules, a Bordure in-
'dented, Argent. Mr.
'*Wyrly*, in his Book inti-
'tuled, *The true uſe of*
'*Arms*, treating of the
'honourable life, and
'languiſhing death of Sir *John de Gralhye*, *Ca-*
'*pital de Buz*, and one of the Knights elected
'at the firſt foundation of the Garter, by that
'victorious K. *Edward* the Third, doth therein
'make mention of one Sir *Perducas Dalbreth*,
'to whom this Coat-Armour did properly ap-
'pertain, and deſcribeth the ſame in this man-
'ner.

Sir Perducas Dalbreth *to the French return'd,*
Who Guly Shield about his neck did fling,
Wrapt with dent Bordure ſilver ſhining.

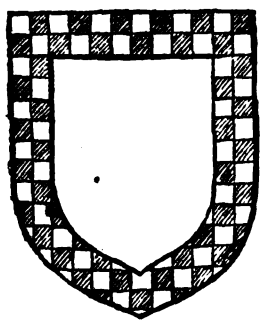
'This Bordure is ſaid to be indented, be-
'cauſe it ſeemeth to be compoſed (as it were)
'of Teeth, whereof the ſame hath a reſem-
'blance as well in property as in form: For
'Teeth (eſpecially thoſe of Beaſts of ravenous
'kind, or of prey) have that part of their
'Teeth next to their Gums, broad and ſtrong,
'and their points ſharp, after the manner above
'ſpecified; and they are called in Latin, *Den-*
'*tes à demendo* (as *Iſidorus* noteth) which ſig-
'nifieth to take away or diminiſh, *Quia ali-*
'*quid de cibis ſemper demunt.* In the ſame man-
'ner alſo do every of theſe Indentings, en-
'tring into the Field, leſſen and take away
'ſome part of them as they go.

'Note that all ſorts of Bordures are ſubject
'to charging with things, as well Artificial, as
'Natural; as by examples following, in part
'ſhall appear; wherein I purpoſe not to be
'curious, either in their number, or yet in
'their order; but as they ſhall come to hand,
'ſo will I ſet them down in their proper places.

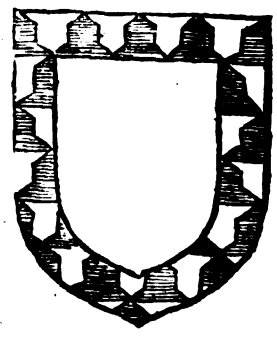
'Hitherto

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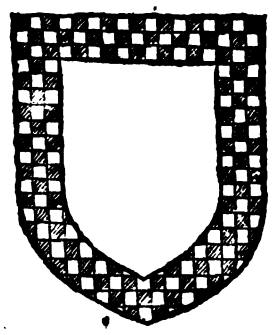
'Hitherto of Bordures ſimple. Now of ſuch 'as are compounded, as followeth:



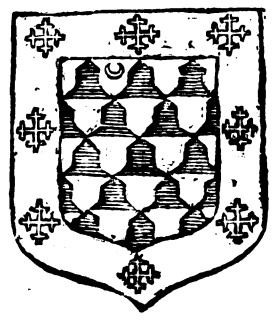
'He beareth Azure, a 'Bordure counter-com-'poned, Or, and Gules; 'which is as much as 'to ſay, compounded of 'theſe two Colours coun-'terly placed. Note that 'Counter-compony con-'ſiſteth evermore of two 'Tracts only, and no 'more. Note further, that the manner of dif-'ferencing of Coat-Armours by Bordures is 'very ancient; but if you reſpect their parti-'cular forms and charge, they are not ſo.



'He beareth Gules, a 'Bordure purflew, Ver-'rey. Note here, that 'this term Purflew, is 'common to all the Furrs 'before handled, ſo often 'as they are uſed in Bor-'dures. Therefore when-'ſoever you ſhall find a 'Bordure of any of theſe 'ſeveral kinds, you muſt (for the more cer-'tainty of the Blazon) expreſs by name of 'what ſort of Furrs the ſame is, if there be 'a peculiar name appropriate thereunto. O-'therwiſe, if it be one of thoſe kinds that have 'no certain name, whereby it may be diſtinct-'ly known from the reſt; or if it be ſo, that 'the Bordure be compoſed of ſome ſuch of the 'Furrs, as do comprehend under one name, 'divers and diſtinct Colours, then muſt you 'of neceſſity particularly name the Colours 'whereof every ſuch Bordure is ſo compoſed, 'except it conſiſteth of Argent and Azure, as 'this doth, and then it ſufficeth to call it on-'ly Verrey, as in this Example I have done.

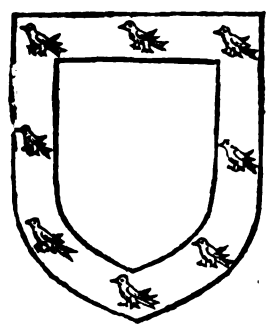


'He beareth Gules, a 'Bordure checkie, Or, 'and Azure. Albeit this 'hath a near reſemblance 'of Counter-compony 'before handled, yet it is 'not the ſame, for that 'never exceedeth two 'Tracts or Panes, and 'this is never leſs than 'of three: Therefore you muſt take ſpecial heed 'to the number of the Tracts in Blazon, elſe 'may you eaſily err in miſtaking the one for 'the other. And this Rule holdeth not alone 'in Bordures, but alſo in Bends, Feſſes, Barrs, '*&c.* born after thoſe manners.



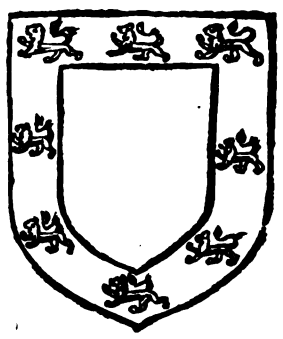
'He beareth Vaire, a 'Bordure Gules, charg-'ed with eight croſs 'Croſlets, Argent, by 'the name of *Moleſ-'worth*; and is born of '*Hender Moleſworth* of '*Spring-Garden* in the 'Pariſh of St. *Katherines* 'in the Iſland of *Ja-'maica*, Eſq; one of his Majeſties Council in 'the ſaid Iſle; ſecond Son of *Hender Moleſ-'worth* of *Pencarrow* in *Cornwall*, Eſq: who was 'lineally deſcended from Sir *Walter de Moleſ-'worth* of *Northamptonſhire*, who flouriſhed in 'Martial Proweſs in the days of King *Edward* 'the Firſt, and went with him to the Holy 'War.

'Sometimes you ſhall find the Bordures 'charged with things living, as in theſe Ex-'amples.



'The Field is Argent, 'a Bordure Azure, charg-'ed with Enaluron of 'Martlets, to the num-'ber of eight, Or. In 'your blazoning of Bor-'dures of this kind of 'bearing, you muſt men-'tion what ſort of Fowl 'or Bird your Bordure is 'charged withal; for that this term ſerveth 'generally for all kind of Bordures charged 'with things of this kind.

'A like Bordure doth *Jaſper* Earl of *Pem-'broke* bear, that was half-brother to King 'Henry the Sixth, and was created Duke of '*Bedford*, by that moſt prudent Prince, King '*Henry* the Seventh.

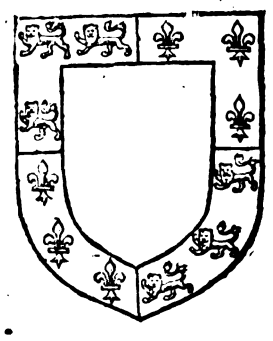


'He beareth Azure, a 'Bordure Gules, charged 'with eight Lioncels paſ-'ſant, Or. Such a Bordure 'is ſet forth for *Hamlyne 'Plantagenet*, that was 'Baſe-brother to King '*Henry* the Second. This 'term *Enarny* is proper to 'all Bordures charged 'with any Beaſts, whoſe kinds muſt be ſpe-'cially obſerved, and expreſſed in Blazon, for 'the more certainty thereof.

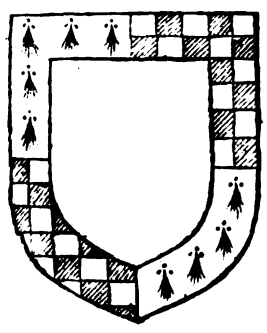
'Sometimes you ſhall find two of theſe ſorts 'of Bordures before handled, commixt in one, 'as in theſe next Examples following.

'He

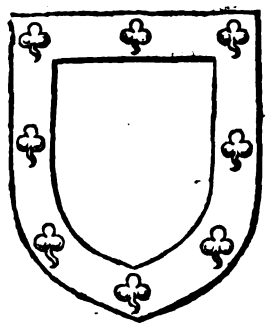
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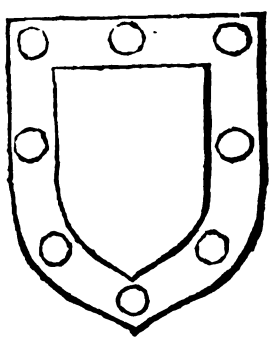
'He beareth Argent, 'a Bordure quarterly, as 'followeth: The firſt 'Gules, Enurny of 3 Li-'oncels paſſant gardant, 'Or. The ſecond, Azure, 'Verdoy, of as many 'Flowers de Lis, Or. 'The third as the ſe-'cond: The fourth as 'the firſt. Such a Bordure did *Henry Court-'ney*, Earl of *Devon*, and Marqueſs of *Exeter*, 'bear, (who lived in the Time of King *Henry* 'the Eighth) environing the Royal Arms of '*England*, which he received as an augmenta-'tion of Honour. And this Coat-Armour 'may alſo be thus ſhortly blazoned, Argent, a 'Bordure quarterly *England* and *France*.



'He beareth Gules, a 'Bordure, quarterly com-'poſed of Purflew, Er-'myn, and Counter-com-'pony, Or and Azure. 'Such a Bordure did '*Henry Fitz-Roy* bear, 'who was Duke of *Rich-'mond* and *Somerſet*, as 'alſo Earl of *Nottingham*. 'He was baſe Son unto King *Henry* the Eighth. 'Sometimes you ſhall find Bordures charged 'with Leaves or Flowers, and other Vegeta-'bles, as in Example:

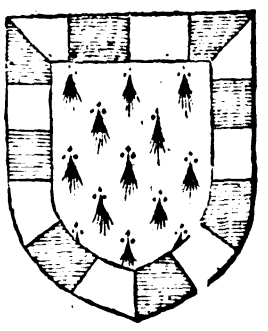


'He beareth Sable, a 'Bordure, Or, charged 'with Verdoy of Tre-'foils, ſlipped to the 'number of eight pro-'per. Note that this 'term Verdoy is appro-'priated to all Bordures 'charged with Leaves, 'Flowers, Fruits, and 'other the like Vegetables. Wherefore to 'make your blazon more certain, it behoveth 'that you ſhould expreſly mention what kind 'of Vegetable the Bordure is charged withal. '' Other whiles you ſhall have Bordures char-'ged with other ſorts of things *inanimate*, or 'without life, as in this next Example.



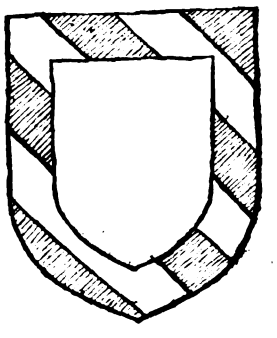
'He beareth Or, a Bor-'dure Sable, charged with 'Entoyre of eight Beſants. 'Such a Bordure did *Rich-'ard Plantagenet* King of 'the *Romans* and Earl of '*Cornwall* bear, that was 'Son unto King *John*, and 'Brother to King *Henry* 'the Third. Note, that 'this term Entoyre is proper to all Bordures 'charged with dead things: Therefore you 'muſt name what kind of Entoyre the Bordure 'is charged with, whether with Roundles, 'Creſcents, Mullets, Annulets, or whatſoever 'other dead thing. A Beſant, or (as ſome 'call them) a Talent, is taken for a Maſſive 'Plate or Bullion of Gold, containing (accord-'ing to *Leigh*) of *Troy* weight, 104 *l.* and 2 'Ounces, and is in Value 3750 *l.* Sterling, and 'had for the moſt part no ſimilitude or repre-'ſentation upon it (as ſome hold) but was only 'faſhioned round and ſmooth, as if it were fit-'ted and prepared to receive ſome kind of 'Stamp. But others are of Opinion that they 'were ſtamped, and that they were called Be-'zants (or rather Bizants) of *Byzantium*, the 'Place where they were anciently coyned. 'Note, that whenſoever you ſhall find any 'Bezants or Talents born in Arms, you ſhall 'not need to make mention of their colour in 'blazoning of them, becauſe they be evermore 'underſtood to be Gold.

'Sometimes you ſhall find Bordures gobo-'nated of two Colours, as in this next Exam-'ple.



'He beareth Ermyn, 'a Bordure gobonated, 'Or and Sable: And ſuch 'a bearing is ſo termed, 'becauſe it is divided in 'ſuch ſort, as if it were 'cut into ſmall Gobbets.

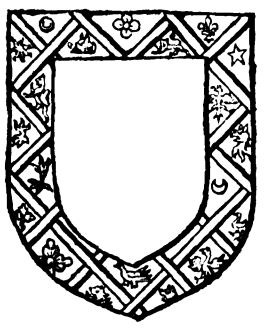
'As this Bordure is gobonated, ſo ſhall you 'find Bordures, either Bendy, or Bendwaies, or 'charged with Bends, as in this next Eſcutche-'on in part may appear.



'He beareth Gules, a 'Bordure Sable, charged 'with three Bends, Ar-'gent. I give it this 'blazon in reſpect that 'the Sable doth ſur-'mount the Argent, and 'ſtandeth (as it were) 'in the ſtead of a Field: 'but if they both were 'of even pieces, then ſhould I have termed it 'a Bordure Bendee, or Bend-ways, of ſo many 'pieces Argent and Sable, or Sable and Argent, 'as it ſhould happen.

'There reſteth yet one Example more of 'Bordurings, which I have here placed, to the 'end the ſame may ſerve in ſtead of many 'particular demonſtrations, otherwiſe requiſite 'for the full underſtanding of the manifold ſe-'veral ſorts of Diapering that may be uſed in 'Bordures, as in Example;

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'He beareth Argent, 'a Bordure Gules, dia-'pered, Entoyre, Enurny, 'Enaluron, Verdoy, *&c.* 'Note, that you may 'have Diaper of any 'two, three, or more of 'theſe, or any other their 'like, in one Bordure, 'and that not only Bor-'dures, but alſo Fields of Coat-Armours, are 'found diapered. That Field or Bordure is 'properly ſaid to be diapered, which being fret-'ted all over, hath ſomething quick or dead, 'appearing within the Frets. And albeit things 'having life and ſenſe, or their parts, may be 'born diapered: Yet Plants, Fruits, Leaves, 'Flowers, and other Vegetables, are (in the 'Opinion of ſome Armoriſts) judged to be 'more fit for ſuch kind of bearing.

'This kind of bearing Diaper in Coat-Ar-'mour is ſometimes ſeen in Coats of *France* 'and *Belgia*, but very rare or never in *England*, 'as Sir *John Ferne* noteth. *Diaper* (ſaith he) '*is known of every Man to be a fantaſtical work of* '*knots, within which are wrought the ſigns or forms* '*of things, either quick or dead, according to the* '*invention of the Work-maſter, as is well known in* 'Ipres, Bruges, *and ſome Cities of* Heynault. 'In the blazon of ſuch Coats you muſt firſt 'name the Colour or Metal of the Field.

'As touching their firſt ſeveral Charges im-'poſed upon theſe Bordures aforehandled, I 'ſhould not (I acknowledge) have made men-'tion of them at all in this place (the order of 'my Method reſpected) *ſed propter neceſſitatem* '*non nunquam recedendum eſt à regulis.* But the 'occaſion offered to treat of the differences of 'Bordures in this place, enforced me to make 'untimely mention of thoſe Charges, to the 'intent I might yield ſome ſatisfaction to the 'Reader touching theſe variable forms, which 'I could no way better perform than by de-'monſtrative Examples: *Exempla enim ponimus,* '*ut ſentiant addiſcentes.*

'Notwithſtanding, that I have here only 'mentioned a Bordure and Imborduring, for 'ancient Differences, yet I do not thereupon 'conclude, that Antiquity was not acquainted 'with any other than theſe: but the Reaſon, 'that I do not particularly here diſcourſe at 'large of thoſe other ancient Differences, is, 'becauſe the uſe of divers of them now, as 'Differences, is antiquated; and ſome of them 'are now uſed, as Ordinaries, or ſome other 'Charge of the Field, which I ſhall afterward 'handle, but not here, becauſe it ſuits not with 'my intended Method; others of thoſe anci-'ent ones are ſtill in uſe, as Differences, but to 'demonſtrate ſome other younger Brother than 'anciently they did, and therefore now termed 'modern, by changing of their firſt uſe. Let 'it therefore ſuffice only to name ſome of thoſe 'firſt ſort here mentioned, as Orles, Cotizes, 'Bends, *&c.* Which how they then were diſ-'poſed of, in the Terminal, Collateral, and 'Fixal Coat-Armours, I refer you to Sir *John* '*Ferne* and others, who have writ plentifully 'of them. In thoſe elder Times alſo, the va-'riation of Metal or Colour, Tranſpoſition of 'Charge, yea, ſometime change of the Charge, 'or of part of the Charge, were uſed for di-'ſtinctions of Families, as you may obſerve in 'divers Authors, and in the Coat-Armours of 'younger branches of many ancient Families.

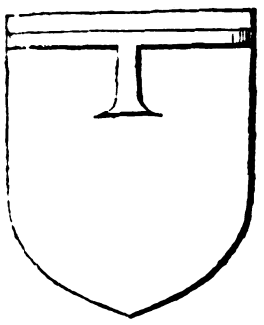
CHAP. IX.

'HItherto of the ancient manner of differ-'encing Coat-Armours: Next, ſuch as 'we call modern Differences, come in order to 'be handled. I call thoſe modern Differences 'that are of a latter inſtitution, and put in uſe 'ſithence the invention of Bordures. Such are 'theſe that follow, and their like, *viz.* the File, 'Creſcent, Mullet, Martlet, Annulet, Flower 'de lis, *&c.*

'What theſe Files are, I cannot certainly 'avouch, becauſe I find that divers Authors, 'and thoſe very Judicial in matters of this kind, 'do diverſly judge of them, according to their 'ſeveral conceits. *Upton*, a Man much com-'mended for his skill in blazon, and of ſome 'Armoriſts ſuppoſed to have been the firſt that 'made obſervation of their uſe (but they are 'therein much deceived, for that ſuch uſe was 'made of them many Ages before *Upton*'s 'Time) calleth them Points, ſuch as Men uſu-'ally faſten their Garments withal, and ſaith, 'they may be born either even or odd, to the 'number of Nine. *Budæus*, an ancient Wri-'ter, affirmeth them to be Tongs, and that 'they may be born but odd. *Alciatus* in his '*Parergon* nameth them Plaitez or Plaits of 'Garments. *Bartolus* calleth them Candles. 'Some other *Authors* call them Files, and 'others Lambeaux or Labels. In this ſo great 'uncertainty, I forbear to determine any thing, 'ſeeing thoſe ſo Learned cannot certainly re-'ſolve among themſelves what they are. On-'ly concerning their divers manner of bearing, 'theſe Examples following will give light: 'wherein I will begin with their ſingle bear-'ing, and ſo I will proceed to their Compound 'uſe.

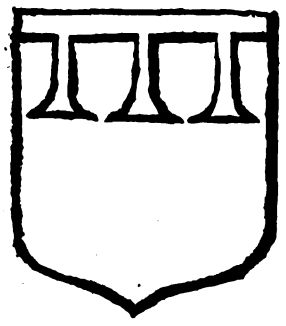
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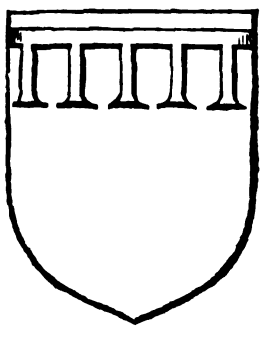


'The Field is Argent, 'a File, with one Label, 'Gules. This form of 'bearing is found in the 'Chappel of the Caſtle 'of *Camphire*, alias *Tre-* 'voir, in *Zealand*. Such 'is the dignity of the 'File, as that the He- 'raulds in their ſound 'diſcretion, have cauſed many poor decayed 'Gentlemen, and Perſons newly riſen, to lay 'aſide the bearing thereof, becauſe of the dig- 'nity of the ſame, being ſuch, as the Son of an 'Emperor cannot bear a difference of higher 'eſteem, during the Life of his Father.

'*Upton* ſaith, that Files are not born for 'Arms, but for differences of Arms: *Tales lin-* 'gulæ ſive labellæ (ſaith he) *non dicuntur proprie* 'ſigna, ſed differentiæ ſignorum. Nevertheleſs 'in practice it falls out otherwiſe, as in this 'Coat here expreſſed, and others following may 'be ſeen. For we find that Labels are born 'both ſingle and manifold, without any other 'manner of Charge; ſo that it is clear that they 'are born ſometimes for Arms, and not always 'for differences of Arms, as by the ſecond Eſ- 'cutcheon following more plainly appeareth.

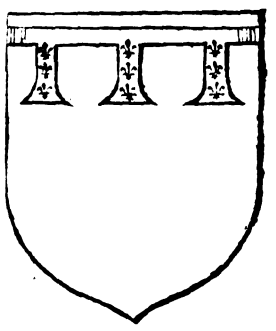


'He beareth Azure, a 'File of three Lambeaux, 'Argent. *This* (ſaith 'Leigh) *is the firſt of the* 'nine *Differences of Bre-* 'thren, *and ſerveth for the* 'Heir *or eldeſt Son, the* 'Father *living. Honorius* 'ſaith, That one of the 'Labels betokeneth his 'Father, the other his Mother, and the mid- 'dlemoſt ſignifieth himſelf.

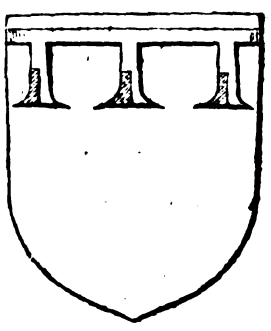


'He beareth Argent, a 'File of five Points, or 'Lambeaux, Azure. This 'ſeemeth to me a perfect 'Coat of it ſelf, for I find 'the ſame anciently ſet 'up in a Glaſs-window 'in the Church of *Eſling-* 'ton in the County of 'Glouceſter, and is born 'by the name of *Henlington*. Whence may 'appear that this File is born as a Charge ſome- 'times, and not for a difference of Coat-Ar- 'mour always. The File of five Lambeaux, 'ſaith *Leigh*, is the Difference of the Heir whilſt 'the Grandfather liveth; but his Grandfather 'being deceaſed, then he leaveth this, and ta- 'keth that of three, which was his Fathers dif- 'ference. But herein his Rule faileth; for that 'they have been anciently born with five Points 'for the difference of the eldeſt Son, in the Time 'of King *Edward* the Firſt, as appeareth by di- 'vers Seals, and other good authentick Proofs 'of Antiquity.

'*Note*, That as the Bordures before menti- 'oned, ſo alſo theſe Files are oftentimes char- 'ged with things, as well quick as dead, where- 'of I will give you ſome few Examples in theſe 'next Eſcutcheons.

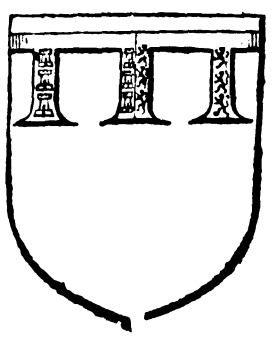


'He beareth Argent, a 'File of three Lambeaux, 'Azure, each charged 'with as many Flowers de 'lis, Or. Such a File did 'Henry the Fourth, Duke 'of *Lancaſter* bear, (over 'the Arms of *England*) 'who was Son to *Henry* 'Earl of *Lancaſter*, whoſe 'Father was *Edmund*, ſurnamed *Crookback*, that 'was firſt Earl of *Lancaſter*, and Son to King 'Henry the Third.



'He beareth Azure, a 'File of three Lambeaux, 'Argent, each charged on 'the dexter ſide of the 'foot thereof with a 'Canton, Gules. A like 'File did *Lionel Planta-* 'genet bear (who was 'third Son unto King 'Edward the Third) over 'the Arms of *France* and *England*; ſaving that 'thoſe Cantons were placed in the higheſt part 'of his Labels aforeſaid.

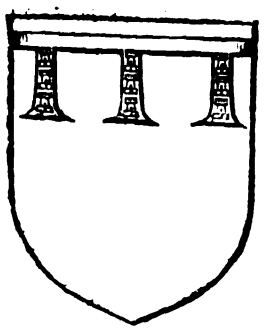
'*The Label of the Heir apparent* (ſaith *Wyrly*) 'is ſeldom transferred unto the ſecond Brother, but 'when the Inheritance goeth to the Daughters of 'the eldeſt Brother. In which caſe, it was per- 'mitted unto him, to bear the File as Heir-male 'of his Family, and as one that remained in ex- 'pectancy of the Inheritance, if the Iſſue of his 'Neeces ſhould fail. Note, that the ſecond 'Brother might not intrude himſelf into the 'abſolute Signs of his Family, the Inheritance 'being in his Neeces or Kinſwomen. *Hugh de* 'Haſtings being a ſecond Brother, his Poſte- 'rity did bear a Label for their difference up- 'on the like Occaſion, and for the Reaſons here 'mentioned.



'The Field is Vert, a 'File of three Points 'parted per pale, Gules 'and Argent, on the firſt 'ſix Towers, Or; and 'the ſecond as many 'Lionceaux rampant, 'Purpure. Such a File 'was born by *Edward* 'Plantagenet, Son and 'Heir

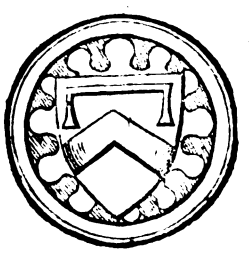
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'Heir to *Edmund* of *Langly*, Duke of *York*, 'which *Edward* lived in the Time of King '*Richard* the Second, by whom he was crea- 'ted Duke of *Aubemerle*, and was ſlain in the 'Battel of *Agincourt* in the Time of King *Henry* 'the Fifth.



'He beareth Argent, 'a File of three Lam- 'beaux, Gules, each 'charged with as many 'Towers, Or. Such a 'File did *Robert d'Ar- 'tois* bear, who guided 'King *Edward* the Third 'in all his Wars againſt 'the *French*. This *Ro- 'bert* was a *Frenchman*, and was thought to 'have been the firſt that moved King *Edward* 'the Third to make his challenge to the 'Crown of *France*. Many more Examples 'might be given of the divers manners of bear- 'ing and charging of Files, but theſe here ex- 'preſſed may ſuffice to inform the Reader that 'they are no leſs ſubject to Charges than the 'Bordures before expreſſed: as alſo to move 'him to take a more ſtrict obſervation of them, 'as they ſhall come to hand.

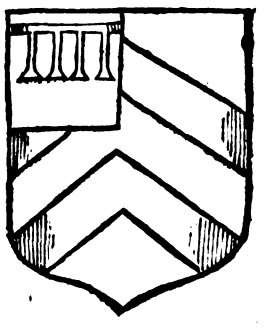
'Foraſmuch as it hath been anciently que- 'ſtioned (and for ought that I could ever ſee, 'reſteth as yet undecided) by *Bartholus*, *Bu- 'deus*, and other Judicious Perſons of their 'Times, Whether Files or Labels ſhould be 'born with even Points, or odd? Some hold- 'ing that they could not be born but odd, 'others maintaining they might be uſed indif- 'ferently as well even as odd. In my former 'Impreſſion I followed the ſtronger Opinion, 'and in all the precedent Examples have pro- 'duced Patterns of unequal Points. Never- 'theleſs, not ſo reſting ſatisfied, I have ſithence 'endeavoured to examine their uſe (the faith- 'fulleſt Interpreter of things doubtful) to 'which end I took occaſion to peruſe certain 'miſcellaneus notes of Seals, which I had ga- 'thered long ago: by which Seals it appear- 'ed they had been anciently uſed to be born 'as well even as odd; whereupon (out of my 'deſire to clear all doubts, and to make eve- 'ry thing as perſpicuous and manifeſt as I 'could) I reſolved to cut ſuch Seals as came 'to my Hands, for the better approbation of 'this my aſſertion, and content of the Read- 'er; and withal to ſet them down according 'to order of even bearing, *viz.* two, four, ſix, '*&c.* before I would conclude this Chapter of 'Files. As in Example:



'*Sigillum hoc appendet Char- 'tæ cujuſdam Joh. ap Howell 'de Monnemoth fact. Chriſti- 'anæ Ball. continenti quoddam 'eſcambium unius Curtilagii, 'in vico vocato Mowkentſtreet, '&c. Dat. Anno Regni Regis* 'Edward III. 32.

'This piece of Evidence reſteth amongſt the 'Writings or Deeds of *George Thorpe* of *Wan- 'neſwell*, Eſquire, and one of his Majeſties Gen- 'tlemen Penſioners, whoſe reſidence is in the 'Pariſh of *Barkley* in the County of *Glouce- 'ſter*.

'An Example of a File with four Points fol- 'loweth in this next Eſcutcheon.

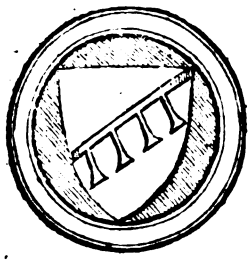


'He beareth Argent, 'two Cheverons, Gules, 'on a quarter of the ſe- 'cond, a File of 4 Points 'of the firſt. This Coat 'was, amongſt others, ta- 'ken out of an old Maſs- 'book at *Goſworth* in the 'County of *Cheſter*, where- 'in they were found, fair 'limned, many Years ago; as appeareth by a 'Book of Viſitation of that Shire, remaining 'in my own Hands extant to be ſeen: which 'Viſitation was made by *William Flower*, alias '*Norroy*, King of Arms of the North part be- 'yond the River of *Trent*, who was aſſociated 'and accompanied therein with *Robert Glover* '*Somerſet* Herauld, his Marſhal, *Anno Dom.* '1580.

'This Coat might have been more aptly 'placed amongſt Ordinaries of divers kinds, 'born one upon another; but that I deſire 'to place all my Labels of even Points to- 'gether without interruption, though I di- 'greſſed ſomewhat therein by giving way 'to Neceſſity, albeit with breach of Rule 'and Order; *Nonnunquam enim propter ex- 'cellentiam ſeu neceſſitatem receditur à Regulis.* 'This form of bearing of Files with four Points, 'is alſo warranted by Rolls of great Anti- 'quity; as appeareth by the Coat of Sir *Tho- 'mas Leybourne*, that bare Azure, ſix Lion- 'ceaux Rampant, Or, a File of four Points, 'Gules, which I do here paſs over, as well for 'brevity, as for impertinency thereof to this 'Place, in reſpect of the Lions, the principal 'Charge thereof. Note here a ſtrange bearing 'of a File.

'This

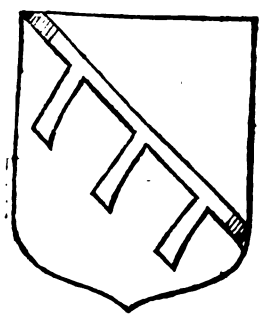
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'This Seal was affixed 'unto a certain Deed of 'one *William de Curli*, as 'appeareth by a Tranſ-'cript thereof in my Book 'of Seals, the effect where-'of is brief, as followeth in 'theſe Words.

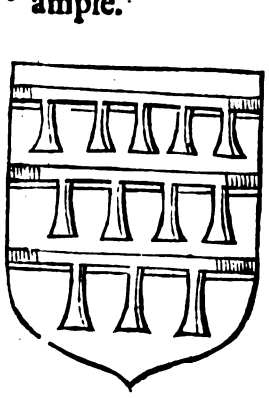
'*Will. de C. fil. Will. de 'Curli*, &c. *pro Salute Anteceſſ.* &c. *terr. in Ter-'ritorio de Langle*, 20 *Henr.* 3. *Teſte Hug. le 'Poer. Vicecom. Warwick. Henr. de Napford, Ro-'berto de Clopton milit.*

'This Example ſerveth to confirm my for-'mer Aſſertion, That Files are not only born 'for Differences, but ſometimes for the only 'Charge of the Coat-Armour, as appeareth by 'the Coat of *Henlington*, whereof I have given 'Example elſewhere: And herein we may ob-'ſerve a rare form of poſition thereof in bend 'Siniſter.



'I have alſo ſeen a like 'File of three Points born 'dexterways in Bend for 'the only Charge of the 'Field, as in this Eſcut-'cheon, which may re-'ceive this Blazon, He 'beareth Argent, a File of 'three Points in Bend, Sa-'ble. This Coat-Armour 'belonged to one *Morien* an Alien born, buried 'in St. *Maries* Church in *Oxford*.

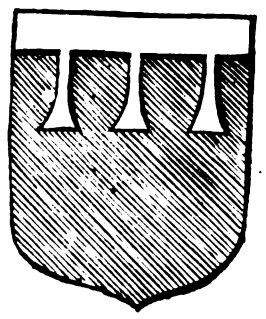
'For the ſhunning of multiplicity of Exam-'ples, I will give an inſtance of a Coat-Armour, 'comprehending both ſorts of Files, *viz.* even 'and odd Points, which for that it is ſimple, 'and unmixt with any ordinary or common 'Charge, may ſerve in ſtead of all: As in Ex-'ample.



'The Field is Or, three 'Files born bar-ways, 'Gules; the firſt having 'five Points, the ſecond 'four, the laſt triple point-'ed: Here I am conſtrain-'ed to ſay triple pointed, 'leſt by the iteration of 'the word Three, I ſhould 'break the Rule given, '*pag.* 2. This is, as I take it, a Dutch Coat, 'born by the name of *Liskirke, quaſi lis Eccleſiæ.*

'Now if any Man will demand of me, why 'I do ſpend my oyl and travel in things of ſo 'ſmall moment? To ſuch I anſwer, that ſo 'long as I travel to find out the Truth, I rec-'kon my travel well beſtowed, though the 'matter be of never ſo ſmall importance, *Suave 'enim eſt in minimis etiam vera ſcire.*

'There is yet another form of bearing of 'Files, diverſe from theſe before mentioned, 'which albeit the ſame is not in uſe with us, 'but ſeemeth to be a National Cuſtom pecu-'liar to the Kingdom of *France*: Neverthe-'leſs, ſithence I have undertaken to treat 'amongſt other things of the uſe of blazoning 'of Coat-Armour, I would not willingly omit 'any Form of bearing, or other remarkable 'thing, that might make either my ſelf or the 'Reader more expert in the uſe of Blazon. 'This form of bearing Files, which I will now 'ſhew you, is not diſtant ſome little ſpace from 'the upper part of the Chief (after the moſt 'uſual faſhion) but groweth immediately out 'of the Chief it ſelf.



'The Field is Azure, a 'File iſſuing out of the 'Chief, without any in-'termiſſion at all, and is 'thus blazoned in *French*, '*Il port d'Azure, un file de 'Gules, movant du Chief.* 'Theſe Armorial Diffe-'rences are in *France* ob-'ſerved upon the Robes 'of Honourable Perſons iſſued out of Princely 'Families amongſt themſelves; ſuch Robes (I 'mean) as are given them, either at the Mar-'riages or Funerals of Kings and Queens. As 'for Example; It hath been noted that the 'Lambeaux, Gules, upon the Mantles of *Orle-'ance*, have been adorned with *Flowers de lis.* 'The Lambeaux of *Artois* with Caſtles, Or. 'Thoſe of *Anjou* moving out of the Chief, only 'Gules.

'In like ſort divers other Noble Houſes of '*France*, *viz.* of *Valois*, of *Berry*, and of *Alen-'con*, have Bordures either plain or engrailed, 'or charged with Beſants, thoſe of *Evereux* 'Baſtons, Or, and Argent, and they of *Bour-'bon* Baſtons, Gules.

'Here may riſe a Queſtion not unworthy 'our obſervation, *viz.* Whether like as the 'eldeſt Brother is preferred before the ſecond, 'ſo the Son of the eldeſt Brother ſhall in like 'ſort be preferred, or take place before his Un-'cle? And this hath been holden a great and 'difficult Queſtion a long ſeaſon; until at 'length, *Otho* the Emperour of *Germany*, be-'ing at *Trevere* with his Barons, this Matter 'was there queſtioned, he ordained that the 'cauſe ſhould be decided by Combat, where-'in the Nephew hardly obtained the Victory; 'which becauſe it was deemed to have pro-'ceeded by the ſecret Judgement of God, it 'was decreed that from thenceforth the Ne-'phew ſhould be preferred before the Uncle. 'Of this mind are *Nich. Boerius*, *Lucas de Pen-'na*, and *John de Montolero*, that the Nephew 'ſhould take place.

'The like Queſtion hath riſen in *France* be-'tween the Second Daughter, and the Son of 'the Eldeſt Siſter, as well in *Avignon*, a City

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‘ of *Narbone* in *France*, as in other parts there-
‘ of, which remained long undetermined. At
‘ length it was finally adjudged in the Court
‘ of Parliament (holden at *Paris*) for the Ne-
‘ phews, for whom alſo it was likewiſe decreed
‘ in the City of *Avignon*.

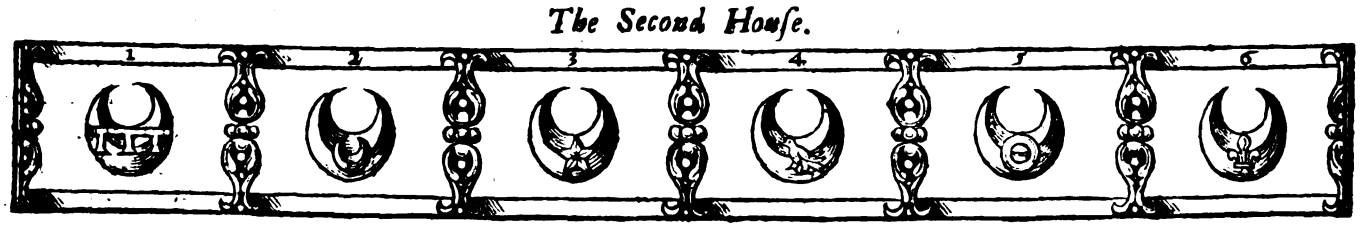
‘ If any Man ſhall demand of me, How it
‘ cometh to paſs that the Diminutions or Dif-
‘ ferences of Arms beforementioned, are ſo di-
‘ verſely born, not only in foreign Countries, but
‘ alſo in one and the ſame Nation? Or why there
‘ is not one ſet Form obſerved in the uſe of
‘ them with all Nations? I anſwer, That it is
‘ not poſſible, becauſe of the infinite Actions
‘ of Men, which are no leſs infinitely ſubject to
‘ mutability, and therefore can by no means
‘ be reduced to a Set-form of bearing univer-
‘ ſally, according to that ſaying of an uncer-
‘ tain Author, *Res ſunt infinitæ, infiniteque mu-*
‘ *tabiles, idcircò præcepto generali comprehendi non*
‘ *poſſunt*.

‘ Beſides theſe Differences before-mentioned,
‘ other ſorts of Modern Differences were de-
‘ viſed for the diſtinguiſhing of Brethren and
‘ Perſons iſſued out of one Family, which for
‘ the reach they extend unto, do more mani-
‘ feſtly expreſs, and (as it were) point out
‘ with the Finger, how far their ſeveral Bear-
‘ ers are diſtant in degree from their Original
‘ Anceſtors; as alſo, how each of them ſtand-
‘ eth in Degree one to another among them-
‘ ſelves, as by the Examples enſuing may ap-
‘ pear.

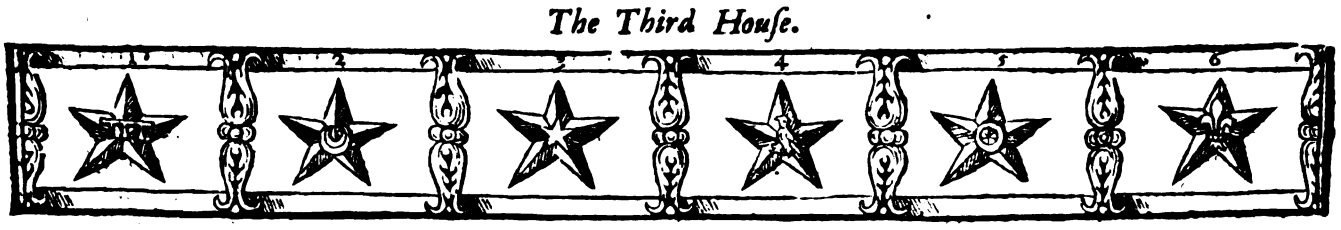
The Firſt Houſe.



The Second Houſe.



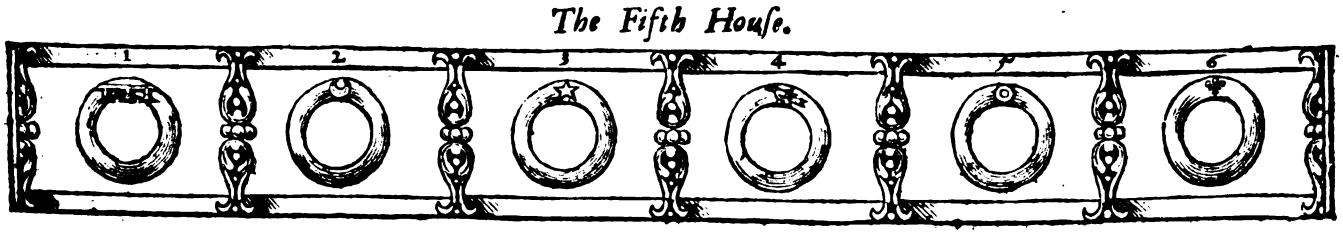
The Third Houſe.



The Fourth Houſe.



The Fifth Houſe.

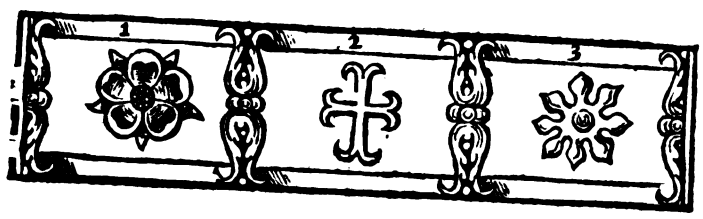


The Sixth Houſe.



‘ To

'To theſe ſingle Differences, expreſſed in 'the firſt of theſe Ranks, doth *Gerard Leigh* 'add three other, to make up the number of 'Nine; which number he laboured much to 'make compleat throughout all his Book. The 'form of which three are theſe: *viz.* the 'Roſe, the Croſs Molin, and the Double Ca-'terfoil.



'It hath been evermore one Obſervation 'with Nations in bearing of Arms, that as 'every particular Family (ſaith Sir *John Ferne*) 'did bear Arms, different in ſubſtance from 'thoſe of other Families, ſo thoſe that are de-'ſcended of the ſelf ſame Blood, ſhould likewiſe 'bear the Arms of that Houſe and Family 'whereof they are deſcended, in a different man-'ner each from other (not in Subſtance but in 'Accidents) for the diſtinguiſhing of their Line 'of Agnation. And the Appoſition of theſe 'Differences, albeit they ſeem to make ſome 'alteration in the Coat-Armours whereunto 'they are annexed, yet is the ſame but meer-'ly accidental, the Subſtance ſtill remaining 'as it was before; the Nature of theſe Appo-'ſitions being ſuch as is of all other Accidents, '*Ut poſſint abeſſe, & adeſſe ſine ſubjecti interitu.*

'And theſe Differences annexed to Coat-'Armours are of ſome Authors termed (and 'that not improperly) *Diminutiones Armo-'rum*, in reſpect they do derogate from the 'Dignity of the Arms whereto they are added, 'as expreſsly manifeſting them to be of leſs 'eſteem than thoſe from which they are de-'rived: *Multiplicitas enim individuorum, in ea-'dem ſpecie diminutionem arguit.* But doubt-'leſs, the conceit of Appoſition of theſe Dif-'ferences to Coat-Armours was grounded up-'on the neceſſity (the common Parent of all 'Inventions) as well that thereby all confu-'ſed bearing of Arms might be avoided; as 'alſo that the Prerogative of the Eldeſt Son 'ſhould be preſerved inviolable. And for 'this cauſe hath the Eldeſt of every Noble 'and Generous Family, his peculiar manner 'of ſole and plain bearing, which he will in 'no caſe permit any other Man to uſe, though 'he be of the ſame Family and Surname, 'but with Addition of ſome kind of Diffe-'rence, becauſe the ſole bearing of Arms per-'taineth only to the firſt begotten: *In primo-'genito enim* (ſaith *Lyra*) *tanquam in capite ſtat, '& remanet ſplendor genituræ.*

'As touching the Dignity of the Firſtbe-'gotten, *Tremellius* in his *Annotations* upon the '49th of *Geneſis*, maketh mention of two 'chief Prerogatives due unto *Reuben*, had he 'not defiled his Father's Bed; the one of Ho-'nour, whereby he had his Brethren in Sub-'jection unto him; the other of Strength, 'by reaſon of his double portion of Inheri-'tance. And *Chaſſanæus* ſaith, *Ea quæ acqui-'runtur Primogenito, acquiruntur titulo univer-'ſali, item acquiruntur ut conſtituto in dignitate.* 'For theſe reſpects the Arms of the Family 'ought to remain entire to the Eldeſt, becauſe 'the ſecond, third, and fourth begotten Sons 'cannot arrogate to themſelves any ſuch Pre-'rogative, and therefore may not bear their 'Coat but with Difference.

'Furthermore, theſe Differences here ſpoken 'of, are of ſome Authors called *Doctrinæ Armo-'rum*; and that very aptly, in regard that by 'the appoſition of them to Coat-Armours, our 'Underſtanding (upon ſight of them) is in-'formed from what Line of Conſanguinity the 'Bearer of ſuch Difference doth abſtract him-'ſelf, whether from the Line Aſcending, De-'ſcending, or Collateral; as alſo in what De-'gree he ſtandeth; as, whether he be the ſe-'cond, third, or fourth begotten Child of ſuch 'a Parent. And ſuch Appoſition is no leſs 'lawful, than is the addition of Names of Bap-'tiſm unto the Surname of the Family: *Sicut 'enim nomina inventa ſunt ad cognoſcendos ho-'mines, ita arma vel inſignia ad familias & per-'ſonas diſtinguendas ſingulatim.*

'There is yet a further Uſe of theſe Diffe-'rences, in that they ſerve to prevent and 'avoid Diſſentions, Debates, Challenges, Com-'bats, and Slaughters. For as to all Brethren 'there is but one Surname allowed; yet for 'Difference, that one of them may be diſcern-'ed from another, there is added unto each 'Brother a *Prænomen*, or Name of Baptiſm; 'ſo it is neceſſary, that ſince the Coat-Armour 'of the Anceſtor is competible to all the Chil-'dren (as the Mark of the Family whereof 'they are deſcended) that a Difference ſhould 'be added to the Coat-Armour of every Bro-'ther, to mark and limit out to all Mens ſight 'the diverſity of their Birth and Line where-'upon they depend, that ſo all occaſion of Chal-'lenge may be prevented, when each Man 'knoweth not only his place of Precedence, 'but alſo his nearneſs and place of Title to 'the Inheritance.

'Whereas I have formerly, among the Ex-'amples of Bordures, uſed demonſtrations of 'Differences in the Blood Royal, of ſome of 'the younger Sons of Kings, I hold it fit, be-'fore I conclude this Tract of Differences, to 'give a little touch of the neceſſity why theſe

'ſhould

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ſhould be more eminent than thoſe of ordinary uſe, with Perſons of inferiour Eſtate. Firſt, in regard that if the Coat-Armour of others ſhould have too near a conformity and reſemblance with the Soveraign Enſigns, the Vulgar ſort perhaps might (in ſome caſes or pretences) be ſeduced to follow ſuch a one as were not their King, to the great diſturbance of the State, and no leſs peril to the Perſon of their lawful Soveraign. And not only is it ſo in Coats pertaining to the Blood Royal, but alſo in other inferiour Callings: For in ancient Time (ſaith *Wyrly*) when Men could not ſufficiently diſtinguiſh their Coat-Armours by changing their Devices into other Colours, for the Number of Leaders, that many times were of one Houſe or Family; then were they forced to vary their Marks by the ſaid Additions. And very ſeldom ſhould you ſee in thoſe Times, Creſcents, Mullets, or ſuch ſmall things born for a Difference: or if any ſuch were, they were made ſo large, that they might eaſily be diſcerned by the diſtance of forty Foot. Furthermore, the Soveraign Eſtate and Dignity being compared with the quality of any Subject, the Difference will be found ſo great between them, and the one ſo far ſurmounting the other of them, as that Reaſon it ſelf willeth that ſo great a Difference ſhould be put between the Royal Enſigns and the Arms of a Subject, as there is between their Eſtates and Degrees, ſince thoſe Enſigns are the Marks of their worthineſs and eſteem.

'For theſe and other reſpects, it hath been, and yet ſtill is in uſe, that in Addition of Differences to the Arms of Kings younger Children, the skilful Heralds have given ſome of the Honourable Ordinaries, for more apparent Diſtinctions, as a Feſs, Chief, Bend, Pile, Bordure, and ſuch like, as we may manifeſtly ſee in divers ancient Coats born by ſuch Noble Perſonages as have deſcended from the Collateral Lines of the Kings of *England*, *France*, *Scotland*, &c.

'Concerning thoſe Modern Differences before expreſſed in the form of Six Ranks, *p.* 454. *viz.* Creſcents, Mullets, Martlets, *&c.* notwithſtanding their inſtitution was ingenious, yet hath tract of Time diſcovered their uſe to be dangerous, eſpecially in Martial Affairs, by reaſon of their darkneſs and unapparent forms, occaſioned by impoſition of one Difference upon another; the peril whereof hath not a little extenuated their eſtimation. Nevertheleſs, their invention is not therefore to be condemned, inaſmuch as the Events have not fallen out anſwerable to the intention of their firſt Deviſer: Neither can it be therefore juſtly ſaid to be done without ground of Reaſon, as a certain Author noteth: *Si finis in intellecta operantis ſit rationabilis, etiamſi non ſequatur quod intenditur, non idcirco dicitur irrationabiliter operari.*

'Here it is to be obſerved, that Differences do in no ways appertain unto Siſters, for that they are reputed to be ſeparated and divided from the Family whereof they are deſcended, inaſmuch as when they are once married, they do loſe their own Surname, and do receive their denomination from the Family whereof their Husbands are deſcended. And ſo much doth the word *Soror* notify unto us, as *Soſinus* ſaith: *Soror eſt quaſi ſeorſim nata & à familia ſeparata.*

'To Daughters it is permitted to bear the Arms of their Father, even as the Elder Brother doth after his Father's deceaſe, without any ſcandal or challenge of their Elder Brother; for that to Daughters never were any Differences allowed, and that for three cauſes: Firſt, Becauſe their Coats are never, or very ſeldom advanced in the Field, foraſmuch as to that Sex War is reputed odious. Secondly, For that the Coat-Armour is no longer born by them than during their Life, for the ſame extendeth not to their Iſſue. Laſtly, Becauſe ſo long as Iſſue continueth of any of the Brethrens Lines, they are debarred from the Inheritance. Yet in ſome caſes they ſhall bear the Coat-Armour to them and their Heirs; as in Example, If all the Iſſue of the Brethren happen to become extinct, then the Daughters ſhall Inherit the Land of their Anceſtor. In which caſe, they may therewithal aſſume his Coat-Armour, and bear the ſame by themſelves and their Heirs for ever. But betwixt thoſe Siſters be allowed no Differences or Badges of Pedegrees: the Reaſon whereof is, for that ſince by them the Name of the Houſe cannot be preſerved; therefore they are admitted to the Inheritance equally, and are adjudged but one Heir to all intents and purpoſes, in Laws as well Martial as Civil, without any eminent Prerogative either of Honour or Poſſeſſion, betwixt Elder and Younger.

CHAP.

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CHAP. X.

'HAving already in the firſt Section of this 'Diſplay, *pag.* 6. treated of Points, the 'firſt part of our Partition of Accidents, I 'come now according to Promiſe to the ſe-'cond part which is Abatements.

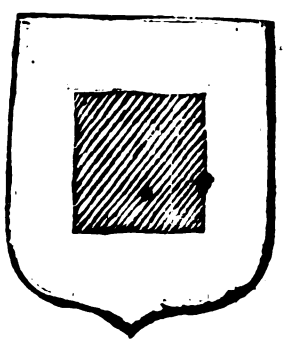
'An Abatement is an accidental Mark an-'nexed to Coat-Armour, denoting ſome un-'gentleman-like, diſhonourable, or diſloyal De-'meanour, Quality, or Stain in the Bearer, 'whereby the Dignity of the Coat-Armour is 'greatly abaſed.

'Abatements do conſiſt in { Diminution. / Reverſing.

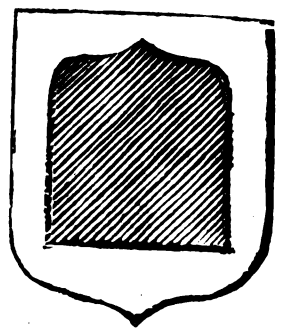
'Diminution is a blemiſhing or defacing of 'ſome particular Point or Points of the Eſcut-'cheon, by reaſon of the impoſition of ſome 'Stain and Colour thereupon. Note, that all 'theſe Marks of Diminution, in the Eſcutche-'ons next following, muſt be evermore of ſome 'one of the Stain and Colours, *viz.* Tawny or 'Murrey, and muſt in no wiſe be of Metal, 'neither muſt they be charged in any caſe, for 'ſo ſhould they be Additions of Worſhip.

'Theſe are placed on { The Middle. / Some other part of the Eſcutcheon.

'Such as are placed in the Middle are ex-'preſſed in theſe next two Eſcutcheons follow-'ing, whereof the firſt is a Delf, as in this Ex-'ample.



'He beareth Argent, a 'Delf, Ten; to him that 'revoketh his own Chal-'lenge (as we call it) eat-'ing his word (ſaith *Leigh*) 'is this Abatement given 'in token thereof. Note, 'that whenſoever you 'ſhall find two or more 'of them in one Eſcut-'cheon, you ſhall not reckon of them as Signs 'of an Abatement, but of Honour; and in 'like manner, if either they be of Metal, or 'charged upon; and ſo it is alſo in ſome other 'Abatements, which either by their Number 'or Colours, do change their quality, and be-'come Charges of perfect Bearing.

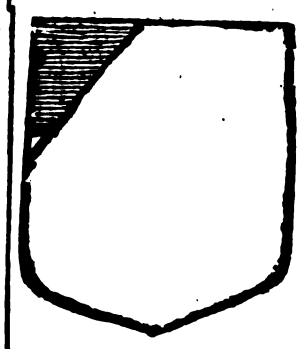


'He beareth Or, an 'Eſcutcheon reverſed, 'Sanguine. This is that 'other Abatement that 'occupieth the middle 'point of the Eſcutche-'on, and is given unto 'him that diſcourteouſly 'intreateth either Maid 'or Widow againſt their 'will; or to ſuch an one as flyeth from his So-'veraign's Banner: he ſhall bear his Arms after 'this ſort, until ſuch time as he have done ſome 'valiant exploit, worthy to be noted by the 'Heralds; upon whoſe true Report, it may 'pleaſe the Soveraign to reſtore him to his 'former Bearing; which Admiſſion muſt be 'done in no leſs private Aſſembly than in the 'Muſtering of a Camp.

'Such Diminutions as are placed upon ſome 'other part of the Eſcutcheon.

'Do occupy { One point alone. / More than one.

'That which occupieth one alone, is called 'a Dexter point parted, an Example whereof 'you may ſee in this next Eſcutcheon.



'He beareth Argent, 'a Point dexter parted, 'Tenn: This Diminuti-'on is due unto him that 'overmuch boaſteth him-'ſelf of his martial Acts. 'If a Man do perform 'any praiſeworthy Acti-'on the ſelf Deed will 'ſufficiently commend him, though he hold 'his peace. And therefore *Seneca lib. 2. de Be-'neficiis*, doth reprehend this kind of vain boaſt-'ing; *Res loquatur* (ſaith he) *nobis tacentibus*, 'Let our Deeds ſpeak, let our Tongues be ſi-'lent: or if we will needs have verbal Praiſe, 'let us ſeek it by the direction of that wiſe 'King, *Laudet te alius, & non os tuum, aliena 'labia, non lingua tua.* Let another Man be 'thy Trumpeter, and not thine own Mouth. 'For indeed, that Mark wherewith judicious 'Virgil brandeth *Drances*, doth ſeldom deceive, '*Lingua melior, ſed frigida bello Dextera*, Whoſe 'Tongue is quickeſt to ſpeak, his Arm in fight 'is weak. And albeit a Man be truly valiant 'in Deeds of Arms, yet *Laus in ore proprio ſor-'deſcit*, It is ungentleman-like to boaſt of it. '*Plutarch* writes of young *Marius*, that his Talk 'and Geſture were ſo ſtout that he got the name

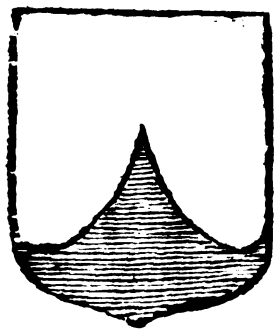
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' of *Martis filius*, the Son of *Mars*; but when ' it came to the proof, he was ſo far from what ' he ſeemed, that he gained a new Name of *Veneris filius*, the Son of *Venus*.

' Such *Diminutions* as do occupy more than ' one point of the Eſcutcheon.

' Do comprehend { Four points. / Leſs than four.

' That Diminution of the former ſort, is this ' which you ſee in this Eſcutcheon, and is due ' to him that is ſloathful in the Wars.

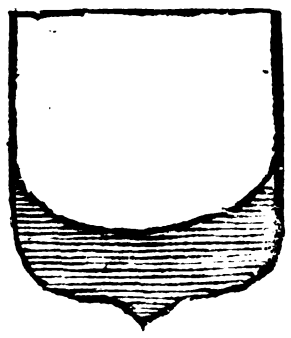


' He beareth Or, a ' Point in Point, San- ' guine. Herein you may ' ſee in part how neceſ- ' ſary it is to know the ' Points of the Eſcutche- ' on before expreſſed. In- ' aſmuch as this one A- ' batement compriſeth ' theſe four Points, *viz.* ' the Honour, together with the Dexter and ' Siniſter, and the exact baſe Points. For it ' is very manifeſt that the one of theſe Arch- ' lines hath his beginning from the Dexter, and ' the other from the ſiniſter baſe Point, and do ' meet in an acute Angle in the Honour point, ' anſwering perpendicularly to the preciſe baſe ' Point. In former Ages this Vice was cha- ' ſtiſed by another kind of puniſhment, ſaith ' *Chaſſanæus*, *Quando Miles ſe male geſſerit in* ' *bello, poteſt Judex ſcutum ſuum perforari fa-* ' *cere, ut hoc exemplo alii Milites in prælio ſint* ' *fortiores:* If a Souldier demean himſelf not ' well in Fight, the Judge Martial may cauſe ' his Eſcutcheon to be pierced, to teach others ' by this Chaſtiſement, to be more valorous: ' But contrariwiſe, it is honourable for a Man ' of Arms to have Blows appear in his Buckler, ' given by his Foes; as is memorable in our ' ancient Country-man *Sceva* (the principal ' Man who taught *Julius Cæſar* the way to con- ' quer *Britain*) whoſe Valour *Cæſar* hath eter- ' nized with this acknowledgement, that it was ' he alone who ſaved the Fortification againſt ' *Pompey* at *Dyrrachium*, where *Cæſar* peruſed ' his Buckler, and found Two hundred and ' thirty holes pierced in it. And therefore be- ' cauſe the Daſtard dares not come ſo near the ' Enemy to bear his ſtrokes on his Shield, he ' muſt be content to take this piercing of ſome ' of his own ſide in Arms.

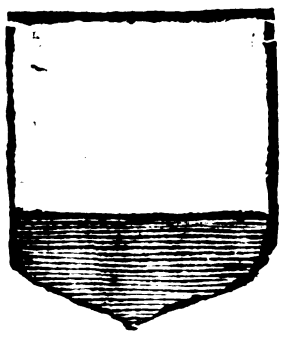
' Thoſe Diminutions that do comprehend ' fewer than four.

' Are either of { Three. / Two.

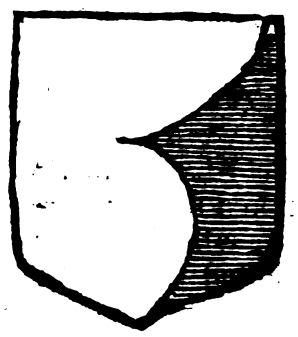
' Such are ſaid to comprehend three Points, ' whoſe Lines do bound ſo many within their ' Limits, as in Example.



' He beareth Or, Point ' Champain, Tenn. This ' is the firſt of thoſe Di- ' minutions, that do com- ' prehend three Points, ' and is formed of one ' Arch-line, which taketh ' his beginning from the ' Dexter Baſe, and (includ- ' ing the middlemoſt) ' endeth in the Siniſter Baſe Point. This is ' due unto him that killeth his Priſoner (hum- ' bly ſubmitting himſelf) with his own Hands, ' though in extreme need it is allowed by the ' Law of Arms, rather to kill, than to hazzard ' himſelf to be ſlain. *Always* (ſaith Sir *John* ' *Froyſard*) *by right of Arms a Man ought to* ' *grieve his Enemy, and good Company of Arms is* ' *mercy to Knights and Souldiers.*



' He beareth Or, a ' plain Point, Sanguine. ' This Abatement com- ' prehendeth the ſame ' Points that the laſt pre- ' cedent doth, but differ- ' eth from the ſame here- ' in, that the former is ' framed of an Arch- ' line, and this of a ' Right-line. This Abatement is due to him ' that telleth Lies, or other falſe Tales, to his ' Soveraign. For if light Ears incline to light ' Lips, harm enſueth; and War is then eaſily ' begun, but hardly allay'd again, when miſre- ' port and light credence meet together.



' He beareth Argent, ' a Goar Siniſter, Tenn. ' This Abatement con- ' ſiſteth of 2 Arch-lines ' drawn from the Siniſter ' Chief, and bottom of ' the Eſcutcheon, and ' meeting in a ſharp An- ' gle in the Feſs Point. ' This is the third and ' laſt of the Abatements, that occupieth three ' Points of the Eſcutcheon, and is due to him ' that is a Coward to his Enemy. For we muſt ' conceive that Goars, and likewiſe Guſſets, ' are Things in uſe among Women, eſpecially ' Semſters, and therefore are fit notes of Cow- ' ards and womaniſh Diſpoſitions. But as for ' the Dexter Goar, we muſt otherwiſe eſteem ' of it; for (ſaith *Leigh*) though it be of ſtain- ' and Colour, yet it is exempted out of the ' Number of Abatements, and it is a good Coat ' for a Gentlewoman; many of which Sex are ' ſo

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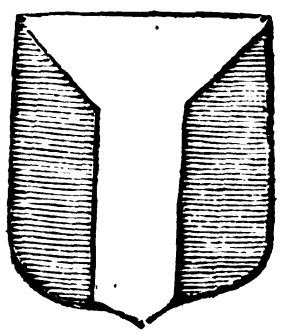
'ſo far from the Stain of Cowardize, as they 'will not turn their Backs to Men of greateſt 'Valour; but like the Valiant *Pentheſilea*,

——*Audetque viris concurrere virgo,*

The Damoſel fair dares meet the ſtouteſt Man;

'ſaith *Virgil* 1. *Æneid.* But if there be both 'Dexter and Siniſter (ſaith he) it is too bad 'to be born, for although it be charged, yet 'doth it diſhonour the Thing that is there-'upon.

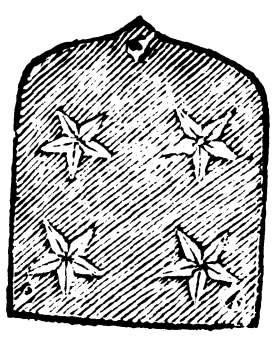
'That Abatement that comprehendeth only 'two Points of the Eſcutcheon, is called a 'Guſſet, and is formed of a Traverſe Line, 'drawn either from the Dexter or Siniſter 'Chief Point of the Eſcutcheon tending to the 'Honour Point, and deſcending from thence 'perpendicularly to the extream baſe parts of 'the Eſcutcheon; as in this next Example ap-'peareth, wherein are expreſſed both the Dex-'ter and Siniſter Guſſets.



'He beareth Argent, 'two Guſſets, Sanguine. 'In Abating (ſaith *Leigh*) 'there is but one Guſſet: 'and he that is too much 'devoted to the Smock, 'ſhall wear the Guſſet on 'the right ſide; but he 'that committeth Idola-'try to *Bacchus*, the Guſ-'ſet on the left ſide, ſhall be his Reward. If 'he be faulty in both, then he ſhall bear both, 'as in the Eſcutcheon preſent. Such a Coat as 'this I find born by the Name of *Coningham*, 'ſaving that the Field is Sable, and the Guſſets 'Argent, and therefore not to be taken to be 'of this kind, according to the Rule touching 'the Delf.

'Hitherto of ſuch Abatements as do abaſe 'the Eſtimation of the Coat-Armour whereun-'to they are annexed, in ſome parts or points 'of them only, being the firſt ſort of Abate-'ments whereof we promiſed to ſpeak.

'Now followeth the laſt and worſt of all the 'reſt, which is a Coat-Armour reverſed. Re-'verſing is a prepoſterous manner of location 'of a Coat-Armour, by turning of the whole 'Eſcutcheon upſide down, contrary to the uſual 'form of bearing, after this manner.



'He beareth light Blew, 'four Mullets, yellow, 'two in the Feſs, and 'as many in the Chief. 'This Form of bearing 'is peculiar to a Tray-'tor, ſuch a one (ſaith 'Leigh) was he that ow-'ed theſe Arms, whoſe 'name was Sir *Armery* of 'Pavy, a *Lombard* born, an unworthy Cap-'tain of *Calais*, and Traytor to King *Edward* 'the Third, in ſelling the ſame to Sir *Geffrey* '*Charney* for 20000 Crowns. To this kind of 'bearing is this Form of Blazon (beginning at 'the Baſe firſt) peculiar, and to no other, in 'reſpect that as this Eſcutcheon ſtandeth, the 'Baſe Point is the higheſt part thereof. By this 'inglorious ſubverſion of the Eſcutcheon, the 'Dignity thereof is not blemiſhed only in ſome 'points, as the former, but is eſſentially annihi-'lated in the whole. In all other Crimes, tho' 'Capital, the Puniſhment tranſcendeth not the 'Perſon of the Offender, *Quia nullum delictum pa-'tris innocenti filio pœna eſt* (ſaith *Chaſſanæus*) *the 'Innocent Son ſhall not bear the Puniſhment of the 'Father's Offence.* But in this which we call '*Crimen Læſæ Majeſtatis*, or High Treaſon (be-'ing an Offence ſo horrible and deteſtable be-'fore God and Man) it is far otherwiſe; for 'herein, as well the Children of the Offenders, 'as the Traytors themſelves, ſhall participate 'of the heavy Vengeance due to ſo great an 'Impiety, although not in that deep meaſure 'that the Father doth; and that by the imi-'tation of the Divine Juſtice; that ſo Men 'might be deterred, not only from the actual 'committing, but alſo from the Confederation 'and Concealment of an offence ſo highly diſ-'pleaſing to God, and abhorring to Nature. For 'when a Fact is committed or intended againſt 'the Perſon of him that ſwayeth the Soveraign 'State (wherein he repreſenteth the Image of 'the Divine Government) it is not ſo much 'offenſive againſt the Perſon of the Prince, as 'it is againſt the Majeſty of the Eternal God, 'whoſe Image he beareth. And the Welfare 'of the Subjects depending on the Safety of 'the Soveraign, the danger intended to the 'one, hath in it a guilt of endamaging the lives 'of Millions.

'As touching Perſons convicted of High 'Treaſon in the Juſtice of the Law of Arms, 'for the further coercion of ſo heinous a Fact 'as Treaſon is, and for a further Puniſhment 'both of the Traytor and of his whole Pro-'geny; it is to be obſerved, that if a Gentle-'man of Coat-Armour hath Iſſue divers Sons, 'and committeth Treaſon, he hath forfeited 'his Coat-Armour for ever, neither may his 'Iſſue bear the ſame, *Quia eorum memoria de-'ſtrui debet:* For that the memory of them 'may utterly be extinguiſhed. For ſince it is 'held they may be lawfully killed, ſeeing they 'are ſaid to be Enemies to the King and Peo-'ple, much more is it lawful to prohibit to 'their Heirs, together with the Inheritance, 'their Arms alſo, and ſtile of Gentry: Inſo-'much, as ſome are of Opinion, that the Son 'loſeth *Jura Sepulchrorum*, the Rights and Ce-'remonies of Burial accuſtomed to Gentry. 'And of *Marcus Manlius* (who was condemned 'of Treaſon againſt the *Roman* State) we find 'a Law that none ſhould ever bear that Name.

'A notable

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'A notable Example whereof we ſaw of late 'on the Inſtrument of that Devilliſh Parri- 'cide on the late puiſſant King of *France*, for 'the obliterating of the Name and Memory 'of ſuch a Villain out of that Kingdom. And 'in *Ireland*, ſuch Traytors as are convicted by 'the Acts and Ordinances of the High Court 'of Parliament, are by force thereof adjudged 'to ſuffer damage in their Name, State, Prehe- 'minence, Dignities and Honour to them due 'in fore-paſſed Times. As in all their Offices, 'Lordſhips, Caſtles, Mannors, and in all their 'Hereditaments whatſoever: Moreover, that 'they ſhall ſuſtain Corruption of their Blood 'and Family, and both himſelf and his Poſte- 'rity are (by force of ſuch Conviction and 'Judgement) diſabled to demand, receive or 'recover of any Man by deſcent from any of 'their Anceſtors, either Lineal, or Collateral; 'neither are the Children of Perſons ſo con- 'victed, permitted to make their Pedegree, or 'to derive themſelves from ſuch Parents.

'Finally, if ſuch an one were inveſted with 'any honourable Dignity, the Laws adjudge 'not only his Coat-Armour to be razed, and 'his Shield reverſed, but alſo his Spear trunck- 'ed, his Spurrs hewen from his Heels, his Horſe 'docked, his Sword to be broken upon his Hel- 'met, his Creſt divided, his Statues pulled 'down, his Blood corrupted, and his Body to 'death (*niſi ſpeciali Regis reſcripto intervenerit 'gratia*, without the King's ſpecial Pardon) his 'Family at an End, his Poſſeſſions taken away 'and (for a greater terrour) given to ſome 'other Family, whoſe profitable Service to the 'King and State may better deſerve it. So 'loathſome is this Offence to Nobility, that ſhe 'cannot ſuffer the Marks of him that hath of- 'fended in ſo high a degree, to poſſeſs any Place 'with her Enſigns; but that the ſame ſhall be 'without all reverence defaced, and ſpurned 'into ſome baſe Place: So that by ſuch his De- 'gradation, he receiveth far greater ſhame and 'ignominy, than ever he received Honour by 'his Advancement, according to the old Pro- 'verb,

'*Turpius ejicitur, quam non admittitur, hoſpes:*

'*The ſhame is leſs ne'er to attain,*
'*Than having won to loſe again.*

OBSER-

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OBSERVATIONS

UPON THE

Laws and Customs of Nations,

AS TO

PRECEDENCY.

By Sir *GEORGE MACKENZIE* of *Rosehaugh*,
His Majesty's Advocate in the Kingdom of *SCOTLAND*.

——Hos gloria tulit Honores. **Petron.**

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THE

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Fourty

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Forty four Conſiderable QUESTIONS concerning PRECEDENCY, Reſolved; *Viz.*

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Queſt. 2. *Whether a Kingdom becoming a Common-wealth, or a Common-wealth a Kingdom, does their former Precedency remain?*

Queſt. 3. *Whether he who is elected to a Dignity, ought to have Precedency thereby, as if he were actually admitted?*

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Queſt. 7. *Whether amongſt ſuch as have equal Dignity, the firſt in time ought to be preferred?*

Queſt. 8. *When many are promoted at once in the ſame Writ, or when many are nominate in the ſame Commiſſion, whether is the Order of Naming therein expreſs'd to be obſerved?*

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Queſt. 10. *Whether does appearancy of Blood give Precedency before actual Inveſtiture and Poſſeſſion?*

Queſt. 11. *Whether does the apparent Heir his aſſuming and uſing the Title and Precedency of his Predeceſſor, make him liable to his Predeceſſor's Debts, and infer a paſſive Title againſt him, as we ſpeak?*

Queſt. 12. *Whether does the appearancy of Blood give Precedency, where the Predeceſſor is not Dead?*

Queſt. 13. *Whether ſhould an elder Brother, who was Born before the Father was preferred to the Dignity of a King, Marqueſs, Earl,* &c. *be preferred to a younger Brother who was Born after his Father had attained to either of theſe Dignities?*

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Queſt. 18. *Which of two or moe Twins ought to precede, when it is controverted which of them was firſt born?*

Queſt. 19. *Whether do Natural Children born before a lawful Marriage precede? And ſhould they be preferred to the Children born in a lawful Marriage, if they be legitimated thereafter?*

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Queſt. 24. *Whether can a Prince nobilitate any of his own Subjects in the Territories of another Prince?*

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Queſt. 25. *Whether when the Preſident of any Court or Incorporation is abſent, may the eldeſt Member convocate the Incorporation? And who ought to Precede in that Caſe?*

Queſt. 26. *Whether may a Peer be degraded, becauſe he hath not an Eſtate ſufficient to entertain a Perſon of his Quality, and by whom may he be degraded?*

Queſt. 27. *Whether is a Patent never made uſe of by the Father, valid after his Death?*

Queſt. 28. *Whether if the Father uſe any low or baſe Trade which derogates from Nobility, will his Children and Deſcendents loſe it thereby?*

Queſt. 29. *One having reſigned a Dignity or Imployment, and returning thereafter thereto, whether does he who has ſo reſigned return to his former Precedency?*

Queſt. 30. *Whether may a Nobleman reſign his Honours in favours of a third Party? And if the King's confirmation thereupon will exclude the neareſt Agnats, who would elſe have ſucceeded by their right of Blood?*

Queſt. 31. *Whether does the former right of Precedency remain with him who has reſigned the Office by which he enjoyed the Precedency?*

Queſt. 32. *If a Perſon do not of himſelf reſign, but be called from his Charge by the Prince to another Imployment, and one provided to his Place, and returning thereafter to his firſt Dignity by the Princes command, whether does he get Precedency according to his firſt or laſt Inſtallment?*

Queſt. 33. *Whether does he who is ſuſpended from the Exerciſe of an Office, return to the ſame Precedency when the ſuſpenſion is taken off?*

Queſt. 34. *Two having Offices, and changing one with another their Imployments for a time, whether when they reſume their former Imployments, do they return to their former Precedency?*

Queſt. 35. *Whether is he, who is reſtored by the Prince to a Dignity from which he was degraded, to be reſtored to the ſame Precedency which he had formerly?*

Queſt. 36. *Whether have the Ambaſſadors of Monarchs the Precedency from other Monarchs or Princes themſelves, if perſonally preſent, even as the Kings would do whom they repreſent? And if in all Caſes, an Ambaſſador ought to have the ſame Precedency that is due to his Conſtituent?*

Queſt. 37. *Whether have ſuch as have been Ambaſſadors, or have been in ſuch honourable Imployments, any Precedency thereby when their Imployment is ended?*

Queſt. 38. *What Place is due to the Repreſentatives of Subjects, ſuch as Vicars, Deputes, Aſſiſtants?* &c.

Queſt. 39. *What Precedency is due to Aſſeſſors appointed for Judges, and to extraordinary Judges?*

Queſt. 40. *Whether can the King create now an new Earl, and ordain him to precede all the former Earls, or any ſuch Number of them as he pleaſes.*

Queſt. 41. *Whether if a King ſhould create an Earl, with Precedency to all other Earls, during his Life? Or if when an Earl is forefaulted, will his Lady in either of theſe Caſes retain the Precedency ſhe formerly enjoyed during her Husband's Life.*

Queſt. 42. *Whether amongſt thoſe of the Royal-Line, does the next to the Royal-Stock precede? Or does the Precedency belong to the eldeſt of that Branch?*

Queſt. 43. *Whether, or when is the right or left Hand the chief mark of Precedency? and whether is the place oppoſite to the Seat of the chief Perſon who ſits betwixt the two, preferable to either right or left Hand?*

Queſt. 44. *Whether in Improbations raiſed to ſecure Precedency, can Certifications be granted as well againſt Patents of Honour, as againſt other Writs?*

Courſes taken by Princes and Judges, when they intend to ſhun the deciding of Controverſies concerning Precedency, and to preſerve the Rights of all the Competitors.

OF

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OF PRECEDENCY.

CHAP. I.

The Precedency of Kings and Commonwealths.

MEN'S Ambition, as well as Curiosity, doth breed in them a Desire to understand this Subject, which is a part of the Civil Law, and Law of Nations, exceeding as far all other Parts of the Law, as Honour exceeds Money; But the same Ambition, which makes Men very curious to know this Subject, will make them very unwilling to hear any Thing that may decide against themselves: And so such as writ upon it run a great Risque of Displeasing those whom they intended to Satisfy. But my Design is to defend, and inform my own Country, I shall be little disappointed, though I want Praise and Esteem, since I do not deserve, or expect either: And he is an unworthy Man, who does not think the serving his Country a sufficient Sallery, for greater Pains than I have here bestowed.

Amongst those who are Supreme, Kings have the Preference from Common-wealths; and amongst Kings, the Emperour is allowed the first Place, by the famous Ceremonial of *Rome*, as succeeding to the *Roman* Emperours, who are alledged to have been Universal Monarchs; Because in Scripture they are said to *have taxed the whole World.* And therefore the *German* and *Italian* Lawyers, who are Subject to the Empire, have with very much Flattery, asserted that the Emperour is the Vicar of GOD in Temporals, *Bald. in l.* 1. *c. de Jur. aur. an.* And that Jurisdictions are derived from him, as from the Fountain; calling him, *Dominum & Caput totius Orbis:* And for this they do very impertinently cite several Texts of the Civil Law, which being Laws made by the *Romans* themselves, cannot bind or prove against other Nations. Nor is the Translation of the old *Roman* Dignity upon *Charles le maigne* by *Leo* the III. of greater Authority, amongst such as acknowledge the Pope to be no infallible Judge. And whatever may be debated against other Kingdoms, which were once Subject to the *Roman* Empyre; Yet his Plea against *Scotland* is very ill founded, since in the Opinion of *Scalliger*, and the best of Historians; *Scotland* nor its Kings were never subject to the *Roman* Empyre, nor conquered by them; for they, to defend themselves against the *Scots*, were forced to build a Wall, called *Vallum Adriani*, which is Extant to this Day as an undeniable Proof, that *Scotland* did set Limits to the *Roman* Empire: And thus as *Scalliger* observes, *Romani Imperii fuit olim* Scotia *limes.*

It is likewise pretended by the *German* Lawyers, that the Emperour ought to precede all others; because he is crowned with three Crowns, one of Iron at *Aquisgrane*, one of Silver at *Milan*, and one of Gold at St. *Peter's* Church, *Gloss. ad Clement.* I. And since the King of the *Romans* who is but Emperour in hope, debates with other Kings, as in *Anno* 1533. he who is actual Emperour, ought to be preferred to them.

For the Emperour it is also pretended, That in the *Ottoman* Court, and in all other Courts, the Emperour's Ambassadors are still preferred, and that he only is still styled, *Your Majesty*, in all Addresses made to him by all other Kings, as by *France*, *Anno* 1628. by *Pole*, *Anno* 1621, *&c.* And that the Kings of *Pole*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and others have taken Confirmations from him, *& ab eo petierunt veniam ætatis*, *Hering. de fide-*

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jus. c. 2. And yet the Kings of *Britain* and *France* may debate the Precedency with him, becauſe the Empire is but Elective, whereas they are Hereditary, the Empire is a Limited, but they have Abſolute Monarchies, *Vide Peregrin. de jur. fiſc. tit.* 1. *num* 47.

The *French* King debates his Precedency with the King of *Spain*; the *Spaniard* contending that he ought to be preferred, becauſe he is the moſt Catholick King, and King of manieſt Kingdoms; and ſome of them are ſo fooliſh as to ſay, That the *Spaniſh* Nation is more ancient than the *French*, as owing their Origin to *Athamaricus*, one of the firſt Governours amongſt the *Goths*. But for the *French* it is anſwered,

1. That they are the moſt Chriſtian Kings.
2. That they are Conſecrated and Anointed.
3. That *Swardus* was firſt King of that Nation, in the Reign of *Alexander* the Great.
4. That they were preferred in many General Councils to the *Spaniards*, as in the *Lateran* Council, *Anno* 1215. in the Council of *Conſtans*, *Anno* 1416. and in the Council of *Baſil*, *Anno* 1433. That the *Venetians* preferred the *French* aftermuch Debate, *Anno* 1558. the Caſe being ſubmitted by both to that Senate; and *Pius* the IV. preferred him at *Rome*, *Anno* 1564. the King of *Spain* having appealed from the *Venetian* to him. And though the Emperour has of late decided in Favours of *Spain*, yet that Deciſion is little conſidered, becauſe of the Relation which the Emperour has to the *Spaniſh* Crown; And therefore the *French* King does very wiſely ſend only Envoys and Reſidents to the Imperial Court, leſt if he ſent Ambaſſadors, the *Spaniards* might be be preferred to his. Nor was this Precedency ever acclaimed by the *Spaniard*, till the Reign of *Charles* the V, who being both Emperour and King of *Spain*, did begin this Debate; which after many Conteſts, the *Spaniard* has at laſt ceded, having commanded his Ambaſſador, the Marqueſs *de la Fuente*, to acknowledge the ſame to the moſt Chriſtian King, in Satisfaction of the Injury done to his Ambaſſador, in *Anno* 1661. at *London*.

The King of *Great Britain* founds his Precedency to both, Upon, 1. His being King of that Iſle, which was firſt Chriſtian. 2. Upon his being Anointed, and one of the *quatuor Uncti*, which were before all other Kings. 3. That having conquered *France*, in the Time of *Henry* the V. he has Right to all the Precedency which *France* can acclaim. And to *Spain*, the King of *England* was preferred in the General Councils of *Piſa*, *Conſtance*, and *Baſil*. I find likewiſe in *Golſtad. Lib. I. Cap.* 30. That Pope *Julius* II. decided, after Debate, in Favours of *Henry* the II. King of *England*, againſt *Ferdinand* the V. *Caſpar. Eup. Theſaur. polit. Part III. apot.* 63. And therefore in the Book of *Roman Ceremonies*, 1504. *England* was placed before *Caſtil.* Nor can it be denyed, but that *Charles* the V, in ranking the Knights of the *Golden Fleece*, did give the Right hand to the King of *England*, and the Left to the King of *Spain*. And though of late the Court of *Rome* has decided in Favours of *Spain*, yet that proceeds from the diſlike that *Rome* had to *England* for its Separation, and the great Eſteem which daily grows there for *Spain*; becauſe *Spain* has never indulged any who have left the *Romiſh* Church.

CHAP. II.

Of the Precedency due to the Kings of SCOTLAND.

I MUST here crave Leave to ſay, That the King of *Great Britain* may juſtly claim the Precedency from all thoſe Kings, as he is properly King of *Scotland*. For it is an uncontroverted Ground in Law, *That amongſt thoſe of equal Dignity, he, who firſt attained to that Dignity, is to be preferred, L.* 1. *C. de Conſul. Quis enim prior eſſe debet in eodem genere Dignitatis, niſi qui prior eum adeptus eſt, L.* 1. *ff. de albo ſcribendo.* With which agrees the Canon Law, *Cap.* 1. *de major. & ob.* And this is declared the uncontraverted Teſt of Precedency, by *Cruſ. de jur. Preced. pag.* 66. *Menoch. concil.* 51. *& Cuj. ad L.* 2. *C. de Conſul.* And we ſee that this Rule holds in all other Dignities, without reſpect to Riches, or multitude of Poſſeſſions: And thus amongſt Dukes or Earls in all Nations, the firſt who attained to the Dignity, is ſtill preferred; though others be much Richer, and have ſucceeded to moe Earldoms.

This being then the true and ſolid Ground of Preference, I may truly ſubſume, That the King of *Scotland* being equal in Dignity, with the Kings of *England*, *France*, and *Spain*, attained to that Dignity, before either of theſe. For our King *Fergus* came into *Scotland* 330 Years before the Birth of CHRIST; Whereas *Polydor* an *Engliſh* Hiſtorian, confeſſes that *Egbert* the firſt King of *England*, did begin his Reign eight Hundred Years after our Saviour's Birth, and the King of *Scotland* married the Daughter of *Ambroſius Aurelius*, who was the firſt King of the *Britans*, and whoſe Reign preceeded the Origin of the *Engliſh* Kingdom.

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As to the Monarchy of *Spain*, and their Race of Kings, they are no older than *Rudolphus* King of the *Romans*, elected in the Year 1273. by whom the Houſe of *Auſtria* did riſe to this Dignity.

As to the Kings of *France* who now Reign, they are only deſcended from *Hugh Capet*, who uſurped that Throne in *Anno* 987. And not being deſcended of either the *Carolovingian* or *Merovingian* Races, they cannot compet with our Kings, *Achaius* King of *Scotland* having been Contemporary with *Charles le Maigne*, the firſt of the *Carolovingian* Race; and yet *Achaius* was but the 65 of our Kings, and the Leagues betwixt *Achaius* and the ſaid *Charles*, are aſſerted not only by our Hiſtorians and the *French*, but confeſſed by all Strangers.

To evite this Argument, ſome Hiſtorians have of late aſſerted, that we had no Kings before *Fergus* the II. and *Cambden* obſerves, that the *Scots* were unknown till the dayes of *Conſtantine* the Great, which is a moſt unjuſt and groundleſs Calumnie; ſince four Monaſtries of our Nation, *viz. Melroſe*, *Pluſcarden*, *Paiſley* and *Scoon*, did keep conſtant and diſtinct Annals of all that paſt in this Nation, after the Eſtabliſhment of the Chriſtian Religion, which was in *anno* 199. and have tranſmitted to us what was delivered to them, by the pious and remarkable Chriſtians of thoſe firſt Ages of the World, who, as they were eye-witneſſes of what paſt ſince our Chriſtianity, ſo are not to be preſumed to have recorded any thing of what preceeded their own age, without ſufficient Warrand: And as it is incredible, that ſo Sincere and Pious men would have lyed, ſo it is not imaginable, that ſo many Societies would have conſpyred together in a whole Tract of ſo circumſtantiat a Hiſtory as ours is; and there can be nothing brought to convell the Faith of ſo large a Hiſtory, but what may, with the ſame force, be urged againſt the whole *Roman* Hiſtory, few or none having related what is ſaid in the *Roman* Hiſtory, beſides the *Romans* themſelves: Whereas *Galdus* (or as *Tacitus* names him, *Galgacus*) oppoſed *Agricola* under *Domitian*; and that he was a *Scot*, is clear by *Lipſius* Notes upon that Place, *Egregium membrum, & qualia multa in corpore hujus Orationis Galgaci Scoti:* But the Text makes this moſt clear to me, for this Diſcourſe is ſaid to have been made, *ad montem Grampium*, which is known to be a *Scottiſh* Tract of Hills, dividing the North and South of *Scotland*. *Hegeſippus*, who lived in the dayes of *Hadrian* the Emperour, and ſo an hundred and ten Years before *Conſtantine*, does write of the *Scots* as a warlike People, to whoſe Authority *Cambden* can make no anſwer, but that he contraverts the Authority of the Tranſlation or Impreſſion; by which anſwer, all Antiquity may be confounded; and ſeeing that Tranſlation was the work of St. *Ambroſe*, it cannot but be above all cenſure. *Claudian* does make the *Scots* to have reigned in the dayes of *Honorius*, for in his Second *Conſulat* he has,

——Scotumque vago mucrone ſequutus
Fregit Hiperboreas, remis audacibus, undas.

And in another place he ſays,

Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Iernæ.

And *William* of *Weſtminſter* confeſſes, That we came into *Britain* in the 77th Year after CHRIST: *Beda* likewiſe another *Engliſh* Man, makes us to have been in this Iſle, before the Days of *Julius Cæſar*. And as it cannot be denyed, that we were ſtill Subject to Monarchy, ſo no Hiſtorian can pretend, that we obeyed any Race, ſave that which now Reigns: Whereas we can condeſcend, where the *Engliſh* and *French* were conquered by Strangers, and had their Royal Line dethroned, and inverted.

Another Ground of Precedency may be adduced for the King of *Scotland*, from his being the undoubted Lineal Succeſſor of 110 Kings: whereas the Lyne of *France* runs no higher than *Hugh Capet*, who lived in *Anno* 987, and did in that Time dethrone the former Race: The Kings of *Spain*, are only Deſcended from the Counts of *Tierſtem*. And the preſent Kings of *England* are Deſcended from *William* the Conqueror. So that whatever may be pretended for the Antiquity of thoſe Kingdoms, yet their Kings are not ſo Ancient as ours: and Precedency ought to be given, amongſt Equals, to the eldeſt Race, and not to the eldeſt Kingdom. In ſuch Dignities, the preference muſt be given, either according to the Antiquity of the People or Country, or Race which Reigns there. If the Country be conſidered, there can be no Precedency acclaimed by any; for as all Countries were created at the ſame Time, ſo none can know which of theſe Kingdoms were firſt Inhabited: and that none can be preferred upon the Antiquity or Riches of their Country, is clearly determined by Lawyers, *Regionis Locique, cui Principes præſunt, ratio, & ſic de eorum locorum præſtantia, veterum elogia necquicquam ad præcedentiam faciunt, Gothofred. de Præced. cap.* 3. *num.* 30. If we conſider the Antiquity of the People, who are commanded, though that could give Precedency to them, or to any who repreſented them, yet that ought not to give Precedency to the King; for, *Principum precedentia metienda eſt ex ſua dignitate, non extra:* And the Learned *Speronius Speronii*, hath proved this in a large Diſcourſe, written in the *Italian* Tongue; but if this be conſidered as a Ground of Precedency, then we ought to be preferred to the *Engliſh*; for we are ſtill the ſame People and Nation, but the *Engliſh* are not the old *Britans*, but are a Mixture deſcending from *Danes*, *Saxons*, and *French:* And ſo we being the eldeſt People, our King ought to have the Precedency upon that Account. Even as our King was preferred to the late Kings of *Jeruſalem*, though they commanded the People who now live in *Judea*, and who came in place of the ancient *Jews*, a Kingdom very ancient formerly. But the Antiquity of the Race that Reigns, is the Ground of Precedency:

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For this reaſon it is, that the elder Brother ſucceeds, without reſpect to the Greatneſs of Eſtate, or Antiquity of thoſe whom he Commands. And though theſe Conſiderations give preference *inter impares dignitate*, yet *inter pares dignitate, familia quæ prior dignitatem eſt adepta, ſemper præferenda in incedendo, ſedendo, &c. Menoch. conſil.* 902. *num.* 57. *Rebuff. ad l.* 1. *c. de conſul. Platea ad l.* 2. *c. ut dignit. ordo.* And ſince it ſhall be proved, even from Foreign Hiſtories cited in this Chapter, that we had Kings before any of the Races now Reigning in either of theſe, our Kings ought to be preferred to them.

Since Chriſtianity was eſtabliſhed, Chriſtian Princes have been preferred according to the Date of their having received the Chriſtian Faith, *Gothofred. de jur. Præced. cap.* 3. *num.* 23. *Grotius de jur. bel. lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. and that is the chief Ground of Precedency obſerved in the Court of *Rome*, and eſpecially in general Councils; but I conceive it ought not to be a Ground of Precedency any where elſe, ſince amongſt Equals, the Antiquity of Blood ought to be preferred to the Date of Chriſtianity; Chriſtianity rather diſcharging all Care for Precedency: But even according to this Rule, the eldeſt Chriſtian Race ought to be preferred, Religion having ſtill reſpect to Chriſtian Parents; whereas on the other hand, it is of no Advantage to any Perſon, that he ſucceeds to an Eſtate which was formerly poſſeſs'd by Chriſtians, theſe having no Connection with one another: and a Man ſhould by the ſame Rule be preferred, becauſe he dwells in a Houſe where Chriſtianity was firſt profeſſed, which were in it ſelf very ridiculous: And if the firſt Chriſtian Race be allowed the Preference, the King of *Scotland* ought to be preferred; for *Donald* King of *Scots* imbraced the Chriſtian Faith in *Anno* 199. before either *William* the Conqueror ſucceeded to *England*, or *Hugh Capet* to *France*, and long before *Spain* obeyed this Race of Monarchs; for which we can cite not only our own Hiſtorians, but *Baronius ad annum* 449. *Ducheſne*, and many others, and particularly, *Beda* and *Polidor*, the worthieſt of *Engliſh* Hiſtorians. *Beda* relates, That *imbuebantur à Scotis parvuli Anglorum, quin & ipſe Alfridus Anglorum Rex, in Inſulis Scotorum operam dedit, & ſacras Literas didicit, Lib. III. hiſt. c.* 27. *Reges Angliæ cupidi ſalutis æternæ, Legatos ad Eugenium quartum Scotorum Regem miſerunt, ut ille digneretur Viros idoneos mittere, per quos illi Chriſtianæ Fidei Rudimenta docerentur, & ſacro Baptiſmatis fonte abluerentur, quod ille haud gravate indulſit.* Which clears fully, that our Kings were Chriſtian before thoſe of *England*, and ſo ought to be preferred to the Kings of *England*, by their own Arguments, and their own Authors.

King *Donald*'s Converſion is atteſted by *Bellar.* in his Anſwer to King *James*, by *Baronius, ad annum* 429. *Sanderus lib.* 4. *de clav. David Arnoldus de converſione Gentium, &c.* And ſince King *Donald* was before *Fergus* the Second, it appears clearly, even from Foreign Hiſtories, that we had Kings before *Fergus* the II.

I cannot deny, but that in the Council of *Conſtans*, *England* and *France* were preferred to *Scotland*: but that proceeded, as *Gothofred.* obſerves, from the partiality of the Church of *Rome*, which always preferred thoſe who were able to do them moſt Service; but if we conſider the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion: according to theſe, that Race ought to be preferred, whoſe Title is juſteſt; and I am ſure, that according to this Rule, *Scotland* ought to be preferred, for its Kings have not Uſurped over the People which they governed. And not only does Religion conſider this ground of Preference, as ſuteable to Devotion; but the Law conſidereth it, as ſuteable to Juſtice: And Lawyers have therefore thought a Succeſſion of Kings, enjoying a juſt Title, free from Violence and Tyrrany, one of the chief Grounds of Preference and Precedency. And thus *Vaſquez. in præfat. ad illuſtres queſtiones*, ſayes, That *multum ad nobilitatem & prælationem confert, ex veris & legittimis Regibus, & non a Tyrannis deſcendiſſe.*

Nor does the Cuſtome either of Courts or Councils, invert the Precedency which is founded upon Antiquity, and the right of Blood, from which Conſuetude cannot derogat in the matter of Precedency, ſince that Conſuetude is only reſpected in Law, *quæ in ſe rationabilis juri nec naturæ nec gentium contrariatur:* And likewayes ſince this matter of Precedency is ſetled by Lawyers, upon theſe ſolid Foundations, for ſecuring the publick Peace and Intereſt of Mankind, it were unjuſt that the ſame ſhould be ſo eaſily overthrown by the Partiality of intereſted Churchmen, or the Pride and Power of other Competing and Rival Princes; and therefore to ſecure the Rights of Juſtice and Blood, againſt all ſuch Invaſions, Lawyers have unanimouſly concluded, that *Conſuetudine induci non poteſt ut prior in dignitate præferatur poſteriori, Cruſ. de præemi. cap.* 12. Which Principle they ſo far aſſert as to conclude, that this could not be conceded even by expreſs Paction, *Rumellin. diſſert.* 1. *theſ.* 18. even though that Paction were confirmed by an Oath, *Rippa, ad l.* 3. *ff. de donat.* And albeit it may ſeem that every Man may renounce that which is introduced in his own favours; yet to this it is anſwered, That Men cannot renounce what is introduced in their own favours, when that which they renounce was not principally introduced in their favours, but aroſe to them neceſſarily, by the Laws of Nature and Nations, or was introduced principally, in favours of the common intereſt of Mankind, rather than of them, and in which, third parties would likewiſe be concerned: All which is clear not only by the principles of Reaſon, but by *L.* 3. *ff. de pactis*, and it cannot be denyed, but that the Precedency from the Antiquity of Blood, is no ſuch private Right as may be renounced, it being a Privilege not given by Law, but ariſing from Nature, *Lex non data, ſed nata*, and introduced for regulating

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the common Intereſts of Mankind, and preventing their Differences or Oppreſſions; whereas how unfortunate or irregular ſhould Men be? If Subjects might force their Magiſtrates, or younger Brothers the elder, or ſtronger Princes the weaker, to renounce by Paction, or might ſcrue from them by Cuſtom and Inadvertance, the Seniority and Precedency due to them; whereas now, the impoſſibility of prevailing in ſuch Deſigns, takes happily away all luſting after them, and whatever may be aſcribed to Conſuetude or Deciſions, in that Precedency, which becauſe it ſprung meerly from Cuſtome, may be regulated by it, or in dubious Caſes, where a grain Weight may caſt a ballance; yet I ſee no Law nor Reaſon that can be adduced, for taking away by Deciſions, Negligence, or Conſuetude, a clear right of Precedency, founded upon the Antiquity of Blood. Eſpecially ſince all who writ upon Precedency are clear, That no Man can prejudge his Succeſſors, as to the Precedency due to them by Blood, *Licet poſitus in dignitate ſuo ipſius facto, poſſit ſibi prejudicium afferre, non tamen præjudicare poteſt quoad ſucceſſores ſuos, Dec. conſil.* 21. *num.* 74. *vid. Gothofred. de præced. pag.* 55. *Rub. deciſ.* 298. *qui tradit ea quæ a genere & natura tribuuntur, non obſtante facto majorum manent incolumia.* Which Rule ſhould rather hold in Kings than in any elſe, becauſe they are but Adminiſtrators. But in this Caſe, there is no Deciſion againſt our Kings, nor have they ever conſented to any ſuch Preference: And therefore whatever may be ſaid for others, againſt them, in a poſſeſſory Judgment, the matter of Right is ſtill intire.

Vaſquez the illuſtrious *Spaniſh* Lawyer, did, at the Council of *Trent*, adduce ſeveral Arguments for the Precedency of the King of *Spain*, which, if they were well founded, would I confeſs, inferr a Precedency to *England* and *France*, and which I ſhall the willinglier adduce and anſwer, that I have heard them urged for *France* and *Spain*, againſt the King of *Britain*; and becauſe they are the general Topicks and common Places, which are neceſſary to be known and underſtood for clearing not only the Precedency of Princes, but even of the Nobility and Gentry.

The firſt is, That theſe who are moſt powerful, and greateſt, ought ſtill to be preferred, *c. ſtatuimus de major. & obed.* and he muſt be accounted moſt powerful, who is moſt powerful, the time of the debate: *Nam qualitas adjecta verbo, debet intelligi ſecundum tempus verbi, l. in dilectis § ſi extraneas ff. de noxalibus.*

The ſecond is, That thoſe who command the nobleſt and beſt Subjects, are accounted the nobleſt and beſt, *Authent. de defenſoribus civitatum § nos igitur.*

3. Riches are the riſe and occaſion of Dignity, and therefore are the chief Grounds of Precedency amongſt Equals.

4. He is to be preferred in Dignity, whom generally Men eſteem the greateſt.

5. Since Honour is the Reward of pains, and dangers, thoſe who take moſt pains, and are lyable to moſt dangers for Chriſtendom, and the Chriſtian Faith, ought to have the precedency, in Chriſtendom, and amongſt Chriſtian Princes: and that pains and dangers are Grounds of Precedency, is urged from *l. ſemper § negotiatores ff. de jur. immunitat.*

6. As all Goodneſs is the Nobler, the more communicative it be, ſo theſe muſt be concluded the Nobleſt, by whom moſt people have Advantage: And therefore theſe Kings, under whom Trades flouriſh moſt, and who beſtow Sallaries upon, and give a livelyhood to moſt Men, ought by Mankind to be preferred.

To all which Arguments it is anſwered, that if preference were to be given by choice, and did not deſcend from the Right of Blood and Antiquity, then the former Arguments were indeed conſiderable, and ought to direct the Electors; but where the Antiquity of Blood can be inſtructed, it ſtill gives Precedency, as is clear from the Authors above cited. And thus though we do confeſs, that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*, and particularly the Kingdom of *England*, are Richer, Greater, and more Conſiderable upon theſe Accounts, than *Scotland* is; yet ſince the Race of our Kings is more Ancient than either of theirs, I conclude, That therefore they ought to be preferred.

CHAP. III.

That the Crown of SCOTLAND *was not ſubject to* ENGLAND.

SOME *Engliſh* Hiſtorians, Lawyers, and Heralds, do too frequently abuſe the World with a moſt Groundleſs Tradition; by which they contend, That the Kings of *Scotland* were Vaſſals to the Kings of *England*, and did them Homage for the Crown of *Scotland*: Which if it were true, would have taken from the Kings of *Scotland*, not only the Precedency, for which I have been debating, but would have placed them after the Kings of *Caſtile*, and many others to whom they were preferred. And therefore, not only to remove this Objection, but to free my Country from this moſt unjuſt Imputation, I am Reſolved (with very much Reſpect to the *Engliſh* Nation, whoſe Wit, Courage, and Learning, I very much eſteem) to inform the Curious,

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Curious, how unjuſt this pretence is; and to which I have been not only inclined, but forced, upon the Reading of a Rapſodie printed lately, by Mr. *Prin, in Vindication* (as he ſpeaks, *pag.* 487.) *of the Dominion of the Engliſh Kings, againſt the Ungrate, Perfidious, and Rebellious Kings of* Scotland. In which none of the Learned or Diſcreet *Engliſh* are concerned, ſince I find none who deſerve that praiſe, engaged in this Debate, which has been agitated only by ſuch of that excellent Nation, as have had more Humor than Diſcretion. I deny not, but that the Kings of *Scotland* did hold the Lands of *Northumberland, Cumberland*, and *Weſtmerland, in capite*, of the Crown of *England*, and that they did them Homage for it, which was not Diſhonourable to *Scotland*, that being moſt ordinary amongſt Soveraigne Princes: For thus, *Henry* King of *England*, and ſeveral others of their Kings, did Homage to *Philip*, and other Kings of *France*, for the Provinces poſſeſt by them in *France*; and the King of *Spain* does at this day Homage yearly to the Pope, for *Naples* and *Sicily*. And yet the Homage done for theſe Countrys, has been the occaſion of an ignorant Miſtake in ſome, and a malicious pretext for others, to miſrepreſent the Homage done for theſe Counties, as done for the Kingdom of *Scotland*. And the Occaſion of getting theſe Provinces from *England*, is too Honourable to be denyed by us; it being moſt undenyable, That the *Scots* being called in to aſſiſt firſt the *Britans* againſt the *Romans*, and thereafter the *Saxons* againſt the *Danes*, they had theſe Provinces beſtowed upon them, as a Reward of what they had done, and an Encouragement to them to continue their Friendſhip for the future. And by a Statute made by St. *Edward*, and ratified by *William* the Conquerour, as *Holinſhed* obſerves, the *Scots* were for that Service likewiſe, Naturalized *Engliſh*, for which Naturalization that Statute gives two Reaſons, one, *quia omnes ferme* Scoti *proceres ex* Anglis *conjuges cæperunt*; *& ipſi rurſus ex Scotis*; and the other was, *quia ſimul & in unum contra Danos, & Norvegos atrociſſime pugnaverunt*. But that the Kings of *Scotland* did hold the Crown of *Scotland*, as Vaſſals of *England*, or did Homage to the Kings of *England* therefore, will appear to be moſt falſe from the following Arguments; which muſt not be tryed by the Law of *England*, but by the Civil and Feudal Laws, which are now become the Laws of Nations, and are reverenc'd as the ſole Judges in all Differences betwixt Nation and Nation, and which muſt be preſumed equal to both Nations, ſince made by neither.

1. All Lands are preſumed to be free from Servitude, except the Servitude be clearly inſtructed; but much more are all Kingdoms preſumed to be free, ſince *ex natura rei*, Kings and Kingdoms are independent, *& qualitas quæ ineſſe debet, ineſſe preſumitur*, ; and by how much the preſumptions are ſtrong, by ſo much ought the probation, which elids them be the ſtronger. And albeit all Domeſtick proof ought to be rejected in all caſes, as ſuſpect and partial; yet the *Engliſh* can adduce nothing, for obtruding this Servitude upon us, ſave the Teſtimonies of their own Hiſtorians, Lawyers, and Heralds.

2. The Natural and Legal way of proving any Man to be a Vaſſal, is by production of the Feudal Contract, betwixt the Superiour and Vaſſal; all Feus requiring neceſſarily writ in their Conſtitution: Nor can Vaſſalage be legally prov'd otherwiſe; whereas here the *Engliſh* can produce no formal, nor original Conſtitution of this Fue; ſuch as is to be ſeen betwixt the Pope, and the King of *Spain*, the Emperour, and the Princes of the Empyre, *&c.* For all they can adduce, is only poſteriour acknowledgements of this Vaſſalage, *via facti*, which is but a begging of the queſtion; and theſe, being but Acceſſories, and Conſequential Inferences, cannot ſubſiſt, except the original Conſtitution be firſt proved, no more then the payment of Feu Duties to a Superiour, either by Force, Ignorance, or Miſtake, could prove the Payer to be Vaſſal for the future, except the originall Feu were produced: And as this is neceſſary in Law, ſo it cannot be imagined in Reaſon, but that ſome Obligation in Writ, or Feudal Contract, would have been taken by the *Engliſh*, who were a very wiſe People, and conſulted very prudently their own Securities in every thing elſe: And if this Contract had been once entred into, it had been yet extant, ſince the *Engliſh* cannot alleadge, that ever they loſt any of their Monuments, or Records: And it is clear that we had Charters for theſe Lands we held in *England*, and that *England* had Charters at the ſame time for the Lands they held in *France*: And it is very obſerveable, that in the Reign of King *Edward* the 1. that King ſtiles himſelf, *Rex, & ſuperior Dominus Regni Scotiæ*, during his violent Uſurpation over *Scotland*; whereas never any King of *England* did ſo formerly: And yet, if they had had any ſuch Pretenſions, they had aſſumed the ſame Titles; but this imaginary Title began, and ended with the Force, which only maintained it.

3. The *Engliſh* cannot condeſcend upon any Reaſon, which might have prevailed with the *Scots* to have become Vaſſals to *England*, nor any particular time when they firſt became Vaſſals; and all they can alleadge is, That upon ſome impreſſions of Force, ſome of our own Kings being Priſoners, or ſome of our People being oppreſt, they did elicite from them Acknowledgements of a Vaſſalage, formerly ſtated: Whereas Force, renders all acknowledgements null; and that theſe acknowledgments were null upon many other Accounts, and that the Kings of *England* have been forced, to grant the like to other Princes, ſhall be proved clearly, in anſwer to the Inſtances which the *Engliſh* adduce.

4. *Scotland* has been habite, and repute, and acknowledged to be a free Monarchy, and their Kings Independent and Supreme; and that not only by all Foreign Princes, (the beſt Judges in this Caſe) who have received and preferred their Ambaſſa-

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Ambaſſadours, as the Ambaſſadours of free Princes, but even in General Councils, the King of *Scotland* has been preferred to the Kings of *Caſtile*, *Hungary*, *Pole*, *Navarr*, *Cyprus*, *Bohemia*, *Denmark*; and thus they were ranked by Pope *Julius* the II. *Ann.* 1504. *vid. Reſold. ſinop. doct. politicæ. lib.* 20. *cap.* 10. Which could not have been done, if he had been only a Feudatory Prince; ſince all free Princes are preferred to feuditory Princes: Yea, and if *Scotland* had been Vaſſals to *England*, for the Crown of *Scotland*, the Kings of *England* had certainly craved, and obtained the Precedency from other Kings upon that Account, ſince he had been *Rex Regum.* And ſince *France* craved to be preferred to *Spain*, becauſe the King of *England* was his Vaſſal, as *Chaſſanæus* obſerves, *part* 5. *conſider.* 19. ſo much rather ought the Kings of *England* to be preferred; becauſe they might have alledged, that there was a Crown holden of them, whereas they held only ſome Feu-Lands of the Kings of *France*.

5. Not only Chriſtian Princes and Councils, but even Popes have declared *Scotland* to be a Free Kingdom, and Independant from *England.* And thus Pope *Honorius* allowed to *Scotland*, That its Subjects ſhould not be obliged to anſwer, by way of Appeal, to any Court without their own Kingdom, *ſalva ſolummodo authoritate ſedis Apoſtolicæ.* 2. *Edward* King of *England* having petitioned Pope *Innocent* the IV. that the Kings of *Scotland* might not be Anoynted or Crowned, without his Knowledge, *quod non poſſet ſe facere, ipſo inſcio in Regem coronari vel inungi*, the ſaid Pope did refuſe the ſame, *preſentibus procuratoribus parium in Conſilio Lugdunenſi, ſatis per hoc determinans Regnum* Scotiæ *Regno* Angliæ *non ſubeſſe.* 3. The King of *England* having likewiſe petitioned the ſame Pope *Innocent*, that he might have Liberty to Collect the Tiths of *Scotland*, ſince he had Right *terrarum omnium ſuæ juriſdictioni ſubjectarum*, the ſame was alſo refuſed. 4. Pope *Boniface* the VIII. does in a Letter to *Edward* King of *England*, Declare, That *ad celſitudinem regiam potuit perveniſſe, qualiter ab antiquis temporibus, &c. quodque Regnum* Scotiæ *(ſicut accepimus) a progenitoribus tuis, Regni* Angliæ *Regibus feudale non extitit, nec exiſtit, &c.* The Copy of which Letter I have at preſent. And *Ducheſne* writing the Hiſtory of *Great Britain*, does *pag.* 661. relate, That *le meſme Pape renvoya d' autres Lettres au roy d'Anglterre, pour ſouſtenir que le royaume de Eſcoſſe ne dependoit point d' Anglterre, & que contre le droit Divin, & la juſtice il s' en vindicoit la ſubjection.* That is to ſay, *The ſame Pope ſent Letters at the ſame time, to the King of* England, *in which he maintained, That the Kingdom of* Scotland *was no way ſubject to that Kingdom; and that his ſeeking to ſubject it to him as ſuperiour, was contrare to the Law of GOD and Men.*

6. By the Feudal Law and Law of Nations, a Vaſſal cannot Mortifie any part of his Feu, without the conſent of his Superiour; becauſe the Superiour, by the Mortification, looſes the Services due to him out of his Feu, Church-men being obliged to no *reddendo*, but *Præces & Vota:* And therefore in all Mortifications made by Vaſſals, the Superiours Confirmation is ſtill required; and it cannot be imagined, but that if *Scotland* had been a Feu holding of *England*, the Popes, their Conclaves, and the Monaſtries themſelves, would have ſought Confirmations from the Kings of *England*, of the Mortifications made by the Kings and Subjects of *Scotland*, there being more Erections of that kind in *Scotland*, than in any Nation of equal Revenue; and yet never any ſuch Confirmation was ſought or pretended to: But on the contrare the Pope ſtill confirms theſe Erections, as made *per Regiis Scotiæ*, as he does in all other Nations; or the Kings of *Scotland* confirm theſe Erections, if they be made by any of his Vaſſals: And it is obſervable, that the Pope does in theſe Confirmations deſigne our King, *Regem Scotiæ*, and not *Scotorum.*

7. The Hiſtorians alſo of other Nations, did concurr with thoſe of our Nation in aſſerting this Freedom; and thus *Arniſæus*, the beſt Lawyer who has writ upon theſe politick Queſtions, does look upon this pretence, as a meer fiction, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 5. *Anglus Scotorum regem habebat ſibi fiduciarium ſive ratione aliquot regionum, ſive ratione ipſius regni, ut nimis audacter aſſerit. Math. Steph. Nam hæc vetuſtate temporis, & obſcuritate authorum ſunt incerta.* And *Ducheſne pag.* 21. ſpeaking of *Scotland*, aſſerts poſitively, That its Kings does recognoſce no Superiour but GOD, and is every way a Soveraign Prince, notwithſtanding of the old pretentions of *England*, *Le Roy le poſſede en toute ſouverainté ſans recognoiſtre au cun ſuperieur que dieu, bien que c' eſtoit ancienne prætenſion des Anglois, que le Roy D'escoſſe eſt vaſſal de leur couronne.*

8. Not only have forreign Princes, General Councils, and the Lawyers and Hiſtorians of other Nations, declared *Scotland* to be a free Kingdom, but even the Kings of *England*, have acknowledged this freedom and independency; as may appear by theſe inſtances. 1. The King and Parliament of *England*, have treated with the Ambaſſadours of *Scotland*; whereas no Superiour can treat with his own Vaſſal, as a Forreigner; nor can a Vaſſal ſend Ambaſſadours to his Superiour; for an Ambaſſadour muſt be equal to him, to whom he is ſent, and is, in Law, no way lyable to his Juriſdiction. And this is, amongſt others, the Opinion of *Alberic. Gentil.* an *Engliſh* Lawyer, *de Legationibus l.* 2. *c.* 10. And it is clear from *Liv. lib.* 6. *& lib.* 43. 2. King *Henry* of *England*, being to enter upon a War with *Simeon*, Earl of *Leiſter*, did intreat Supply from *Alexander* King of *Scots*; and leſt this might inferr any Acknowledgment of his Superiority, he did by Letters under his Hand, and by his Ambaſſadours publickly declare, that he did not crave this Aid as Superiour, to which Superiority he had no pretence. 3. The ſame King *Alexander*, being invited to aſſiſt at the Coronation of King *Edward*, and being unwilling to go there, leſt it might inferr an acknowledgment, King *Edward* did de-

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clare, *Quod non ex Debito, ſed ex Gratia tantummodo hoc petebat.* 4. The ſame King *Alexander*, being to make homage in *England* to King *Edward*, for the Lands of *Penrith* and *Tindale*, which he held of King *Edward*, he did publickly proteſt, *Quod non pro Regno Scotiæ, ſed pro terris in Anglia, dictum Homagium faciebat, Rexque iſte Angliæ hujuſmodi Homagium admiſit: per quod præſumitur talia fuiſſe, & ſimilia prius facta homagia, Regno Angliæ per Reges Scotiæ: Nam talia fuiſſe præſumitur, quale fuit illud declaratum & expoſitum Homagium; nam talia ſunt ſubjecta, qualia prædicata admittunt.* Which are the very Words uſed in the Anſwer made by the *Scots*, before the Pope, where all the former four inſtances are fully diſcuſſed, and were offered to be proved by Witneſſes, beyond all Exception; the Writs themſelves having been deſignedly taken away by King *Edward*. And *Fordon* has in his Hiſtory, unprinted Copies of ſeveral Letters, written by the ſaid Pope *Boniface* and others, declaring that thoſe Inſtances conſiſted in their knowledge; and ſome of thoſe Inſtances are fully repeated by *Ducheſne pag.* 661. who is to be believed, ſince he is a Stranger: And even *Matthew Paris*, a Learned *Engliſh* Hiſtorian does declare, That King *Richard* the I. did, when he was going to the Holy War, diſclaim this pretended Superiority over *Scotland*, *Ann.* 1188. Which Diſclamation is likewiſe obſerved by *Hovedean*, another Hiſtorian of the ſame Nation: And when *Matthew Paris* ſpeaks of the Homage done to the King of *England*, he makes it only to be for his Lands in *England*, *Rex* Scotorum *Willielmus, fecit Homagium Regi* Anglorum *Ricardo de jure ſuo in Anglia.* Which is ordinarly the Stile uſed by Hiſtorians, when they writ of this Subject: And thus *Ducheſne* ſayes, that *Alexander* made Homage to *Henry* the III, for his Poſſeſſions in *England*, but refuſed to make him Homage for *Scotland*; and that King *Alexander* ſent a Cartell to King *Henry*, for aſſerting that he had made him Homage for *Scotland.* The Copy of the Homage is yet extant at *Rome*, and the minute of it is thus expreſt, in the Records of our old Abbacies, *Memorandum, anno Gratiæ mileſimo ducenteſimo ſeptuageſimo octavo, Apoſtolorum Simonis & Judæ apud Weſtmonaſterium, Alexander Rex* Scotiæ, *fecit Homagium domino Edwardo Regi* Angliæ, *filio Regis Henrici ſub his verbis, Ego devenero hominem veſtrum pro Terris, quas de vobis teneo in Regno* Angliæ, *de quibus Homagium vobis debeo, ſalvo regno meo; tunc dixit Epiſcopus Norvicenſis, & ſalvum ſit Regi* Angliæ, *ſi jus habuerit ad homagium veſtrum de regno; cui Rex ſtatim reſpondit, aparte dicens, ad homagium regni mei* Scotiæ *nullus jus habet, niſi ſolus* DEUS, *nec de ullo teneo niſi ſolo* DEO. 4. King *Alexander* having dyed without Males, *Edward* the I. treated for a Marriage betwixt *Margaret*, Princeſs of *Scotland*, called the Maid of *Norway*, and *Edward* his Son: In which there are many pregnant Acknowledgments of this Freedom, *Volentes & concedentes, quod deficientibus prædictis Edwardo & Margarita, vel eorum altero, abſque Liberis extantibus, in omni caſu & eventu, in quo ad proximiores hæredes Regnum prædictum debeat de jure reverti, integre habere, abſolute abſque ulla ſubjectione, revertatur & reſtituatur iiſdem.* And in the cloſe of that Paper it is ſaid, That there ſhall be no prejudice done to either of the Kingdoms, *Quin libere habeant ſtatum ſuum:* And in the Deputation given by the Governours of *Scotland*, dated at *Melroſs*, *Ann.* 1289. for treating that Marriage, this expreſs Reſervation is inſert, *Salvis tamen in omnibus & ſingulis, & per omnia, Libertate & Honore Regni Scotiæ:* Which Reſervation is likewiſe inſert, in a Warrand granted by King *Edward*, for treating the ſaid Marriage. And it is obſervable, That in all the *Scottiſh* Addreſſes to him, and accepted by him, he is only deſigned *Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, & Dux Aquitanæ*, but never deſignes himſelf, *Dominus ſuperior Scotiæ*, till after the War; which ſhews, that his airie Title was very unjuſt.

9. As the Kings of *England* have acknowledged the *Scots* to be no Vaſſals, ſo have their Laws and Lawyers. For it is contended by theſe, That the *Scots* were Aliens to *England*, and could not have ſucceeded to any Eſtate in *England*, without being Naturalized; whereas *alibi genitura*, preſuppoſes, that the *alibi nati*, are not Vaſſals: For this *jus alibi genituræ*, called by the *French*, *droit d' aubeyne*, is ſettled upon this Maxime of the Feudal Law, *That becauſe Feus are granted by Over-lords or Superiours, upon deſigne and promiſes, that their Vaſſals ſhall ſerve them upon all occaſions, againſt all perſons, and never reveal their ſecrets, nor conceal what may be their diſadvantage*; therefore Feudaliſts do juſtly conclude, That no Man can be Leidge Man to two ſupreme Superiours or Over-lords, becauſe theſe Duties are impreſtable to both; ſeing the Secrets of the one, may be incompatible with the Safety of the other, and they may, by warring one againſt another, diſtract the Alleadgeance of their Vaſſal. And becauſe Men are more prone to ſerve their Native Prince, then others, therefore Strangers are alwayes ſuſpect, nor have they allowance to ſell the Feus, to which they ſucceed, leſt they ſhould carry away the price out of the Country, and poſſibly imploy it againſt the ſame Country. Which principle ſeems at firſt to have flowed from the *Roman* Law, by which, the Goods of Strangers dying in *Rome*, fell to the Exchequer or Fisk, *& fiebant caduca.* With this foundation of the Feudal Law, founded upon ſo clear Reaſon, do the Cuſtoms of other Nations agree; who account not theſe Aliens, who live under the ſame Alleadgeance: Thus *Rageau pag.* 67. *Aubaine ſont eſtrangers, nais en païs, qui n' eſt pa de la ſoveraignete de la Courounne de France. Vid. Bacquet. du droit d' aubeyne*, Printed in the Year 1557. And by the Cuſtom of *Milain*, (the experteſt Feudaliſts of all the World) *alibi genitura* extends not to any, who have ſworn Alleadgeance, and live within the *Spainiſh* Dominions, though not within *Milan:*

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an: Since then the *Engliſh* would not allow us the Right of Succeſſion, nor the other Benefits due naturally to Subjects, it was ſtrangely monſtruous and repugnant, that they deſigned to make the World believe that we were Subjects.

It is alſo very remarkable, that if our Kingdom had been only a Feu holding of *England*, our Nobility could not have Precedency from others, according to their Antiquity; for all the Nobility of the Superiour Kingdom ought, in the opinion of ſuch as writ of Precedency, to be preferred to theſe, who live in the Vaſſal-kingdom.

10. If *Scotland* had been a Feu to *England*, the King of *England* as Superiour, would have had the keeping of our young Princes, and the diſpoſing of them in Marriage, and the Feu would have been in his Hand, during their Minority, that being implyed in the Right of proper Feus, by the Feudal Law: And this muſt be preſumed to have been a proper Feu, as all Feus are preſumed to be, except the Vaſſal can prove, that the Nature of the Feu was impropriated for the Vaſſals Advantage. But yet no King of *England* did ever pretend, to the *Guardianſhip* of our young Princes, nor to name Governours during their Minority: But on the contrare, *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, having left only a young Princeſs, called *Margaret*, who was Nice to the King of *England*, he did not pretend to the keeping of the young Princes, but intreated that ſhe might be married, to *Edward* the Second his Son; and that if there ſhould be no Iſſue of that Marriage, *Scotland* ſhould remain a free Kingdom, as it was formerly, independent from all pretentions of the Kings of *England*: Which is likewiſe another acknowledgement, made by the Kings of *England* themſelves, of the independency of *Scotland*. And if the Kings of *England* had been Superiours of *Scotland*, there would have been ſome Veſtige of this Superiority, to be ſeen in our Laws; whereas all our Laws call ſtill our Crown, the Imperial Crown of *Scotland*: Or in our Coyne, all Coyns bearing ſome Impreſſions from the Superiour. And the Kings of *England* might have remanded from our Courts, or out of our Country, ſuch as had committed Crimes againſt their Kings, or Laws: It being an undoubted principle of the Feudal Law, That *qui habet dominium directum, poteſt juriſdictionem ſuam explicare, tam in territorio Vaſſalli, quam in ſuo: habet enim dominus juriſdictionem cumulativam cum Vaſſallo.* But ſo it is, that it can never be alleadged, That the Kings of *England* offered to exerce any Juriſdiction in *Scotland*, or did require any Criminals, who had fled into *Scotland*, to be delivered up to them: Nor did ever the *Engliſh* pretend to puniſh ſuch *Scotſmen*, as were taken fighting againſt them abroad, as Traitors, and Guilty of Treaſon; as certainly they would have done, if they had been Vaſſals to *England*: But on the contrair, the *Engliſh* did alſo ranſome them, and uſe them every way, as they did other Strangers and Forreigners.

11. The *Scots* having intended a Declarator of Freedome againſt *Edward* the I. King of *England*, the Proceſs was delegated by Pope *Boniface* the VIII. to *Baldredus*, one of the greateſt Lawyers of that time, who conſidered very fully, the Reaſons proponed *hinc inde*, by both Parties; and having made a full Report to the Pope, the Pope did very ſharply reprove the King of *England*, and declared, that *Scotland* did not depend upon it any manner of way; and that the *Engliſh* had attacked *Scotland* moſt unjuſtly, againſt all both Divine and humane Laws; as *Ducheſne* obſerves *pag.* 66. The Letter it ſelf that was writ to the King of *England*, with all the Proceſs (which was called *Proceſſus Baldredi*) being yet extant, in *Fordons* Chronicle: And it cannot be denyed, but that *England* might have expected much more Favour, from the Pope, than *Scotland* could; ſince they payed him a conſtant Revenue, called *Peters pence*, and ſince *England* was known to afford much greater Caſualties to the Pope, then could have been expected from this Kingdom.

In ſtating the Arguments, which are propoſed by the *Engliſh*, for proving that the Kings of *Scotland* were Vaſſals, for their Crown, to *England*; I ſhall begin with theſe, which were inſiſted upon by King *Edward* the I. in the former proceſs.

The firſt was, That *Brutus*, deſcended from the *Trojans*, did conquer *Britain*, and divided it amongſt his three Sons, to the Eldeſt of whom, called by Hiſtorians *Locrin*, or *Locuus*, as he is termed in that Proceſs, he left *Logria*, now called *England*: To the Second, called *Albanactus*, he left *Albanie*, now called *Scotland*: To the Third, called *Camber*, he left *Cambria*, now called *Wales*. But *Humbert* King of the *Huns*, having killed *Albanactus*, *Locrin* the elder, to revenge his Brothers Death, did kill *Humbert*, and reunite *Albanie* to *Logria* or *England*.

The ſecond was, That *Dunvall* King of the *Britans* killed *Staterius* King of *Scotland*, who rebelled againſt him, and became Maſter of the whole Iſle; which *Dunvall* having two Sons, *Belinus* and *Brounus*, he left the Superiority of *Scotland* with *England*, to the eldeſt, and the property only of *Scotland* to the ſecond.

The third was, That *Arthur* King of the *Britans*, having overcome *Scotland*, he gave that Kingdom to *Anguſell*, who acknowledged him as his Superiour, and carried the Sword before him.

The fourth was, That *Aldeſtan* King of *England*, having conquered *Conſtantine* King of *Scotland*, did pray to GOD, that by the interceſſion of St. *John de Benlaco*, he might by a Miracle, be declared the juſt Superiour of *Scotland*: Whereupon he did ſtrick with his Sword, at a Rock near *Dumbar*, and made a Gape in it a full yard in length.

The fifth was, That *William* King of *Scotland*, did acknowledge himſelf Vaſſal, to *William* the Conquerour; *Alexander* King of *Scots*, acknowledged himſelf Vaſſal to King *Henry*: And that the Nobility of *Scotland* called in the ſaid *Edward*, to arbitrate the Differences betwixt the *Bruce* and *Baliol*.

Peter

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Peter Heylen, ſpeaking of *Scotland* in his Geographie *pag.* 1289. affirms, That the Kings of *Scotland* were ſtill Vaſſals to the Crown of *England*; which he endeavours to confirm by theſe Arguments. 1. By the Homages, Services, and other Duties, done by the Kings of *Scotland*, to thoſe of *England*: *Malcome* the III. doing Homage to *William* the Conquerour, as *William* one of his Succeſſors, did to *Henry* the II. and that not only for three Counties in the North of *England*, or the Earldome of *Huntingdoun* (as is by ſome pretended) but for the very Crown it ſelf: *Kenneth* the III. being alſo one of thoſe Titulary or Vaſſal Kings, who rowed King *Edgar* over the *Dee*. 2. By the interpoſing of King *Edward* the I. and the Submiſſion of the *Scots* to that interpoſing, in determining the Contraverſie of Succeſſion, betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol*: As in the like caſe, *Philip* the Fair adjudging the Title of *Artoys*, which was holden of the Crown of *France*, and then in queſtion betwixt the Lady *Mawd*, and her Nephew *Robert*: Or as King *Edward* the III. in the Right of the ſaid Crown of *France*, determined of the Controverſie, betwixt *John* Earl of *Montford*, and *Charles* of *Bluis*, for the Dukedom of *Bretaigne*. 3. By the Confeſſion, and Acknowledgment of Prelats, Peers, and others the Eſtates of *Scotland*, ſubſcribed by all their Hands and Seals, in the Roll of *Ragman*; wherein they did acknowledge the Superiority of the Kings of *England*, not only in regard of ſuch Advantages, as the Sword had given him, but as his original and undoubted Right: Which Roll was treacherouſly delivered into the Hands of the *Scots*, by *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, in the begining of the Reign of King *Edward* the III. 4. By the tacite Confeſſion of the Kings themſelves, who in their Coyns, Commiſſions, and publick Inſtruments, aſſume not to themſelves the Title of Kings of *Scotland*, but of *Reges Scotorum*, or the Kings of the *Scots*, and thereby intimating, that though they are Kings of the Nation, yet there is ſome Superiour Lord (King *Paramount* as we may call him) who hath the Royalty of the Land. 5. By the Judgements, Arreſts of the Courts of *England*, not only the Times of King *Edward* the I. but in ſometimes ſince: For when *William Wallace*, a Scotſman by birth, and the beſt Souldier of that Country, was taken Priſoner, and brought to *London*, he was adjudged to ſuffer Death as a Traitor; which had been illegal and unrighteous Judgment, had he been a Priſoner of War, and not lookt upon by the Judges as ſubject to the Crown of *England*. The like done in the caſe of *Simeon Frazill*, another of that Kingdom, in the ſame Kings Reign. In like manner, in the time of King *Edward* the III. it was reſolved in the Court, in the Lord *Beaumonts* Caſe, when it was objected, That one of the Witneſſes was a *Scot*, and therefore as an Alien not to give his Evidence, that his Teſtimony was to be allowed, becauſe the *Scots*, in the Law of *England*, did not go for Aliens. And when one, indicted for a Rape, in the thirteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, deſired a *medetatem linguæ*, becauſe he was a *Scotſman*, and ſo an Alien; it was denyed him by the Court, becauſe the *Scots* were not reputed here as Aliens, but as Subjects rather. So alſo, when *Robert Umframville*, Lord of *Kyme*, was ſummoned to the Parliament of *England*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. by the Name of *Robert* Earl of *Angus*, which is a Dignity in *Scotland*; and after in a Writ againſt him, was called by his own Name of *Umframville*, without any addition of that Honour, the Writ was adjudged to abate; which I conceive, the Learned Judges had not done, if *Scotland* had not been reputed, to be under the Vaſſalage of the Kings of *England*. 6. And laſtly, By a Charter of Lands and Arms, which I have in my Cuſtody, granted by King *Edward* the I. in the laſt year of his Reign, to *Peter Dodge* of *Stopworth*, in the Countie of *Cheſter*, one of the Anceſtors of my Mother: In which it is expreſt, that the ſaid Lands and Arms were conferred upon him, by that King, for his eminent Services *encontre ſon grand enemi & rebel Baliol* King of *Scotland*, and Vaſſal of *England*.

In Anſwer to theſe Objections, founded upon the Reign of *Brutus*; I need ſay no more, ſave that *Cambden*, and the other Learned *Engliſh* Writers, do look upon the ſame, as a meer fiction. And for proving the Crown of *Scotland* to hold of *England*, there muſt be authentick Documents in Writ produced, as has been formerly debated: And this does ſufficiently anſwer all that is ſaid of *Bellinus*, King *Arthur*, *&c.* But to refute theſe Fictions, and to ſhow how much of Cheat is in all theſe Contrivances, I need only cite a Paſſage, from the Learned *Aylet Semmes*, in his *Britannia antiqua*, *pag.* 159. whoſe Words are,

" That which gave ſome Authority to this " Fiction, was the uſe King *Edward* the I. made " of it in vindicating his Title to *Scotland*, againſt " the pretence of Pope *Boniface*, and the Church " of *Rome*, who laid Claim to that Kingdom by " ancient Right, as part of St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, " and that Churches *Demeſne*. It appears, that " the Monks and Friers had a great Hand, in " making out this Title by *Brute*, which Story " was now new vampt, and from all parts ſent " out of theſe Shops, where at firſt it had been " forged and hammered out. And this doth more " evidently appear, if we conſider many other " parts of the ſame Letter, as it is found in the " Records cited by Mr. *Prin*; but eſpecially that " Miracle of King *Adelſtane*, who (*in perpetuam rei memoriam*) to give an evident ſigne of " his Right to *Scotland*, with his Sword, ſtruck " a blow upon a Rock near *Dumbar*, that he Cleft " it at leaſt an Elne wide.

As to the Homage made by King *Malcome*, to *William* the Conquerour, it is anſwered, That the matter of Fact is abſolutely denyed: And not only do our Hiſtorians, and the Hiſtorians of Forreigners, mention no ſuch ſubmiſſion, but they do on the contrair, relate, That *William* the Conquerour having come with a Deſigne to conquer *Scotland*, he was forced by *Malcome* King of *Scotland*

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land to a Peace, very Honourable and Advantageous for *Scotland*; one Article whereof was, That *William* the Conquerour ſhould reſtore ſuch of the *Engliſh* Nobility, as had fled to *Scotland* for ſhelter, to their Eſtates and Honours. And how can it be imagined, that *Scotland* being then very Unite, and living under a moſt warlike Prince, would have ſubmitted to a King, who had too much to do at home; or that King *Malcome* would have ſubmitted to him, whom he forced to reſtore even the *Engliſh*, who had rebelled againſt him. And as the Conſtitution of Vaſſalage requires Writ, ſo if any ſuch Vaſſalage had been acknowledged, he had accepted of a Charter holding of the Conquerour, as all other Vaſſals did.

As to King *William*'s Homage to *Henry* the II. it is Anſwered, That *William* having been treacherouſly made Priſoner, he was forced by long and tedious Impriſonment, to make this Homage; and conſequently, the Homage it ſelf was null, being extorted by Force, and made by a Perſon who was not *ſui juris*, being in Priſon. It being certain by the Laws of all Nations, *That Deeds done by Priſoners are null*; but eſpecially in this Caſe, where the Deed was ſuch, as that it would have been null however. For even the moſt abſolute Kings, are ſo far from being able to alienate their Kingdom, or enſlave it, that by ſo doing, (as ſome ſay) they forfeit their own Right, and make the Throne void for the next Succeſſour, who is not obliged by what they have done. And if any ſuch Act as this were binding, then *England*, by the ſame Argument, had remained a Feu of the Empyre; ſince *Richard* the I. their King did Homage to *Henry* the Emperour, for *England*, and King *John* his Brother, did the like Homage to the Pope, and offered to hold *England*, *in capite*, of *Murmelius* a *Sarazen*. King *Edgar*'s being rowed over the *Dee*, by *Kenneth* King of *Scotland*, is taken off by the former Anſwer, though it were true as it is not, nor can it be made appear, by a Chronological Computation, if the Enquiry were worth our pains.

The great Inſtance founded upon the Homage made by the *Baliol*, is as weak; ſince it is known, that King *Robert* the *Bruce* refuſed to do Homage to King *Edward*, chooſing rather to want a Crown, then to be a Vaſſal for it: But *John Baliol* the other Competitor, preferring his Ambition to his Native Country, was therefore juſtly diſowned by the Nobility, who (as *Ducheſne* a Stranger to us obſerves) ſent Ambaſſadours to King *Edward*, to ſhow him that they did Revoke, and Diſown the Homage made by the *Baliol*, and aſſerted their primitive Liberty. And ſo hateful an Act was this eſteemed in him, that he loſed the Crown by it; whereas had this pretence of *England* been founded upon any Juſtice, it would never have been ſo ſeverely either oppoſed or puniſhed. But though *Baliol* had been a lawful King as he was not (King *Robert* the *Bruce*'s Title being preferable in Law;) yet could not the *Baliol* have ſubjected the Kingdom in Vaſſalage to *England*, ſince by the Feudal Law, a Superiour cannot ſuperinduce or interpoſe another Superiour, *nèc ſine Vaſſalli conſenſu alienare jus ſuum directum, c.* 1. § *ex eodem deſcendit de Leg. Lotharii.* And though ſome debate, that by ſuch Alienations of the Superiority, the Superiour forfeits his Right, yet all agree that the Alienation is null; *nulla & irrita*, D. D. *in cap. imperialem* § *præterea de prohibit. alien. per Fredric. Curt. p.* 16. *num.* 3. *& latiſſime Roſenth. cap.* 9. *concluſ.* 62.

Whereas it is pretended, That the Parliament of *Scotland* conſented; it is Anſwered, That any Parliamentary Conſent is altogether denyed: For though we have exact Records of all our Parliaments, yet there is not ſo much as Mention made amongſt all our Statutes or Books, of any Parliament held by *John Baliol*. And albeit *Prin* has publiſhed all the Records, which the *Engliſh* have upon this Subject, yet he dares not ſo much as aſſert, much leſs produce the Copy of any ſuch Act of Parliament: And certainly if there had been ſuch an Act of Parliament, not only the Records of that Parliament, but that particular Act had been carefully preſerved and publiſhed; and that this Parliament and Statute is a meer Fiction, appears not only by our own, but Forreigne Hiſtorians. And it is not imaginable, that the greater part of the Nobility and Kingdom, having immediately diſowned the *Baliol*, for acknowledging this Subjection, that they would themſelves have ratified it in a free Parliament. But though this were true as it is not, yet there is not any Kingdom ſo Loyal, Happy, or Invincible, but ſome few Cowards or Rogues may be found in it, who may aſſume the Name of a Parliament, and diſown the true Intereſt of the Kingdom, without any Warrand from the People for that effect. And I would very willingly know, if *England* remains ſtill Vaſſal to the Pope, becauſe a Monk prevailed with King *John*, to hold his Crown of him? Or if *Portugal* ſhould not be acknowledged a free Crown, becauſe *Spain* did once elicite from them a National Conſent, by Force of Arms? Or if theſe three or four pretended *Engliſh* Parliaments, who acknowledged *Oliver Cromwel* the Uſurper, did ſettle a Legal Right upon him by their Concourſe? Nor did Preſcription Supply here the Original illegality of the Conſent; for the *Scots* did immediately reclame, and did within much fewer Years, than Preſcription requires, reſtore themſelves to their Liberty, under the Conduct of that Glorious Prince, King *Robert* the *Bruce*, for whom GOD did ſo Miraculous things, as did convince the World, how much the LORD of Hoſts detaſted the Bribry, and Cruelty of King *Edward* the I. *Et ita res facile redeunt ad ſuam naturam, & quæ mox rediit divertiſſe non videtur.*

But to ſhow how great Averſion even that Generation had, for any ſuch Submiſſion to the *Engliſh* Monarchy, I have ſet down the Copy of a Letter yet extant, under all the Seals of our Nobility, directed to Pope *John*, in *Anno* 1320. Wherein they Declare, That if their King ſhould offer to ſubmit to *England*, they would diſown him,

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him, and chuſe another. Nor that the power of Electing Kings, was ever thought to Reſide in our Nobility: But becauſe it was repreſented to them, as the Opinion of all Lawyers, that a King could not alienat his Kingdom, or ſubmit himſelf by his ſole Conſent, to a Forreigne Prince: Since by that Alienation and Submiſſion, he does Forfeit his Right to the Crown. As to which Letter likewiſe I think fit to obſerve, to prevent any Miſtake as to the Calculation of the number of our Kings, that the Writers thereof have, as is uſual with us, numbred amongſt our Kings ſuch of the Royal Family, as were for the time Regents or Viceroys. The Letter follows.

Sanctiſſimo Patri in CHRISTO ac Domino, Domino Ioanni, *Divina Providentia Sacroſanctæ Romanæ & Univerſalis Eccleſiæ ſummo Pontifici, Filii ſui humiles & devoti,* Duncanus *Comes de Fyfe,* Thomas *Ranulphi Comes Moraviæ, Dominus Manniæ, & Vallis Anandiæ,* Patricius *de Dumbar, Comes Marchiæ,* Maliſius *Comes de Strathern.* Malcolmus *Comes de Levenox,* Willielmus *Comes de Roſs,* Magnus *Comes Cathaniæ & Orcadiæ,* & Willielmus *Comes Sutherlandiæ,* Walterus *Seneſcallus Scotiæ,* Willielmus *de Soules Buttelarius Scotiæ,* Iacobus *dominus de Dowglas,* Rogerus *de Moubray,* David *dominus de Brechine,* David *de Grahame,* Ingelramus *de Umfravile,* Ioannes *de Meneteith Cuſtos Comitatus de Meneteith,* Alexander Frazer, Gilbertus *de Haia Conſtabularius Scotiæ,* Robertus *de Keith Mariſcallus Scotiæ,* Henricus *de Sanctoclaro,* Ioannes *de Grahame,* David *de Lindeſey,* Willielmus Olifant, Patricius *de Grahame,* Ioannes *de Fenton,* Willielmus *de Abernethie,* David *de Weyms,* Willielmus *de Monte fixo,* Ferguſius *de Ardroſan,* Euſtachius *de Maxwell,* Willielmus *de Ramſay,* Willielmus *de Monte alto,* Alanus *de Moravia,* Douenaldus Campbell, Ioannes Camburn, Reginaldus *le Chen,* Alexander *de Seton,* Andreas *de Leſcelyne,* & Alexander *de Straton, cæterique Barones & Libere-tenentes, ac tota Communitas Regni* Scotiæ, *omnimodam Reverentiam filiolem, cum devotis pedum oſculis beatorum. Scimus, ſanctiſſime Pater & Domine, & ex antiquorum Geſtis & Libris colligimus, quod inter cæteras Nationes egregias, noſtra ſciz.* Scotorum *Natio multis Præconiis fuerit inſignita: Quæ de majori Sythia per mare Tirenum, & Columnas Herculis tranſiens, & in Hiſpania inter ferociſſimos, per multa temporum Curricula, reſidens, a nullis quantumcunque Barbaricis poterat alicubi ſubjugari; Indeque veniens, poſt mille & ducentos annos a tranſitu populi Iſraelitici, ſibi ſedes in Occidente quas nunc obtinet, expulſis Britonibus, & Pictis omnino deletis, licet per Norwegienſes, Danos & Anglos ſæpius impugnata fuerit, multis ſibi Victoriis, & Laboribus quamplurimis adquiſivit; ipſaſque ab omni ſervitute liberas, ut priſcorum teſtantur hiſtoriæ, ſemper tenuit. In quorum Regno, centum & treſdecem Reges de ipſorum Regali Proſapia, nullo alienigena interveniente, regnaverunt. Quorum Nobilitates & merita, licet ex aliis non clarerent, ſatis tamen patenter effulgent, ex eo quod Rex Regum Dominus IESUS CHRISTUS, poſt Paſſionem & Reſurrectionem ſuam, ipſos in ultimis Terra finibus conſtitutos quaſi primos, ad ſuam Fidem ſanctiſſimam, convocavit: Nec eos, per quemlibet in dicta fide, confirmari voluit, ſed per ſuum primum Apoſtolum, quamvis Ordine ſecundum vel tertium, ſanctum* Andream *meritiſſimum beati* Petri *Germanum, quem ſemper ipſis præeſſe voluit ut Paroonum. Hæc autem ſanctiſſimi Patres & Prædeceſſores veſtri ſolicita mente penſantes, ipſum Regnum & Populum, ut beati* Patri *Germani peculium, multis favoribus & privilegiis quàmplurimis muniverunt. Itaque Gens noſtra, ſub ipſorum protectione, libera hactenus deguit & quieta; donec ille Princeps Magnificus Rex* Anglorum Edwardus, *Pater iſtius qui nunc eſt, Regnum noſtrum Acephalum, Populumque nullius mali aut doli conſcium, nec Bellis aut Inſultibus tunc aſſuetum, ſub amici & confœderati ſpecie, innumerabiliter infeſtavit: Cujus Injuria, Cædes & violentias, Prædationes, Incendia, Prelatorum Incarcerationes, Monaſteriorum Combuſtiones, Religioſorum Spoliationes & Occiſiones, alia quoque Enormia, quæ in dicto populo exercuit, nulli parcens Ætati aut Sexui, Religioni aut Ordini, nullus ſcriberet, nec ad plenum intelligeret, niſi quem Experientia informaret. A quibus malis innumeris, ipſo juvante qui poſt vulnera medetur & ſanat, Liberati ſumus per ſereniſſimum Principem, Regem & Dominum noſtrum, Dominum* Robertum, *qui pro Populo & Hæreditate ſuis, de Manibus inimicorum liberandis, quaſi alter* Maccabæus, *aut* Joſue *Labores & Tædia, Inedias & Pericula, Læto ſuſtinuit Animo: Quem etiam Divina Diſpoſitio, & juxta Leges & Conſuetudines noſtras, quas uſque ad mortem ſuſtinere volumus, juris Succeſſio, & debitus noſtrorum Conſenſus & Aſſenſus, noſtrum fecerunt Principem atque Regem. Cui tanquam illi per quam ſalus in Populo facta eſt pro noſtra Libertate tuanda, tam Jure quam Meritis tenemur, & volumus in omnibus adhærere. Quem, ſi ab inceptis deſiſtet, Regi* Anglorum *aut* Anglicis *nos, aut Regnum noſtrum volens ſubjicere, tanquam inimicum noſtrum, & ſui noſtrique Juris Subverſorem ſtatim expellere niteremur; & alium Regem noſtrum, qui ad defenſionem noſtram ſufficiet, faciemus: Quia quamdiu Centum vivi remanſerint, nunquam* Anglorum *dominio aliquatenus volumus ſubjugari. Non enim propter Gloriam, Divitias aut Honores pugnamus, ſed propter Libertatem ſolummodo, quam nemo bonus niſi ſimul cum vita amittit. Hinc eſt, Reverende Pater ac Domine, quod Sanctitatem veſtram, cum omni Præcum inſtantia, Genu flexis Cordibus exoramus; Quatenus ſincero corde, menteque pia recenſentes, quod apud eum cujus vices in terris geritis, non ſic pondus, & pondus nec diſtinctio Judei & Græci, Scoti aut Anglici, tribulationes & anguſtius nobis & Eccleſiæ DEI illatas ab Anglicis, paternis occulis intuentes; Regem Anglorum, cui ſufficere debet quod poſſidet, cum olim Anglia ſeptem aut pluribus ſolebat ſufficere Regibus, monere & exhortari dignemini, ut nos Scotos in exili degentes Scotia, ultra quam habitatio non eſt, nihilque niſi noſtrum cupientes in pace dimittet. Cui pro noſtra procuranda quiete quicquid poſſumus, ad ſtatum noſtrum reſpectu habito, hoc facere volumus cum effectu. Veſtra enim intereſt, Sancte Pater, hoc facere, qui Paganorum feritatem, Chriſtianorum culpis exigentibus, in Chriſtianos ſævien-*

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ſævientem aſpicitis, & Chriſtianorum terminos arctari indies: Quare ne quid veſtræ Sanctitatis memoriæ derogat, & ſi, quod abſit, Eccleſia in aliqua ſui parte veſtris temporibus patiatur Eclipſin aut Scandalum, vos videritis. Exhortet igitur Chriſtianos Principes, qui, non cauſam ut cauſam ponentes, ſe fingunt in ſubſidium Terræ ſanctæ, propter guerras quas habent cum proximis ire non poſſe: Cujus impedimenti cauſa eſt, vereor, quod, in minoribus proximis debellandis, utilitas proprior & reſiſtentia debilior æſtimantur. Sic quam læto corde dictus Dominus Rex noſter, & nos, ſi Rex Anglorum nos in pace demittet, illuc iremus; qui nihil ignoret ſatis novit: Quod CHRISTI Vicario totique Chriſtianitati oſtendimus & teſtamur. Quibus ſi Sanctitas veſtra Anglorum relatibus nimis credula, fidem ſinceram non adhibet, aut ipſis in noſtram confuſionem favere non deſinat; corporum excidia, animarum exitia, & cætera quæ ſequentur incommoda, quæ ipſi in nobis, & nos in ipſis fecerimus, vobis ab altiſſimo credimus imputanda. Ex quo ſumus & erimus in bis quæ tenemur, tanquam obedientiæ filii, vobis tanquam ipſius Vicario in omnibus complacere; ipſique tanquam ſummo Regi & Judici, cauſam noſtram tuendam committimus: Cogitatum noſtrum jactantes in ipſo, ſperanteſque finem, quod in nobis virtutem faciet, & ad nihilum rediget hoſtes noſtros. Serenitatem & Sanctitatem veſtram conſervet altiſſimus Eccleſiæ ſuæ ſanctæ per tempora diuturna. Datum apud Monaſterium de Aberbrothock *in* Scotia, *ſexto die* Aprilis, *Anno Gratiæ mileſimo treſcenteſimo viceſimo, Anno vero Regni Regis noſtri ſupra dicti, quintodecimo.*

This anſwers likewiſe *Ragman's* Roll; nor are we to conſider who conſented to Slavery: Since it is known that not only the *Dowglaſs*, the *Grahame*, and *Wallace*, but Thouſands of others, never yielded even to that ſhort Impreſſion: And their Country preſerved its Priviledges, by their Loyalty; it being an undoubted Principle in Law, That *in re pari potior eſt conditio prohibentis, & in re communi nemo dominorum juri quicquam facere poteſt invito altero, l. ſubimus ff. ad exhibendum.*

To that Argument by which it is urged, That our Kings did never aſſume the Title of Kings of *Scotland*, but called themſelves only Kings of *Scots*, It is Anſwered, That the Argument is very Ridiculous; for firſt it is founded upon a falſe Suppoſition, it being moſt evident from our Writs in the Reign of King *David* the Maiden, that our King was entituled, *Rex Scotiæ*; but in the Confirmation of the Abbacy of *Aberbrotheck*, King *William* is called *Rex Scotiæ*, and his Queen *Regina Scotiæ*. Likeas in that Regiſter, there is a Charter granted by King *John* of *England*, wherein *ad petitionem Willielmi Regis Scotiæ*, he grants a Liberty to the Monks of *Aberbrothick*, to Tranſport their Goods through *England*, free from Cuſtome: And *Matth. Par.* in many Treatiſes related by him, gives them that Title; And Pope *Innocent* the III. in an expreſs Reſcript in the body of the Canon Law *cap.* 4. *decret. de immunit Eccleſ.* writes *Innocentius III. Illuſtri Regi Scotiæ*, which behoved to be to King *William*, who did reign in that Popes time. Nor is this Argument from the Deſignation concluding, ſince it is not convertible; For even Feudatory Kings did, and do aſſume their Deſignation from the Kingdom they hold, as the Kings of *Naples*, *Sicily*, *&c.* Which evinces that it follows not neceſſarily, that the Kings of theſe Kingdoms were Feudatory Kings; becauſe they were deſigned *Reges Scotorum*, and not *Scotiæ*. And in many places of his Hiſtory *Matth. Paris* calls the Kings of *England*, *Reges Anglorum*, as in the whole Lives of King *John*, *Henry* the III.

It appears alſo, by the former Tranſaction betwixt *Edward* the I, and the Governours of *Scotland*, that *Margaret* is even by the King of *England*, conſtantly Deſigned *Regina ac Domina Scotiæ*: And I obſerve, that in the Contract of Marriage, betwixt *Henry* the VII. for his Daughter Queen *Margaret*, and *James* the IV. that ſometimes the King of *Scotland* is called *Rex Scotorum*, and ſometimes *Rex Scotiæ*, in the ſame Paper; and the Commiſſion granted by the King of *Scotland*, for compleating that Marriage, is called *Commiſſio regis Scotiæ pro matrimonio*; in all which Contract, the King of *Scotland* is called, *Chariſſimus noſter frater*, a Title never granted to a Feudatory King by his Superiour, and the People of *Scotland*, are there called *Subditi Regis Scotiæ*, whereas if the King of *Scotland*, had been only a Feudatory Prince, we had been Subjects to the King of *England*, and not to the King of *Scotland*. And there needs no other Argument againſt *Heylen*, to prove that the Kings of *Scotland*, were oft-times called *Reges Scotiæ*, than the Inſtance brought by himſelf, of the Charter granted by King *Edward* the I. to *Peter Dodge*, wherein *Baliol* is confeſſed by himſelf to be called *Roy de Eſcoſſe*, King of *Scotland*: And this proves that the ſaid *Heylen* layes down Grounds, which are not only falſe, but inconſiſtent. But ſecondly, though this were true, yet it proves nothing; ſeing the *Goths* and *Picts* were a free People; and yet their Kings were called *Reges Pictorum & Gothorum*, which Phraſe was ordinary amongſt Conquering Nations, ſuch as the *Scots* were, whoſe Princes having at firſt no fixed Kingdom, did, whilſt their People were ſpreading themſelves in Collonies, rather aſſume a Title from the People, than from their Country. And ſeing Men are Vaſſals and not Land, it will follow, according to the Terms uſed by Feudaliſts, that ſeing our Kings were *Reges Scotorum*, that therefore the Men were not Vaſſals; and ſo they hold not their Land of the Crown of *England*, nor were *ejus ſubvaſſalli, aut Valvaſſores.*

The Argument urged from many Deciſions in *England*, finding that we were puniſhable as Traitors in *England*, and that we were lookt upon as Subjects and not as Aliens, by their Judges, deſerves no other Anſwer, then that ſince their Kings by their Power, could not make us Vaſſals, neither

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ther could their Parliaments or Judges treat us as ſuch; And if their Gown-men could have made us ſuch, they needed not have imployed Arms to have ſhed ſo much Blood in the Quarrel: Nor can ſuch Domeſtick Teſtimonies prove in a caſe of ſo great importance. And yet even the *Engliſh* Proceedings againſt thoſe of our Nation ſhows, that their own Judicatories and Lawyers, conſider us not as Vaſſals, but as the Subjects of a free and independent Kingdom. And amongſt many other Inſtances, I ſhall only remember that of Queen *Mary*, againſt whom that Nation proceeded not as a Vaſſal, but as a perſon who had made her ſelf lyable to their Juriſdiction, *ratione loci delicti*. Which is very clear by *Zouch. de judicio, inter gentes, part.* 2. *ſect.* 6. whoſe very words I have here ſet down, to prove not only this, but that the Kings of *Scotland* were *abſoluti*, and equal to, and independent from thoſe of *England*, being both *pares & abſoluti principes*, His words are, *Erant boni rerum Eſtimatores, qui aſperius cum illa actum affirmabant, eo quod fuerit Princips libera & abſoluta, in quam ſolius Dei ſit Imperium, quod in majeſtatem peccare non poſſet, cui ſubdita non fuerit quod par in parem non habeat poteſtatem, unde judicium Imperatoris in Robertum Siciliæ regem, irritum pronunciatum eſt, quia Imperio ejus non eſſet ſubditus. Alii aliter cenſebant, illam ſcilicet, ſubditam eſſe etſi non originariam, tamen temporariam; Quia duo abſoluti principes quoad authoritatem, in uno Regno eſſe non poſſunt; parem in parem habere poteſtatem, quoties paris judicio ſe ſubmiſerit, vel expreſſe verbis, vel tacite contrahendo, vel delinquendo, intra paris ſcilicet juriſdictionem, & Papam ſententiam Imperatoris in Robertum Siculum reſcidiſſe, quod factum in territorio Imperiali non fuerit, ſed Papali. Denique nullum magnum extare exemplum, quod non aliquid ex iniquo habeat.* And in the Proceſs againſt the Biſhop of *Roſs*, as it is related both by the Forreign Lawyers, and by *Cambden*, it clearly appears that he was proceeded againſt, not as a Subject of *England*, but as a meer ſtranger, who not being ſubject *ratione originis*, became ſubject *ratione delicti*, as they alleadged. And the Learned Author of the late *jus maritimum*, *pag.* 451. having ſpoken of the Juriſdiction of *England* over *Ireland*, has theſe words, "But in *Scotland* it is otherwayes, for "that is a Kingdom abſolute, and not like *Ire-*"*land*, which is a Crown annexed by Conqueſt, "but the other is by Union: And though they "be United under one Prince *ad fidem*, yet their "Laws are diſtinct, ſo as they had never been "United; and therefore the Execution of the "Judgements in each other, muſt be done upon "Requeſt, and that according to the Law of "Nations. Nor need I anſwer the Argument brought from the procedure, againſt the Heroick *Wallace* and others, for theſe Inſtances ſhow rather an exceſſive reſentment upon preſent Hoſtilities, then the Juſtice of thoſe, who againſt the Law of Nations, proceeded to murther ſuch as were indeed Priſoners of War, fighting for their own Native King and Country: And even the *Engliſh* of that age, by entring into Truces, Ranſoming of Priſoners, and doing all other things (which are only allowable in a juſt War) may convince all Mankind, that in this and the like Inſtances, they ſuccumb'd to the bitterneſs of their preſent Paſſion.

I muſt here alſo crave Leave to aſſert, That though Vaſſals are not to be treated as Aliens, yet we find very frequently in Hiſtory, that whole Nations have been Naturalized, and have had all the Priviledges of Subjects communicated to them, without being Vaſſals or Subjects: And thus the *Pelopidæ* were naturalized *Perſians*, by *Artaxerxes* King of the *Perſians*, and allowed to enjoy all their Priviledges, in remuneration of the great Services done by them to the *Perſians*, as *Plutarch* obſerves in the Life of *Pelopidas*: And thus the *Athenians* communicated their Priviledges to the *Rhodians*; and the *Latins* to the *Romans*, as *Livius* obſerves *lib.* 25. And it is very clear, that the like was done by the *Engliſh* to us, by a Statute of St. *Edward*, which is yet extant in a Book called χρυσονομια publiſhed by *William Lambert*, *anno* 1568. And Ratified by the Conquerour, amongſt the good Laws of that Prince, as *Hollenſhed* obſerves. Amongſt others who are to be reputed of the ſame Nation with the *Engliſh*, we find the *Scots* mentioned in the Statute; for which two Reaſons are given in it, *quia omnes ferme Scoti proceres ex Anglis conjuges cæperunt, & ipſi rurſus ex Scotis, & ſic facti ſunt duo in carne una*; That is to ſay, Becauſe moſt of all the *Scotiſh* Nobility did take Wives of *Engliſh Extraction*, and the *Engliſh* of *Scotiſh*.

The ſecond Reaſon added in that Statute is, *quia ſimul & in unum contra Danos & Norwegos atrociſſime pugnaverunt*. And it is very well known to ſuch as underſtand Hiſtory, that untill theſe late and unhappy Wars, occaſioned by the Shires of *Northumberland*, *Weſtmorland* and *Cumberland*, the *Scots* aſſiſted the *Engliſh* in all their Wars; eſpecially, as that Statute ſayes, againſt the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, by whom they were called by thoſe Invaders, to ſhare in the Victory; but they refuſed the offer, and fought near two hundred Years againſt theſe Uſurpers: In which Wars, they are ſaid to have loſt two Kings, with an hundred thouſand Men; all which the *Scots* might have preveened, by ſuffering the *Danes* to paſs peaceably to *England*, through their Territories. And it is obſervable in the Hiſtories of both Nations, that the *Danes* were never expulſed from *England*, till they were firſt beat in *Scotland*; till at laſt they were forced to ſwear, that they ſhould never return into this Iſle; and in Return of which Aſſiſtance, we got from *England* this Priviledge in the ſame manner, that *Lewis* the XII. communicated to us a general Naturalization in *France*, with all the Priviledges competent to the Natives of that Kingdom, when we were forced to aſſociat with it, to ſecure our ſelves againſt the Invaſions of our old friends.

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Advertiſement from the Author, to be ſubjoyned to the third Chapter of the Precedency.

BEing deſired to prove, that from Chronology it is impoſſible, that *Kenneth* III. King of *Scots*, did row *Edgar* King of the *Engliſh* Saxons over the *Dee*; I prove it thus: *Kenneth* the III. did not Succeed to the Crown of *Scotland*, till the Year 977. At which time, *Ethelred*, *Edgars* youngeſt Son, did Reign in *England*: *Ethelred* having begun his Reign, *Anno* 975. two Years before *Kenneths* coming to the Crown of *Scotland*. It is alſo remarkable, that *Heylen* relates, that the King of *Scotland* was ordained at the Council of *Conſtance*, to precede the King of *Caſtile*, as being one of the five abſolute Monarchs; which was inconſiſtent with his being a Tributary, or Homager Prince. This was done in Preſence of the King of *Englands* Ambaſſador, who reclaimed not, as certainly he had done, if the King of *Scotland* had been Vaſſal to his Maſter. By all which we ſee how ſolidly *Heylen* writes upon this Subject. And the learned *Speed* doth in his Hiſtory of *Great Britain* moſt Solidly, and Modeſtly, in many Parts thereof, clear us from this pretenſion; and eſpecially in the Life of *William* the Conqueror, who, to clear Marches between *Scotland* and *England*, did ſet ~~up~~ a Croſs at *Stranmoor*, with the Arms of *England* on the South ſide, and the Arms of *Scotland* on the North ſide; The King of *Scotland* doing only Homage for *Cumberland*. And in the Life of *Edward* the Firſt, when ſome of the Great Men of *Scotland* waited on *Edward* in *Northumberland*, in the Controverſie betwixt the *Bruce* and *Baliol*; he ſayes, that *Edward* made then claim to the Superiority of *Scotland*, alledging that the Crown of *Scotland* was holden of him. To whom the *Scots* replyed, that they were ignorant, that any ſuch Superiority belonged to the King of *England*, neither could they make anſwer to ſuch things without a King, *&c.* And that thereupon the King delivered to them his Letters Patents, in which he acknowledged, that the coming of thoſe *Scots* on this ſide the Water of *Tweed*, ſhould not be at any other time urged to prejudice them, for coming again into *England*; That is, (ſayes he) that their example ſhould not ſo be drawen to an Argument of King *Edwards* right over them, as if they were to come again upon Duty: So prudently jealous (ſayes this Author) were theſe Patriots of their Countries Liberty. And a little after, he acknowledges, that King *Edward* was then Plotting this Homage, becauſe *Scotland* wanted a Head. He alſo confeſſes, that *Baliol* loſt the love of the *Scots*, by the Homage he had made, and that by Letters to King *Edward*, he did afterward renounce this Homage as being contrary to his Oath, as extorted by violence, and as being made without conſent of the three Eſtates. And ſpeaking of King *Edwards* big Oath, as that he ſwore by the Lord, he would conſume all *Scotland* from Sea to Sea, if he heard any more debate in that; adds, that the *Scots* did boldly enough reply, that in this Cauſe they would ſhed their blood, for defence of Juſtice, and their Countries liberty. And further, in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, he obſerves, that this ſhort lif'd pretence, was renounced by that King, who quitted *Scotland* of all claim and pretence of right to the Superiority thereof, and delivered up the Roll, called *Ragmans* Roll, wherein were contained the Names of thoſe few *Scots* who had been forced to acknowledge this Superiority.

CHAP. IV.

The Debates betwixt the Kings of POLE, SWEDEN, DENMARK, *&c. and other Princes.*

THE King of *Sweden* pretends to Precedencie from the other two; and *Nolden* in his *Treatiſe of Nobilitie*, *chap.* 9. *num.* 107. leaves the Precedencie betwixt *Sweden* and *Denmark* to be dubious: And though ſome prefer the *Dane* as a Member of the Empyre, grafted therein in *anno* 1542. Yet others think him, upon that account, the leſs preferable, becauſe he is thereby in a manner no free and Soveraign Prince; *Peter* King of *Denmark* having really become Vaſſal to *Fredericus* 1. Emperour, *Otto. Fris. lib.* 2. *cap.* 22. But *Pontanus* relates that the Emperour did upon this account give him the right hand, and thereby preferred him to *Sweden*. I find alſo in the Council of *Baſil*, that *Ravallus* Arch-biſhop of *Upſale*, did claim Precedencie to his Maſter the King of *Sweden* from all the Chriſtian Princes, he being the true Succeſſour of the *Gothiſh* Kings, who exacted Tribute even from the Emperours and Kings of *France*. Both *Denmark* and *Sweden*, claim the Precedencie from the King of *Pole*, as an Elective and Limited Monarch: And in the Ceremonial of *Rome*, *Pole* is placed after the other two: And it is undenyable, that *Sigiſmund* King of *Swed*, being choſen King of *Pole*, he did in all his Papers prefer always the Title of *Sweden* to that of *Pole*.

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The King of *Pole* has debated for Precedency with the King of *Portugal*, in *anno* 1557. But at *Rome*, Pope *Julius* the ſecond, preferred *Portugal:* And yet the Debate was renewed under *Charles* the fifth, In whoſe Reign, both their Ambaſſadours meeting in his Court at Church, and the Ambaſſadour of *Portugal* having poſſeſt the firſt place, the other made a ſign, as if he would have ſpoken in private with him, at which the *Portugal* roſe, whereupon the *Polonian* run in to his ſeat, *Hottoman de Legat. lib. 3. cap.* 21.

The King of *Hungarie* conteſts for Precedency with the King of *Pole:* But in the interview betwixt *Maximilian* the Emperour, *Sigiſmund* King of *Pole*, *Uladiſlaus* King of *Hungarie*, and *Lodowick* King of *Bohemia*, in *anno* 1515. the King of *Pole* was preferred to walk on the Emperours right hand. But this Controverſie being renewed at the Council of *Trent*, They, as all other Kings were ordained to take place, not according to their Dignities, but according to the date of the Production of their Commiſſions in the Council.

The King of *Hungarie* argues for the Precedency from the King of *Bohemia:* Becauſe, amongſt the Emperours Titles, *Hungarie* is ſet down before *Bohemia*; But *Bohemia* oppons the Golden-bull of *Charles* the fourth Emperour, Wherein it is ordained, that in all Acts which concern the Empire, *Bohemia* ſhall preceed all other Kings: So that it ſeems that the King of *Hungarie* ought to preceed in all things not relating to the Empire; But that *Bohemia* is to preceed in all that relates thereto.

There are other Soveraigns who are not Crowned-heads, Such as *Savoy*, *Mantua*, *Florence*, *Ferara*, *Parma*, *Venice*, who Debate alſo their reſpective Precedencies in this manner.

The Duke of *Savoy* is by *Pius* the Fifth, Declared to be the firſt Prince of *Italy*, And in the Chappels of *France*, *Venice*, *&c.* gets the firſt Stall, And as King of *Cyprus* pretends to be ranked amongſt the Crowned-heads: But it may be admir'd why the Duke of *Savoy* takes the Title of Royal Highneſs; For, if he be King of *Cyprus*, he ought to have the Title of Majeſty; and if he be not King, Royal Highneſs is not due to him. And the Duke of *Mantua* did contend with him, though his Competition was not ſuſtained, *vid. Cruſ. pag.* 511. And though the Title of Eminencie was beſtowed upon the Dutcheſs of *Mantua*, by *Ferdinand* the ſecond; Yet that was a Complement beſtowed by the Emperour, rather with reſpect to her Sex, and her Relation to the Imperial Family, then to the true Dignity due to her as Dutcheſs of *Mantua*, *vid. Limneum, Jur. pub. lib.* 5. *cap.* 14.

The Duke of *Florence* was ſtill preferred to the Duke of *Ferara*, by *Charles* the fifth, And *Port. lib.* 4. *Reſp. Juriſ.* 167. confeſſes, That *Florence* was acknowledged to be firſt, by the Emperour, by *Rome*, and by *France:* But yet *Paul* the third conſidering that the Dutchie of *Florence* was onely erected in *anno* 2531. Whereas the Family of *Eſt*, were raiſed to be Dukes by *Paul* the third, 1452. and were declared Dukes of *Ferara* by the Emperour, 1454. did therefore prefer *Ferara* to *Florence*.

CHAP. V.

The Precedencies amongſt Common Wealths.

IT cannot be denyed, but that Kings and Crowned-heads have the Precedency from Commonwealths; though they contend that they being the Freeſt of all Men, are the Nobleſt; And being in Effect a Countrey of Kings, ought to be preferred to any one King: Eſpecially, ſince their Government is elder then that of Kings, Men having drawn themſelves into Societies, before they either ſubmitted to Kings who aſſum'd that Government by Force, or Elected Kings, becauſe they could not agree amongſt themſelves.

There are ſome Common-wealths who claim Precedency, as having right to Kingdoms: And thus *Venice* claim'd the ſame Precedency with Crown'd-heads in the Popedom of *Urban* the VIII. and *Innocent* the V. becauſe they had right to the Kingdom of *Corſica*; But this was denyed.

Genoa contended with *Venice* for Precedency at the Coronation of the King of *Cyprus*, 1373. but that King preferred *Venice:* And to extinguiſh theſe Differences amongſt the Commonwealths of *Italy*, *Venice* is by Opinion of all Lawyers, preferred to all the Common-wealths of *Italy*, *Calefat. de Equeſtr. dignit. n.* 124. *Cruſ. de preced. pag.* 536.

Genoa and *Sienna* did alſo contend, *anno* 1530. at the Coronation of *Charles* the V. but the Debate was not then decided: And yet *Cruſ. pag.* 545. prefers *Genoa*.

The *States General* contend with *Venice*, and all other Common-wealths, as being more powerful, and being a Society of Common-wealths. They pretend alſo to Precedency from all the Princes of the Empire, as being more Independent then they, and being equal to Kings; Whereas theſe Princes are but Subjects, which is delicately Debated by *Beſold. de Præced. cap.* 2.

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But yet the preſent Emperour has preferred the Electors to all Ambaſſadours of Common-wealths, by an expreſs Ordinance related in *Cruſ. p.* 545. And now *Holland*, as having a Kindneſs for the Empire, Treats the Ambaſſadours of the Electors, as thoſe ſent by Crowned-heads: And in return of that Kindneſs, the Electors Treat ſuch as are ſent from *Holland*, with the ſame Reſpect, *Memor. Ambaſſad. pag.* 523.

Of old the Duke of *Savoy* did preceed the Common-wealth of *Venice*: But *Emanuel Philbert* Duke of *Savoy*, during the Oppreſſion he lay under from *Charles* the V, put himſelf under the protection of *Venice*, and became a Son of St. *Mark*; And thereafter, as the Father behov'd to preceed the Son, the Dukes of *Savoy* yeelded to *Venice*: And as that Duke pretends Right to the Crown of *Cyprus*, by the Marriage of *Anne* of *Cyprus*, and the Donation of *Charlot* of *Cyprus*: So *Venice* pretends Right to the ſame Crown by the Donation of *Catharine Cornara*, Widow to *James* King of *Cyprus*. The Difference is now thus ſettled, That *Venice* ſhall Treat the Ambaſſadours of *Savoy*, as they do theſe of Kings, with the title of Excellency, And *Savoy* ſhall allow *Venice* the Precedency, *Memor. Ambaſſad. pag.* 347.

Mazarin treated the Ambaſſadours of the Common-wealth of *England*, as thoſe ſent from Kings, *Mem. Ambaſſad. pag.* 334.

The *Cantons* of *Swiſſe* were even of late a part of the Empire: But by the Treaty betwixt the Empire and the King of *Swed*, 1648. they are declared Free States, *Et in poſſeſſione ſeu quaſi poſſeſſione libertatis, & exemptionis ab Imperio.* And now their Ambaſſadours or Envoys take place after the *Venetian*, and *States General*. And albeit *Nolden de Stat. Nobil.* Thinks that if they were called to ſit with the States of the Empire upon any extraordinar Occaſion, they were not to be preferred to the Princes of the Empire, and much leſs to the Electors: For *licet jura Principum habent paſſive & materialiter, Principes tamen non ſunt formaliter & active.* Yet other Lawyers prefer them to all the other States and Princes of the Empire, except the Electors, *Cruſ. pag.* 556. The *French* King treats them with the title of *Magnifiques Seigneurs*: And though their Deputies could not prevail with the *French* King, in *anno* 1602. and 1603. to be covered when he received them; Yet I conceive, that now they will be received as the Ambaſſadours of *Holland* or *Venice*, who are covered at their Reception, ſince in *anno* 1646. they are acknowledged to be a Free State.

The *Griſon* Ambaſſadours were received in *anno* 1627. as the Miniſters ſent by the Princes of the Empire, and with the ſame Honours.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Precedency of the Electors and the Princes of the Empire.

AMONGST the Princes of the Empire, the Electors are ſtill preferred: Which Electoral Colledge (though ſaid to be Founded by the Emperour *Otho* the III. and Pope *Gregory* the V. *anno* 997.) yet it is more probable, that the ſaid Conſtitution aroſe from the great Difficulties under which the Empyre was Sunk, after the Death of *Frederick* the II.

Amongſt the Electors, the *Eccleſiaſticks* are preferred to the *Laicks*.

The Eccleſiaſtick Electors, are, the Arch-biſhops of *Mentz*, *Cullen*, and *Treves*, whoſe Precedency amongſt themſelves was firſt Determined by *Charles* the IV. So as that the Biſhop of of *Treves* was to ſit juſt over againſt the Emperour; The Biſhop of *Mentz*, was to take place in all his own Dyocie, and in all *Germany*: Whereas the Arch-biſhop of *Cullen*, was to take place in all his own Dyocie, and in *Italy*, and *France*. And of old in the Election of the Emperour, the Biſhop of *Mentz* was preferred as Arch-chancellour of *Germany*: The Arch-biſhop of *Treves* as Arch-chancellour of *France*: The Arch-biſhop of *Cullen* as Arch-chancellour of *Italy*; Which Order was confirmed by *Frederick* the Firſt, *anno* 1158.

The Secular Electors are Ranked thus, by the *Golden-bull* of *Charles* the IV.

The Duke of *Saxony* carries the Sword, immediately in all Proceſſions before the Emperour: The *Count-Palatin* the Imperial Aple, walking on the Emperours Right hand: The Marqueſs of *Brandenburg* the Scepter, on the Left hand; And the King of *Bohemia* was to follow him immediately. But when they ſit at any Solemnity, by the ſame Bull, The King of *Bohemia* (being a Crowned-head) was to ſit firſt, upon the Emperours Right hand, after the King of the *Romans*, and the Arch-biſhops of *Mentz* and *Cullen*: And upon the Left, after the Eccleſiaſtick Electors, the Duke of *Saxony* had the firſt place, and the Marqueſs of *Brandenburg* the ſecond. But yet I find *Beutherus*, and other *German* Lawyers, contend from old Manuſcripts, That at firſt *Brandenburg* had the Precedency from the Electors, *Palatin*, and *Saxony*.

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The Duke of *Bavaria* did of old Contend with the Duke of *Saxony*, in *anno* 1521. and their Debates continued by Proteſtations for many Years; And with the Elector *Palatin*, till the Emperour *Lewis* the IV. ordained the *Palatin* and *Bavaria* to preceed one another alternately: Though ſince the late Warres of *Germany*, the Elector *Palatin* having Uſurped the Crown of *Bohemia*, the Duke of *Bavaria* was made the firſt Elector in his place, the Elector *Palatin* being now the laſt of the Electors.

It is alſo obſervable, That if any of the Electors themſelves be preſent, they are preferred to the Ambaſſadours, and Repreſentatives of all the abſent Electors; as was Decided in *anno* 1654. Excepting onely the Ambaſſadours of *Auſtria*, and the Ambaſſadours of Forreign Kings, were ſtill allowed to take place from all the Electors, except the King of *Bohemia*, in all the Solemnities of the Empire. But the Ambaſſadours of Common-wealths having claimed the ſame Precedency. The Emperour *Leopold* has Decerned againſt them, in favours of the Electors, *Cruſ. lib.* 4. *cap.* 4.

The eldeſt Sons of the Electors preceed all the other Princes of the Empire.

The Arch-dukes of *Auſtria* have the firſt Seat next to the Electors.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Precedency of Church-men.

I Need not debate the Differencies that have fallen in amongſt the Patriarchs of *Rome*, *Conſtantinople*, *Antioch*, *Alexandria*, and *Jeruſalem*: Thoſe of *Rome* and *Conſtantinople* having claimed Precedency, becauſe their See were the Seats of the *Roman* and *Grecian* Empires; Thoſe of *Jeruſalem* claiming preference, becauſe the chief Prieſthood was once ſettled there; Thoſe of *Antioch* claiming Precedency, becauſe *Antioch* was the firſt Seat of Chriſtianity, as is clear by the 11. Chapter of the *Acts*; And thoſe of *Alexandria*, pretending that they were equal to the *Roman* Patriarch, at leaſt, becauſe *Alexandria* was the chief City of the *Eaſt* before the building of *Conſtantinople*, and the Church thereof being by *Euſeb. lib.* 11. ſaid to be κεφαλην απασων εκλησιων. *vide*, *Salmaſ. de Primat. pap. cap.* 12. Thus far did Precedency invade even Religion, and raiſe Emulation amongſt thoſe who pretended to be the greateſt Paterns of Humility.

The *Roman* Patriarch was by *Phocas* the Emperour raiſed above all the reſt, in the year 606. ſince which time they have raiſed themſelves by ſeveral Degrees to the *Papacy*, though it cannot be denyed but even before that time, the Biſhops of *Rome* had the firſt Seat in all Councils, as is clear by *Juſtinians Novella.* 131. *cap.* 2. And in the Council of *Nice*, *Adrian* Biſhop of *Rome* had προτοκαθεδρια: But the προεδρια, Or the Power of preceeding did ſtill belong to the Emperours, as hath been fully cleared by *Cruſius* and others: And though it be pretended, that *Conſtantine* the Great did from Chriſtian Humility, prefer the Succeſſour of St. *Peter* as *Vicar* of *JESUS CHRIST* to himſelf; and that in the Canon Law, *cap. Conſtantinus* 14. *Diſt.* 96. the Emperour *Conſtantin* is brought in acknowledging himſelf to have led the *Popes* Bridle, and in the Famous Ceremonial of *Rome*: *Fol.* 21. the Emperour is allowed no higher place then the *Popes* Foot-ſtool; Yet *Frederick* the I. Emperour did contentiouſly Debate this Precedency with *Adrian* the IV, ſince which time it hath been variouſly acquieſced in by *Popes* and *Emperours*. And though the Legats be Repreſentatives of the *Popes*, yet *Thuan* tells us, *lib.* 98. That the Learned *Briſſonius* Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, would not ſuffer the Popes Legat to preceed him. And at the Coronation of *Charles* the V, the Popes Legat was denyed the Precedency from the Electors.

The Cardinals have Debated for Precedency with the Patriarchs, though by the *Novella*, 132. *c.* 2. *Juſtinian* places Patriarchs next to the Pope: And *Panormit. in cap. antiqua* X *de privileg. & exceſſ. Prælat.* prefers the Patriarchs to the Cardinals; and now by the Conceſſion of *Sextus Quintus*, that Pope, hath raiſed the Cardinals to an equal Degree with Kings, and if Kings be preſent at Table, or other Solemnities with Cardinals, If there be but one King, he is to ſit after the firſt Cardinal Biſhop, and if there be moe Kings, they ſit mixtly with the Cardinals, firſt a Cardinal and then a King: But though this holds amongſt Popiſh Princes, yet the Authour of *Les Memoirs des Ambaſſadeurs* does Obſerve, That *Leiceſter*, *Grotius*, and the other Ambaſſadours of PROTESTANT Princes never yeelded Precedency to Cardinals, till *Lockhart* Ambaſſadour from *Cromwel* yeelded it to Cardinal *Mazarine*; where he likewiſe obſerves, That though the Prince of *Condie*, yeelded the Precedency to Cardinal *Rechlieu*, yet the Count of *Soiſſon* refuſed it.

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The Biſhops of *Scotland* preceed in this manner.

Arch-biſhops of { St. *Andrews*, *Glaſgow.*

Biſhops of { *Edinburgh*, *Galloway*, *Dunkel*, *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Roſſe*, *Brechin*, *Dumblane*, *Caithneſs*, the *Iſles*, *Argyl*, *Orknay.*

I find by Letter in *Anno* 1625. that before King *James*'s going into *England*, the Marqueſſes of *Scotland* did take place from the Arch-biſhops; But now the Arch-biſhops take place from all Dukes and Marqueſſes, in imitation of *England*: And by a Letter in *Anno* 1626. renewed in *Anno* 1664. The Arch-biſhop of St. *Andrews* is to take place from all Subjects, which is to be limited, as not to exclude the King's Children, and Brothers as I conceive; And *de facto* the Arch-biſhops of St. *Andrews* ceds to the Chancellour, ſince the Letter.

The Biſhops of *England* Preceed thus;

Arch-biſhops of { *Canterbury*, *York.*

Biſhops of { *London*, *Durham*, *Winchеſter.* St. *Davids*, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Hereford*, *Salisbury*, *Peterborough*, *Carliſle*, *Worceſter*, *Rocheſter*, *Landaff*, *Lincoln*, *Bangor*, *Exeter*, *Chicheſter*, St. *Aſaph*, *Oxford*, *Lichfield* and *Coventrie*, *Briſtol*, *Gloceſter*, *Cheſter*, *Bath* and *Wells.*

CHAP. VIII.

General Obſervations concerning the Precedency of Subjects.

NOBILITY is divided with Us, as in *England* in *Nobiles Majores & Minores*, the Greater and the Leſſer Nobility: Under the Greater are comprehended all ſuch as are Lords of Parliament: Under the Leſſer are comprehended Knights and Gentlemen. And though all theſe be not Peers of Parliament, yet they are all Peers to one another: And thus a Gentleman may be offered to a Dukes Daughter, whoſe Ward and Marriage falls to the King, as has been often decyded, nor can that Match be refuſed upon the Account of Inequality: And it hath been found, that though Noblemen muſt be judged by their Peers, yet Landed Gentlemen may paſs upon their Aſſyſe; and a Nobleman is oblieged to accept of a Challenge from a Gentleman as his Peer, where Duels are Lawful. Under the Word Barron all our Nobility are comprehended, as is clear by the 81. *Act. Parl.* 14. *Jac.* 2d. And the Inſcription of the firſt Parliament of K. *Ja.* 5th. where the Parliament is ſaid to be holden *per Regis & Regni tutorem una cum Prælatis Barronibus & Burgorum Commiſſariis.* Albeit the Parliament of *Rob.* 1. was *cum Epiſcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Barronibus, & aliis Magnatibus*, which ſhews, that there were other *Magnates infra Barrones.* It may be Doubted, Whether the younger Sons of Dukes, Marqueſſes, *&c.* are to be Ranked *inter Nobiles majores*, ſince they ſit not in Parliament: Or *inter Nobiles Minores*, ſince they are deſigned Lords, and take place from many of the *Nobiles Majores.*

The Sons of the Kings of *France* were all Kings, and Soveraigns in the firſt two Races; Becauſe according to the old *German* Cuſtom, the Few Honours were divided equally amongſt the Sons: As now all the Sons of a Duke are Dukes there, *&c.* But thereafter all the other Children, except the Eldeſt, got onely Place and Precedency according to their Offices or Dignities, until *Philip de Valois* Succeeded as Prince of the Blood in a remote Degree: After which, the *French* thought fit to give Precedency to thoſe, who might one Day be their King: And ſo all the Princes of the Blood got Precedency from all Subjects.

With Us the Kings Children, Uncles, and Nephews, onely had Precedency from all Subjects; And in SCOTLAND no remoter Degree preceed

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ceed as Princes of the Blood: For the Families of *Hamiltoun*, *Kinghorne*, *Fintrie*, and others are Deſcended from Our Kings by lawful Marriages, but had no Precedency upon that Account.

The firſt place next to the King is due to the Prince of SCOTLAND amongſt Us, who is likewiſe Duke of *Rotheſay*; as the ſecond Son is Earle of *Roſs*, that being an Appanage inſeparable from him by Act of Parliament: But at preſent his Royal Highneſs is with Us Duke of *Albany*, as he is Duke of *York* in *England*.

It has been doubted, Whether the King's Son, Uncle, Nephew, *&c.* have the Precedency from the King's Officers in the actual exerciſe of their Office, as at Coronations, Riding of Parliaments, in which it is the *Conſtables* priviledge to ride upon the King's right Hand, and the *Mariſhals* on his Left, in his return from the Parliament Houſe: The Reaſon of which Difficulty is, becauſe theſe are Acts which follow the Office and not Blood, and the Nature of the Action requires that they ſhould be poſted, where they may be moſt ſerviceable. I find likewiſe that this hath been Debated in *France*, whereupon in *Anno* 1576. *Henry* the III. emitted an Ordinance in Favours of the Princes of the Blood: And with Us, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York* at His *Majeſties* Coronation preceeded all the Officers.

Amongſt the Princes of the Blood, the Laſt deſcended from the Royal Family has ſtill Precedency accordingly: But though this hold in the Branches, yet the Eldeſt of the ſame Branch will preceed all that Branch, and thus the Prince *Palatins* Grand-Child would ſucceed to the Crown before Prince *Rupert* his Brother, though Prince *Rupert* be ſeveral Degrees nearer.

I find that of old all Church-men were Ranked together, and were firſt Ranked before all Laicks: And thus the Parliament of King *Robert* the I. was *habito Solemni tractatu cum Epiſcopis*, *Abbatibus*, *Prioribus*, *Commitibus*; and even before the Kings Sons, Brothers, or Nephews. Thus King *Robert* the I. grants a Charter to the *Abbacy* of *Aberbrothick*, Confirming a Ratification made to them be *Lundie*, wherein the Witneſſes are, *Reverendis* Waltero & Gilberto *Epiſcopis*, *&c.* Davide *Duce Rotheſay*, *Comite de* Carrick, *Cariſſimo noſtro Filio primigenito* Roberto *Duce de* Albania *Comite* Fyffe & *Fratre noſtro*: And even the Abbots and Priors were Ranked before them, and when any of them were Officers of State, they were named according to their Eccleſiaſtick preferments: Thus *Jacobo Sancti* Andreæ *Epiſcopo* Galvino *Archiepiſcopo* Glaſcuenſi *Cancellario noſtro*. And in the Seſſion when it conſiſted of half Church-men, half Laicks, the Church-men ſat on the Chancellors Right-hand, and Voted firſt: But it does not follow from theſe Inſtances, that therefore of old any Church-man did take place from the Kings Son, no more then that a Biſhop took then place of an Earl, becauſe he was named before them.

The Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews* was by a ſpecial Letter in *Anno* 1626. and Renewed in *January*, 1664. Declared to have the Precedency from the Chancellor, and all His *Majeſties* Subjects: In time of Popery, he was *Legatus natus*, and both then and now he is *totius Scotiæ Primas*; But though by this Letter he is Ordained to take the place of all Subjects, yet I think it would not give him place from the Kings Sons, Uncles, and Nephews, though they be likewiſe Subjects; ſince the Word Subjects muſt be here Interpret according to the Cuſtom of Nations, by which theſe near Relations of Princes are preferred to all other Subjects. The Nobility of *Scotland* were either Declared ſuch by Feudal Erections, their Lands being Erected by the King in a Dutchy, Earldom, *&c.* which did of it ſelf make him a Duke or Earl, in whoſe Favours the Lands were ſo Erected; Or elſe they got Patents of Honour, Declaring them Dukes, Earles, *&c.* and this is a much later way, none being Nobilitated by Patents amongſt Us before King *James* I.

The third way of Nobilitating with Us, is by Creation and Solemn Inveſtiture, the whole Form whereof will in all its Ceremonies be beſt known by the following Narration.

The Form of the Creation of the Marqueſs of Hamilton, *and Marqueſs of* Huntly, *Tueſday the* 17 *of* April, 1599.

IN His *Majeſties* great Chamber in the Abbay of *Holy-rood-houſe*, where the like Ceremony was wont to be done, being richly hung with Tapiſtry, five Stages or Degrees of Timber were Erected; One for His *Majeſty* on the *Weſt*-ſide, whereon His *Majeſties* Chair of State was ſet under the pale of Honour; One for the Duke; One for the Earles; One for the Lords; and One for the Knights: There was alſo before the Throne a Table covered with Cloth of Gold, whereon was laid the Sword, Scepter, and Crown, the Noblemen attending the Ceremony in their reſpective Seats in their Robes, and His *Majeſty* in His Rob-Royal, being placed in His Chair, the Queen ſitting by; The Lyon King of Arms, and Maſter of Ceremonies, with the Heraulds and Purſivants in their Coats, and Trumpets ſounding, brought in before His *Majeſty* theſe two Noblemen, *viz.* The Earles of *Arran* and *Huntly*, the firſt conveyed be the Duke of *Lennox*, and the Earl of *Mar*, the ſecond be the Chancellor, and Earl of *Caithnes*. Thereafter the *Lyon* asked His *Majeſty*, If His *Majeſty* would be pleaſed to promote theſe Noblemen to further Honours: His *Majeſty* anſwered, Yes. Then the *Lyon*, Maſter of Ceremonies, with Heraulds, Purſivants, and Trumpets, Conveyed them into the Green Council-chamber, where they were Deveſted of their Comital Robes, and Veſted in the Habit of a Marqueſs, And ſo were again conveyed to His *Majeſties* preſence thus,

The Ordinary Macers that attend the Chancellor and Seſſion making place:

Maſter of *Ceremonies*.

Trum-

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Trumpets ſounding with the Noblemens Colours at their Trumpets,

Purſivants in their Coats;

Heraulds in their Coats;

Four Gentlemen for each of the Perſons to be Created, bearing their Honours, *viz.* For my Lord *Arran*, *Robert Hamilton* of *Goſlington*, the Penon; *Alexander Hamilton* of *Fenton*, the Banner; *Claud Hamilton* of *Shawfield*, the Marqueſs Crown; *John Campbel* of *Ardkinlas*, the Patent. For my Lord *Huntly*, *John Ogilvy* of the *Craig*, the Penon, *John Crichton* of *Frendraught*, the Banner; *Mark Ker* of *Ormiſtoun*, the Crown; *Alexander Gordon* of *Strathdon*, the Patent.

Lyon King of Arms.

The two Earles conveyed be the forenamed Noblemen in their reſpective Robes, and Crowns on their Heads:

Coming before the King they made their Reverence; Then they were led up by the Maſter of Ceremonies ſome ſteps, and ſitting down on their Knees on Velvet Cuſhions, the *Lyon* made an Harrangue, both to His *Majeſty* and to them, Declaring to the Noblemen, That it pleaſed His *Majeſty* to promote them to that Dignity, and that he deſired them to Fear GOD, and obey His Power: Then he took their Oaths, that they ſhould obey GOD, his *Majeſty*, and maintain the Religion then profeſt. Thereafter the *Lyon* delivered to His *Majeſty* the Patents, and His *Majeſty* redelivered them to the *Lyon*, who gave them to the Noblemen, in token that they ſhould obey GOD and His *Majeſties* Laws: Afterwards, the *Lyon* delivered His *Majeſty* the Marqueſſes Coronets, His *Majeſty* redelivered them to the *Lyon*, the *Lyon* put the Crowns on their Heads, ſaying, *John* Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, Earl of *Arran*, Lord *Even*, &c. *George* Marqueſs of *Huntly*, Earl of *Enzie*, Lord *Gordon*, and *Badzenoch*, *&c.* The ſame was Proclaimed furth of the Windows by the *Heraulds* and *Purſivants*, with ſound of Trumpet: Then were they conveyed to their Seats, and placed above the Earles, upon the Kings left Hand, Trumpets ſounding.

The *Lyon* deſired His *Majeſty* to Honour the Gentlemen, who bare the Honours, with the Honour of Knight-hood, His *Majeſty* conſented: The *Lyon* cauſed them to ſit down on their Knees at the foot of all the Stage, and after he had made an Exhortation to them, and received all their Oaths, they holding up their Hands, and promiſing to obey all the Injunctions, The *Lyon* preſented the Sword to His *Majeſty*, who ſtroke each of them therewith on the right Shoulder, and Sir offered the Spur, the *Lyon* firſt proclaiming their Styls, and after the *Heraulds* and *Purſivants* at the Windows with ſound of Trumpet.

I find this Difference in the Creation of many Earles from what is here ſet down, That the four Gentlemen bear the Honours thus, The firſt, the Penon; the ſecond, the Standart; the third, Sword and Belt; the fourth, the Crown; and laſtly, the *Lyon* bear the Patent in a Velvet Bag: And that the *Lyon* offered firſt to His *Majeſty* the Sword and Belt, and receiving it back, put it on the Perſon Nobilitat.

As alſo when the King was not preſent, and after his going to *England*, the Ceremony was performed by His *Majeſties* High Commiſſioner, if there was one at the time; Or otherwiſe, a Writ was directed to the Lord Chancellor appointing him Commiſſioner for that Creation, And then the firſt thing that was done after the Perſon to be Created was brought in, the *Lyon* gave the Patent to the Commiſſioner, who gave it to the Regiſter, or Clerk of Council to be read. And I obſerve this in all Our old Creations, that if the Perſon to be Dignified was a Lord formerly, he was conveyed in by two Lords, and the Ceremony of the new Creation being over, was conveyed to his place by two of that degree to which he was advanced.

The *Engliſh* Nobility are ſometimes Created by being called in a Write to Parliament, under the Deſignations of Earles, Viſcounts, *&c.* Which way is unknown to Us in *Scotland*, though the King may introduce it at His pleaſure.

The Precedency amongſt Subjects is thus Eſtabliſhed in both Kingdoms.

Dukes of the Blood Royal,
Other Dukes according to their Creation,
The Eldeſt Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal:
Marqueſſes according to their Creation,
Dukes Eldeſt Sons,
Earles according to their Creation,
Marqueſſes Eldeſt Sons,
Dukes Younger Sons,
Viſcounts according to their Creation,
Earles Eldeſt Sons,
Marqueſſes Younger Sons,
Barrons whom we call Lords,
Viſcounts Eldeſt Sons,
Earles Younger Sons,
Barrons Eldeſt Sons,
Barronets,
Viſcounts Younger Sons.

But the Officers in England *are by Act of Parliament*, Henry *the* VIII. *thus Ranked:*

Lord Chancellour,
Lord Theſaurer,
The Lord Preſident of the Privy Council,
The Lord Privy Seal.

Theſe Four being of the Degree of a Barron, or above, ſhall ſit in Parliament and all Aſſemblies of Council, above Dukes not being of the Blood Royal.

The Lord Great Chamberlain,
The Lord High Conſtable of *England*,
The Earl Mariſhal of *England*,
The Lord Admiral of *England*,
The Lord Great Maſter or Steward of the Houſe,
The Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold.

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Theſe laſt Six, and the Kings principle Secretary, take place according to their preſent State; So that if they be Barrons, they take place above all Barrons; If Earles, above all Earles; If Dukes above all Dukes.

By a Decree and Eſtabliſhment under the Great Seal of *England*, 1° *Jacobi*, the following Perſons are thus Ranked,

Knights of the Garter,
Knights of the Privy-Council,
The Maſter of the Wards and Liveries,
The Lord Chancellor, and Under-Theaſaurer of the Exchequer,
The Chancellor of the Dutchy,
The Chief Juſtice of the Kings Bench,
The Maſter of the Rolls,
The Chief Juſtice of the common Pleas,
The Chief Barron of the Exchequer,
The other Judges and Barrons of the degree of the Coif,
The Younger Sons of Viſcounts,
The Younger Sons of Barrons,
The Barronets.

The Precedency amongſt Our Nobility differs nothing from what is here ſet down, *England* and We agreeing in all points ſince the Union of the two Kingdoms; And eſpecially ſince the Coronation of King *Charles* the I. at which time, he Declared he would have it ſo: But to prevent Differences betwixt the Nobility of both Kingdoms, it was Ordered, That all thoſe of the ſame Degree in *England*, ſhould in *England* take place from all thoſe of the ſame Degree in *Scotland*; And all thoſe of the ſame Degree in *Scotland*, ſhould in *Scotland* take place of the *Engliſh*: That is to ſay, All the *Engliſh* Dukes ſhould take place in *England* of all the *Scots* Dukes; And all the *Scottiſh* Dukes in *Scotland*, ſhould take place of all the *Engliſh* Dukes, which was very Juſt and Suetable to the Laws of Nations.

But as to the Ranking of Our Officers, We differ much from *England*: For clearing whereof, it is fit to know, That with Us there were Officers of the Crown, and Officers of State: The Officers of the Crown were all deſigned of *Scotland*, as *Conſtabularius Scotiæ*, *&c.* In King *Malcom* the II. his Parliament; the Offices then Extant were, the Chancellour, the Juſtice General, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Conſtable, and Mariſhal; and they are thus Ranked and have their Reſpective Fees. But by the *Act.* 31. *Parl.* 11. *Ja.* 6. the Offices of the Crown are Declared to be, the Theſaurer, Secretar, the Collector, (which Office is now joyned with the Theſaurers) the Juſtice General, Juſtice Clerk, Advocat, Maſter of Requeſts, Clerk of Regiſter: And though theſe be called Officers of the Crown there, I conceive they differ not from the Officers of State; And theſe Words Officers of the Crown, and Officers of State are now Equipollent Terms, ſo far that all the Officers of State are Officers of the Crown by this Act: But the High Chamberlain, Conſtable, Admiral, and Mariſhal, are Officers of the Crown, but are not Officers of State; The ſpeciality of Officers of State being, That in all Acts or Meetings which concern the State, they ſit as Members by Vertue of their Office, as in Parliaments, Conventions, *&c.* where the Chamberlain and Admiral come not as ſuch, nor the Conſtable and Mariſhal if they were not Earles.

The Officers of State have oft contended for Precedency amongſt themſelves: And therefore King *James* did in Privy Council, upon the 17. of *June*, 1617. Declare, That in that and all other Parliaments, none ſhould ſit as Officers of State, ſave eight, and though there ſhould be moe of the ſaid Officers by Deputation, Diviſion, or otherwiſe; Yet eight onely ſhould ſit, which eight he did thus Rank by Act of Council; Theſaurer, Privy-Seal, Secretary, Regiſter, Advocat, Juſtice Clerk, Theſaurer-deput, Mr. of Requeſts: And yet His *Majeſty* having appointed Sir *Archibald Adchiſon* to be ſecond Secretary, and he having contended that his place was to be next the principal Secretary; This was Oppoſed by the Regiſter and Advocat, founding themſelves upon the ſaid Act of Council: It was anſwered thereto, That His *Majeſty* might, notwithſtanding of the ſaid Act, have as many Secretaries as he pleaſed, and by that His *Majeſty* was only Limited to eight Officers of State in Parliament; But that notwithſtanding thereof, he might make uſe of any eight he pleaſed, and accordingly he had made uſe of the Chancellor, Collector, and Comptroller, as Officers of State in ſeveral Parliaments, notwithſtanding that they are none of the eight Officers mentioned in this Act; Likeas K. *James* had appointed the Lord Chancellor, being a Nobleman, to ſit amongſt the Noblemen, and not as Chancellor, or an Officer of State: The Council did remit this Debate to the King.

I find that upon the 20. of *February*, 1623. the whole matter of Precedency amongſt His *Majeſties* Officers and Counſellors is thus Stated:

The Lord Chancellor,
The Lord Theſaurer,
The Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*,
The Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*,
The Earls and Viſcounts according to their Ranks,
Biſhops according to their Ranks,
Lord Privy Seal,
Lord Secretary,
Lord Regiſter,
Lord Advocat,
Lord Juſtice Clerk,
Lord Theſaurer-deput,
The Lords of the Seſſion according to their Admiſſion,
Barrons and Gentlemen, being Counſellors, according to their Admiſſion.

It is obſervable from this Act, that Lords of the Seſſion have Precedency from Privy Councellors in *Scotland*, otherwiſe any Counſellor of an elder Admiſſion would be preferred to them; And yet in *England*, Privy Councellors are preferred to all the Judges, and even to the chief Juſtices: And with Us I find no Privy Councellor

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lor take place as ſuch, from any Perſon whatſoever, which ſeems very ſtrange; For ſince the Judicatur it ſelf is placed before the Seſſion, and that its Preſident hath Precedency from the Preſident of the Seſſion, that therefore the Judges ought to preceed the Judges of the Seſſion. 2do. Though the Lords of Seſſion are Lords of Council and Seſſion, yet there being Secret Councellors, gives them a greater nearneſs, and Argues a greater Truſt: And in all matters of Precedency, theſe are the chief Topicks for Precedency. 3o. In Law Counſellours are called by the Emperour, *Pars Corporis noſtri l. quiſquis C. ad L. Jul. Majeſt.* And ſo to aſſault them was Treaſon, and is with Us. 4o. In *France* this Queſtion betwixt the Members *Magni Concilii*, and the Senators of the Parliament of *Paris*, is Debated by *Boerius*, and he prefers the Counſellours; And in *Sweden* they have place from all the Nobility. 5o. The Lords of Privy Council have more ſupereminent power, then the Lords of Seſſion: For they can ſtop the Precedor of the Juſtices, they can Adjourn the Seſſion, they can grant Precognitions, moderat Puniſhments, *&c.* Notwithſtanding of all which, ſuch Reſpect has Our Kings to the Lords of Seſſion, who Diſtribute Juſtice equally to the People, that they ſtill preferred them to all the Subjects, except the Lords of Parliament, and their eldeſt Sons.

It has been contended by the younger Sons of Noblemen, That they ought to have Precedency from the Lords of Seſſion; Becauſe, ſayes the ſecond Son of an Earl, I have Precedency from the eldeſt Son of a Lord, and yet he has place from the Lords of Seſſion, and it is a certain Rule in Precedency, That if I preceed you, I muſt preceed him who preceeds you: And if an Earles ſecond Son, and a Lords eldeſt Son, and a Lord of Seſſion did meet together, the Earles ſecond Son could not preceed the Lords eldeſt Son, except he preceeded alſo the Lord of Seſſion. To which nothing can be anſwered, ſave that the eldeſt Sons of Peers, being preſumptive Peers, and ſuch as will be Peers, It is fit that the Lords of Seſſion, who have but a Temporary Precedency, ſhould not preceed them.

But I find that though in *England*, the younger Sons of the preceeding Rank, take ſtill the place from the eldeſt Son of the next mediat, as the younger Sons of Dukes, from the eldeſt Sons of Earles, and the younger Sons of Marqueſſes from the elder Sons of Viſcounts: And that all the Chain of Precedency is founded upon this Gradation, and that it ſeems that Nature has led Men to this Eſtabliſhment; Yet the eldeſt Sons of Our Lords (Lord Barons) refuſe to Cede to the ſecond Sons of Earls, and it was ſo of old with Us, and that which may be given as a Reaſon for this, is, that it is unreaſonable, That they who are to be Peers, and to have a conſtant Title, ſhould Cede to ſuch as have but a Temporary Honour; But if this Reaſon were ſufficient, the younger Sons of Dukes ſhould not preceed the eldeſt Sons of Lord Barons.

With Us the eldeſt Sons of Lord Barons are deſign'd Maſters, as the Maſter of *Roſſe*, *&c.* And of old the Uncles of Lords, after the Death of their elder Brother, though he left a Son, were called Maſters, till the Nephew had a Son: For which I know no other Reaſon but that, becauſe they wanted a Title, they took this: For their Father being Lord, there was no Degree below to take, as the elder Sons of Earles took that of Lord. And I believe, that thus the Word Maſter was given in *England* to meaner People, when their name was not known: For though the Word *Dominus* was refuſed by *Auguſtus*, as importing Slavery, which the *Romans* could not bear, rather then from a ſecret Impulſe, as St. *Auguſtin* ſayes, In reſpect Our *SAVIOUR* was then Born, who was the True Maſter, ſince *Sueton* tells, That *Tiberius* alſo refuſed this Title; yet in Complement even then ſuch as were not known, were called *Domini*: *Obvios* (ſayes *Seneca*) *ſi nomen non ſuccurrit*, *Dominos ſalutamus*, and therefore with the *Roman* Slavery this Title grew from being a Complement, to be a Duty: And thus the *Grecian* Emperour was called κυριος, and the eldeſt Son δεσποτης: And from this Title of Maſter, came Meſhip amongſt Us, which was given to all ſuch as had not a ſpecial Title, as Lord, Sir, *&c.*

By Act of Parliament likewayes, 14. *May*, 1661. The Lord Preſident of the Seſſion is Declared to have Precedency from the Regiſter, Advocat, and Theſaurer-deput; And the Regiſter and Advocat, are Ordained by the ſame Act to have Precedency from the Theſaurer-deput: But the Theſaurer-deput pretending that he is in effect Theſaurer in the Theſaurers abſence, and not the Theſaurer-deput, and that the aforeſaid Act of Parliament was in abſence, he now pretends Precedency from both the Regiſter and Advocat.

To the end the ſeveral Offices may be the better underſtood, It is fit to know that the Chancellor is in effect the firſt Officer in the Nation, and is by his Office, and by a particular Statute, Preſident in all Courts, *Act.* 1. *Parliament* 1. *Charles* the II. which Act of Parliament was made to declare that he was Preſedent of the Exchequer, as well as of other Courts, this having been pretended to by the Theſaurer: He hath his Title not from the power of Cancelling, as the old Gloſs ſayes, That *Cancellarius eſt qui habet Officium ſcripta reſponſaque Principis inſpicere, & male ſcripta Cancellare*; For it is not imaginable that he would take his Title from what he deſtroys, and not from what he does: But from the *Cancelli* and Barres, within which the Judges did ſit incloſed, απο των κιγκλιδων as is clear by *Caſſiodor lib.* 11. *Epiſt.* 1. Thoſe *Cancellarii* of old were in effect the Clerks, and the Chancellour is ſo called now, Becauſe, he ſigns all the publick Papers, and Appends the Seal, *Ideo quod ad eum univerſæ publicæ referrentur conſcriptiones, ipſeque eas annulo Regis ſive Sigillo firmaret*, *Simaque lib.* 1. calls him *Queſtor Legum*, *Conditor Regalis*, *Conſilii Particeps*, *Juſtitiæ Arbiter*: Which Names I conceive are given to them, becauſe

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Novel. 114. *Divinæ jussiones debent habere subscriptionem glorioſiſſimi Queſtoris*, and many of the *Novels* are ſigned *Queſtor Legum.*

I find that in the Laws of King *Malcolm Keanmore*, the Chancellour is placed before all the Officers, and ſometimes many of the conſiderable Earles are placed betwixt him and the reſt of the Officers: Thus King *Alexander* grants a Charter, *Teſtibus* Willielmo *de* Boſco *Cancellario meo*, Malcolmo *Comite de* Fyffe, *Alano Seneſcallo*, Scotiæ, *&c.*

Some think that there is a Difference betwixt *Cancellario meo*, whom they make Director of the Chancery, and *Cancellario Regni*, whom they make High Chancellour: And others make a Difference betwixt *Cancellarium Regni & Cancellarium Regis*, as *Spotſwood* in his *Hiſtory* obſerves. But I find that the High Chancellour is called *Cancellarius meus*, as in the foreſaid Charter, and ſometimes *Cancellarius* ſimply, and ſometimes *Cancellarius Noſter*, and ſometimes *Regni*, and ſometimes *Cancellarius Scotiæ*; And the ſame *Willielmus de Boſco*, is in the *Chartularies* of *Aberbrothick*, and *Calco*, or *Kelſo*, named under all theſe Deſignations.

I find the Director of the Chancery, was onely a ſervant to the Chancellour of old: For in King *Malcolms* time, amongſt the Fees to be payed to to the Chancellours Clerks, there is a Fee to be payed to his Clerks for the Breeves, which Breeves belong to the Director of the Chancery; And therefore *Skeen* does juſtly Obſerve, *hinc liquet Officium Directoris Cancellariæ apud majores noſtros ad Cancellarium pertinuiſſe*, and which is very clear by the Statutes of King *Rob.* 3. *cap.* 1. *verſ.* 3.

I find that in theſe Laws, *Juſticiarius*, that is to ſay, The Juſtice General is placed next the Chancellour, but afterward *Scotland* was divided in two Juſtitiaries, one upon the *South*-ſide of *Forth*, who was called *Juſticiarius Lothaniæ*, and in old Charters *Judex Laudoniæ:* And the other on the *North*-ſide of *Forth.* The Juſtice General is now neither Officer of the Crown, nor Officer of State; But yet he thinks he ought to have Precedency from the Preſident of the Seſſion, the Juſtice Court being older than the Seſſion; And being Preſident of a ſupream Court, he is to preceed any Inferiour Member of any other Supream Court: And the King by Declaring that he advanced the Regiſter, when he made him Juſtice General, has clearly ſignified, that the Juſtice General ought to preceed the Regiſter: This place likewiſe has been generally poſſeſſed by Noblemen, and is the ſame with Us, that the Chief Juſtice of the Kings Bench is in *England:* And this Juriſdiction was amongſt others poſſeſſed at *Rome*, by the *Præfectus Prætorio*, who was their chief Magiſtrat.

The Juſtice Clerk by the foreſaid Statutes of King *Malcolm*, appears to have been but his Clerk; And though by the foreſaid Act of the 11. Parliament K. *Ja.* 6. The Juſtice Clerk be named before the Regiſter and Advocat, yet that is only *ob continentiam cauſæ*, becauſe they are ſet down, The Juſtice, Juſtice Clerk, and their Deputs. It is Obſervable by that Act, that the Juſtice General is put after the Theſaurer and Secretary, and there the Juſtice Clerk is not made his Officer, as in the Laws of King *Malcolm Keanmore.* I find that *Alanus, Juſticiarius Scotiæ*, Deſigns himſelf *Hoſtiarius & Juſticiarius Scotiæ*, which ſhews that *Hoſtiarius* was a preferable Office: And this I take to be Commander of the Kings Hoaſt; For *Oſtiarius* is not written with an *H*, and is a meaner Office then Juſtice General: This Charter is granted in *anno* 1253. to the Abbacy of *Aberbrothick*, and though others may miſtake the Ranking of a Mans Titles, yet the Bearer will carefully Rank his own Deſignations.

The third Officer named in thoſe Laws is the High Chamberlain, *Camerarius Domini Regis:* And I find him in all the old Writes placed as Witneſs, before all the other Officers, next to the Chancellour. There was *Magnus Camerarius*, who was chief Judge over all the Burrowes; And there were other under Chamberlains, who are oftentimes Deſigned *Camerarii*, without the adjection of *magnus*; And I find in a Charter granted be K. *David*, in *anno* 1495. the witneſſes are, *Alexandro Domino Huyme, magno Camerario noſtro, Johanne Domino Drumond Juſticiario noſtro, Ricardo Murehead Secretario noſtro, & Waltero Drumond noſtrorum Rotulorum, & Regiſtri, ac a Conſiliis.*

It is Obſervable, that the Officers were oftimes named according to the quality of the Bearers, and not according to the Precedency of the Offices: But in the former Charter, *Dominus de Huyme*, and *Dominus de Drumond*, being of the ſame quality, the Chamberlain is put before the Juſtice General. This Office of Chamberlanry was poſſeſſed Heritably of late by the Dukes of *Lennox*, and the Badge was a Golden Key.

This Office is the ſame with *præpoſitus Sacri Cubiculi*, mentioned by *Juſtinian*, and equall'd by him to the *Præfectus Prætorio*, and placed *inter illuſtres Palatinos*, or Counts of the Palace, And is now in *France* called *Grand Chambrier*, and was conſtantly poſſeſſed by the Family of *Burbon.*

I find the *Magnus Camerarius* placed before the Theſaurer in a Confirmation, *anno* 1520. to the Abbacy of *Aberbrothick.*

Seneſcallus Domini Regis, is next in theſe Laws, that is to ſay, The High Steward of *Scotland*, and *Allanus Seneſcallus Scotiæ*, is very Famous in all the old Charters, and he is ſtill placed before the Conſtable and Mariſhal: And it appears that the High Steward, and the Steward of the Kings houſe were the ſame, for thoſe Laws mention onely the Steward of the Kings houſe; but now the Prince is *Seneſcallus natus Scotiæ:* Under him are there placed the *Panitarius*, who commands over all the Bakers, And *Buttelarius*, who commands over all the Keepers of Taverns, *&c.*

I find the Lord *Souls* was *Buttelarius Scotiæ*, in the Letter before ſet down, directed from the Nobility of *Scotland* to the Pope, in the Reign of

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of King *Robert* the *Bruce*; And I have ſeen a Charter, wherein *John* and *Thomas Murrayes* Sons to the Governour of *Scotland* Sir *Andrew Murray*, were Deſigned *Panetarii Scotiæ*, upon the Forfeiture of *John Cuming* Earl of *Monteith*, in *anno* 1348. which Earl of *Monteith* was formerly *Pannetarius*.

Next to theſe are named in the foreſaid Laws, the Conſtable and Mariſhal: But now the Conſtable and Mariſhal take not place as Officers of the Crown, but according to their creation as Earles; The Reaſon whereof I conceive to be, becauſe of old, Offices did not prefer thoſe who poſſeſſed them, but they took place according to their Creation; whereas now the Privy Seal, and Secretary take alwayes place before all of their own Rank: But the Conſtable and Mariſhal, being now the onely two Offices of the Crown that are Heritable in *Scotland*, continue to poſſeſs as they did formerly: But in *France*, *England*, and all other places, the Conſtable and Mariſhal take place as Officers of the Crown; and it ſeems very ſtrange, that theſe who Ride upon the Kings right and left Hand, when he returns from His Parliaments, and who guard the Parliament it ſelf, and the Honours, ſhould have no Precedency by their Offices; And yet I cannot deny, but that of old other Earles were placed before them, for in the former Charter granted by King *Alexander*, *Malcolm* Earl of *Fyffe* is placed before them.

And I conceive their Precedency has not riſen of late to the ſame proportion with others; Becauſe of late Our Armies have been commanded by other Officers, and ſo there was little uſe for the Conſtable and Mariſhal.

The Conſtable with Us in thoſe *Northern-Nations*, is the ſame Office that the *Comes Stabuli* was under the *Roman* Empire, which may be confirmed by two clear Teſtimonies of great Antiquity, one is of *Aimon. lib.* 3. *cap.* 7. *Landegeſilis Regalium præpoſitus equorum, quem vulgo Comes Stabuli vocant*; The other is from *Rhegino*, *lib.* 2. *Annalium Burchardum Comitem Stabuli ſui (quem corrupte Conſtabulum appellabis) cum claſſe miſit in Corſicam:* Though the Learned *Cujac.* does believe that this Title comes from the word κονεςαβωλαι, which ſignifies, a company of Men of War, *ad l. unic. de Comit. & Tribun. Scolar.* And there are ſome who derive it from the word *Koning*, which ſignifies a King; and *Staple*, which ſignifies a Hold, becauſe ſome Conſtables were Commanders of the Kings Houſes: But I find that the High Conſtable did command the Kings Armies, but was expreſly Debarred from commanding either his Houſes or Gariſons, As *L'oiſeau* well Obſerves, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 2. Becauſe, ſayes he, It was a great power that one Man ſhould command both the Army, and the Gariſons: The Badge of his Office was and is a naked Sword, which in the *Roman* Empire was the Badge of the Office, *Præfecti Prætorio*, and *Trajan* giving the naked Sword to *Suro Licinius*, who was his *Præfectus Prætorio*, gave it with theſe words, *Pro me ſi mereor in me*; Which words were thereafter put by *Buchanan* with a naked Sword upon the Money, coined during the Minority of King *James* the VI. The Conſtable with Us was by the Laws of King *Malcolm cap.* 6. Judge to all Crimes committed within twelve Miles to the Kings Houſe or Habitation; Though *Skeen* obſerves, that the beſt Manuſcripts bear onely two Leagues: Bnt now his Juriſdiction is onely exerciſed either as to Crimes or otherwayes, during the time of Parliament, which ſome extend likewiſe to all general Conventions.

The *Mariſhal* is a *German* word and Office originally, as the Learned *Tillet* proves fully, *a Marker of Camps*, and the Ax which he bears as the Badge of his Office was that Inſtrument wherewith he did break the Ground, though now this part of his Office is Delegated to the *Mariſhal du Camp*. The Mariſhal commanded the Horſe as *Tillet* proves, whereas the Conſtable commanded both: But yet Our Learned *Craig* calls the Conſtable onely *Præfectus Equitum*; And yet as *Tillet* obſerves, The Mariſhal was not under the Conſtable, elſe he could not be an Officer of the Crown: For it is eſſential to all Officers of the Crown, and Officers of State, to depend upon none but the King. Of old I find the Orders in Military caſes run, to Our Conſtable and Mariſhal.

The Office of Mariſhal has never been out of the Family of *Keith*: But the Earles of *Athol* and ſeveral others have been Conſtables of *Scotland*; And therefore it is that the Earl *Mariſhal* hath no other Title; But the High Conſtable deſignes himſelf Earl of *Errol*.

We had no Knight *Mariſhal* in *Scotland* till King *Charles* the Firſt's *Coronation*, in *anno* 1633. at which time it was Erected by a Letter to the Privy Council; by his Office he is to take place immediately after the younger Sons of Lords.

The Theſaurer is not mentioned amongſt theſe Officers of the Crown under King *Malcolm Keanmore*, and of old it has been thought but an Office of the Kings Houſe; For in a Confirmation granted to the Abbacy of *Aberbrothick*, in *anno* 1529. by K. *James* the V. after *Reverendiſſimis Epiſcopis*, and *dilectis conſanguineis*, are enumerat as Witneſſes, *dilectis Familiaribus noſtris* Roberto Bartan *noſtro Theſaurario & Computorum noſtrorum Rotulatore*: Nor do I find a Theſaurer deſigned as Witneſs in any of the Kings Charters till then, though ſome fooliſhly think that *Pannetarius* was Theſaurer. And though the word *Familiar Counſellour* be now given to all Officers of State, who are not Earles, becauſe they cannot be called *Couſins*; Yet of old it was onely given to thoſe of the Kings own Family, and was derived *a Familia*, though now Familiar is thought to be the ſame with Intimate.

Till of late, Theſaurer, Comptroller, and Collector of the Augmentations were three different Offices, but now they are all joyned in one: Comptroller is in the old Regiſters called *Rotulator*.

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The Privy Seal, and Secretary of State, are now alwayes the firſt of their own Rank, be Vertue of their Office; that is to ſay, If they be Dukes, they are the firſt Dukes, *&c.*

Of old the Secretary was a very Honourable Imployment; For as *Caſſiodor. lib.* 1. *epiſt.* 4. well Obſerves, *Honor hic datur egregiis, dum ad Imperiale Secretum, tales conſtat elegi, in quibus reprehenſionis vitium non poteſt inveniri.* But yet I find the Secretary onely named in the former Confirmation, *inter Familiaries:* Of old I find he was Stiled, *Clericus Regis*, though ſome Interpret this *Clericus Regis*, to be either Clerk-Regiſter, or the Kings Confeſſor, and Clerk to his Cloſet, and ſome that he was *Almoner.*

We have no Maſter of Requeſts now, that charge being ſwallowed up by the Secretaries Office; Their Office with Us was, as at *Rome*, To repreſent to the King the Complaints of the People, *Referendarii* ſayes *Caſſiodor. lib.* 6. *dolores alienos aſſerunt conquerentium vota ſatiant & per eos Judices corriguntur.*

I find that *Advocatus Fiſci*, now Our Kings Advocat, or Acturney General was Dignified with the title of Comes, which is now Earle, *l. jubemus i. de Advoc. diverſ. jud.* and with the titles of *Clariſſimus & ſpectabilis*, which was only beſtowed on the Chief Nobility, *l.* 4. *&* 6. *eod. tit.* and from this ſeems to have flowed Our calling them Lord Advocat; And the *French* calling them *Meſſire*, which title only the Chancelor and Advocat there get: Upon this Officer *Rome*, in the Reign of *Claudius* the Emperour, beſtowed ſo much Honour, That he ſaid, *Tantum Honoris & Authoritatis conceſſiſſe procuratori* Cæſaris, *ut eum ſuis Legibus adæquaverit, volueritque ut quod ipſe ſtatuiſſet perinde ratum eſſet, ac ſi ab ipſo foret conſtitutum:* And of old they were ſtill of the Order of Knights; for *Tacitus* in the Life of *Agricola*, ſayes, *utrumque avum procuratorem* Cæſaris *habuit quæ equeſtris Nobilitas eſt.* The Kings Advocat is with Us *Conſiliarius Natus*, that is to ſay, Is by Vertue of his Office a Privy Councellour, in a more peculiar way then the reſt: For I find by the Records of Council in Queen *Maries* time, that the Regiſter and Juſtice Clerk are expreſly mentioned in the Commiſſion of Council, but the Advocat is in all the Sederunts, though he be not named in the Commiſſion. With Us, as in *France*, the Advocat is *Conſiliarius natus*, that is to ſay, By his Office a Privy Counſellour; And though with Us it was not allowed to the Kings Advocat, till Sir *Thomas Hopes* time, that he ſhould be preſent at the Lords adviſing of Cauſes, where the Advocat was not himſelf Intereſted; Yet I conceive in Cauſes which he pleads meerly upon the Kings Account, he ought to be preſent even when the cauſe is Adviſing: This was allowed *Advocato Fiſci*, for *Trajan* writing to *Plinius*, Commands *eos adhibere in Conſilium a Præſidibus cum de cauſa Fiſcali agitur*, which Explains very well, *L.* 7. *de Jur. Fiſc.* Where *ſi Fiſcus alicui ſtatus controverſiam faciat, Fiſci Advocatus adeſſe debet, quare ſi ſine Fiſci Advocato pronunciatum ſit divus Marcus reſcripſit, nihil eſſe actum & ideo ex integro cognoſci opportere:* Of which Office the Learned *Budeus* gives this Character, *Magiſtratus is eſt id quem omnes ſuas actiones, Princeps, Populus, univerſi tranſcripſerunt, aſylum Legum, arx Juſtitiæ, innocentiæ vim paſſæ, aut Judicio circumventæ, propugnaculum, interceſſor rerum malarum, ſuaſor rerum bonarum, præſentis ſemper animi, Actor, & Defenſor, de ſententia Juris & Æquitatis.*

I find that though *per* L. *nemo* C. *de aſſeſſor.* No Man can be both a Judge and Advocat, yet the Kings Advocats in *France* have been allowed to be Judges at the ſame time they were Advocats; For it was thought that the Office of Kings Advocat, did Naturally participat both of the Judge and Advocat, and ſo was not inconſiſtent with the Imployment of a Judge, *l. ult. c. de Advocat. Fiſc.* and this was ſo Decided by the Parliament of *Paris*, in *June* 1605. And from this We probably in *Scotland* took Occaſion a little after that time, to make Sir *William Oliphant*, and of late Sir *John Nisbet*, both Advocat and Lords of the Seſſion.

The *Almoner* with Us has no Precedency for ought I know, though in *France*, *Le grand Aumoſnier* is thought to be an Officer of the Crown: He is very oft a Witneſs in all Our Charters granted be Our Kings, and ſome think that *Clericus noſter* was Almoner.

I find that *Cockburn* of *Lanton*, who was alſo *cuſtos magni Sigilli*, in the ſecond Year of King *Robert* the IIIds Reign, is made heritable *Oſtiarius noſtri Parliamenti*, that is to ſay, Uſher of the Parliament. The *Lyon* and he does Debate who ſhall go next to the King, or his Commiſſioner in Parliament and Conventions, The Uſher pretending that if he behoov'd to go after the *Lyon*, he behooved to go before the Heraulds, and ſo he behooved to walk between the *Lyon* and his Brethren which were not Decent, (though both in *England* and with Us, I find that ſeveral Degrees of Perſons do in all Proceſſions, walk between the *Garter* or *Lyon* and his Brethren Heraulds.) Likeas, it is implyed in the Nature of the Uſhers Office, that he ſhould immediately Uſher him to whom he is Uſher, but in *England* I find that at the Cavalcad, when His *Majeſty* entred *London*, in *anno* 1660. and at His Coronation, *Garter* King of Arms did walk in the midſt, having the Mayor of *London* on his Left hand, and the Knight of the Black-rode on his Right: And the Authour of *Les Memoirs des Ambaſſadeur* tells Us, That in *anno* 1629. at the Proceſſion, for Celebration of that ſolemn Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain*, The King of Arms did walk immediately before the *French* King, *Le Roy d'armes marchant immediatement devant le Roy.* I am likewiſe informed that in *England*, the Precedency runs thus, King at Armes, Uſher of the Black-rode, Maſter of Ceremonies, and after him the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

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The title of Duke came from *Dux*, a Leader and Commander of an Army, and was at firſt a title of Office, but is now a Dignity given by Kings and Princes to Men of Blood and good Merit; And with Us the Prince of *Scotland* (as is already ſaid) is Duke of *Rotheſay*.

The word Marqueſs was firſt appropriat to the Lords of the *Marches* and *Frontiers*, but is ſince become a title of ſpecial Dignity betwixt a Duke and Earle.

Earles came from the *Saxon* word *Ear-ethel*, which was abridged to *Ear-el*, and afterwards by Abbreviation *Earl*, with the *Dutch* called *Eorle*; And at this Day the *Germans* uſe the word *Grave* for it: They are in *Latine* called *Comites* with Us, becauſe in the *Roman* Empire, *Comitatus* was called the Court of the *Prince*, *l.* 43. *de Teſtament. Militar. l.* 13. *ff. de re Militar.* and thoſe who attended the Emperour were called *Comites*, or his Companions: They were appointed to be Governours of the ſeveral Countreys of the Empire, which were from them called *Comitatus* or Counties, and Earles are to this Day deſigned Earles of ſuch a Shire; But the Kings thereafter, being Deſirous to have their Subjects depending immediately upon themſelves, did appoint Sheriffs in their place to command the Counties, who are therefore ſtill called *Vice-Comites*.

Some were likewiſe appointed to command Towns, and ſo theſe *Comites Urbium*, were of a meaner Degree, then the *Comites Provinciarum*; But now Earles who have their Deſignations from Towns, are in the ſame Degree with thoſe who have their Deſignations from Provinces.

Counts *Palatin* were ſuch as had Office in the Kings Palace, and had their Name *a Palatio*, as is clear by the whole titles, *C. de Palatinis ſacrar. Largit. & tit. de Caſtren. Palatinorum peculio*: But it is fit to know that theſe Counts *Palatin*, or Officers of the Palace differed in the *Roman* Law from *Domeſtici*, for the *Domeſtici* theſe were properly and onely thoſe who were of the Emperours Guards, as is clear, by *l.* 3. *c. de Protect. & Domeſth.* and *Cujac.* upon that Law. The Counts *Palatin* in *England* were ſuch as had Regal Power within their own Juriſdictions, nor do I in my Reading find any Counts *Palatin* in *Scotland*, ſave *Walterus Palatinus de Stratherne*, who deſigns himſelf *Atholiæ & Cathaniæ Comes*; he gives his Lands of *Cortowhy* to the Biſhop of *Brichen*, in *anno* 1429. And I believe the Reaſon why We have ſo few Counts *Palatin* in *Scotland*, is, becauſe Our Lords of Regality have the ſame Power; But properly the Officers of the Kings Houſe are onely now what the *Comites Palatini* were of old.

For Regulating the Precedency amongſt Earles and Lords with Us, King *James* the VI. did grant a Commiſſion to ſome Noblemen in *March* 1606. who upon Citation did pronounce the following Decreet, according to which Decreet theſe Noblemen are at preſent Ranked, and if any of theſe Noblemen therein prejudged do Reclaim, they uſe to raiſe a Reduction of the ſaid Decreit before the Seſſion, and Adject a Concluſion of Declarator, Craving it may be found and declared that they ought to have Precedency from the Noblemen whom they therein cite:

This Decreet is from its Effect called the Decreet of Ranking, whereof this is the Tenor.

AT *Edinburgh* the 5th of *March*, 1606. anent Our Soveraign Lords Letters directed, Makand mention; Foraſmuch as His *Majeſty* and the Lords of His Secret Council, conſidering the great contentions and differences, quilks many times occurrit and fell out amongſt the Nobility of this Kingdom of *Scotland*, anent the Precedency and Priority in Ranking and Voting in Parliament, and general Councils, and how that this their Contentions lay ever unremembred or agitat, but at the very inſtance of their Meeting at His *Majeſties* Parliaments and Coventions, at whilk time there was greater matter of Impaſhment offered to the Eſtates to compone their Differences, then to intreat upon the principal Subjects, for whilk they were aſſembled: His *Majeſty* and the ſaid Lords, therefore being careful to have this Contention removed, and the contraverſies and eliſts, whilks ariſes amongſt the Nobility for that cauſe ſettled and pacified, wherethrow the Eſtates and Nobility being freed and relieved of ſuch matter of Contention, they may in Peace, Love, and Amity, concur together, and Deliberat upon ſuch Matters as ſhall be entreated and motioned in Parliament hereafter: His *Majeſty* for this effect has given his Highnes Commiſſion under the great Seal, to a Number of his Nobility, and who are moſt indifferent, and no wayes ſuſpect of partiality, to conveen and call before them, the hail Noblemen of this Kingdom of *Scotland*, and according to their Productions and Verifications to ſet down every mans Rank and Place, as in the Commiſſion foreſaid, paſt under the great Seal at length is contained; and anent the Charge given to *Lodovick* Duke of *Lennox*, *John* Marques of *Hamilton*, *George* Marques of *Huntly*, *Patrick* Earl of *Orkney*, *George* Earl of *Caithnes*, *Alexander* Earl of *Sutherland*, *James* Earl of *Murray*, *Francis* Earl of *Errol*, *George* Earl *Mariſhal*, *David* Earl of *Crawford*, *James* Earl of *Athol*, *John* Earl of *Montroſe*, *James* Earl of *Pearth*, Earl of *Monteith*, *Andrew* Earl of *Rothes*, *Alexander* Earl of *Dumfermling*, *Archibald* Earl of *Argyl*, *James* Earl of *Glencairn*, *John* Earl of *Caſſils*, Earl of *Eglington*, *William* Earl of *Angus*, *William* Earl of *Morton*, *John* Earl of *Marr*, *Alexander* Earl of *Lithgow*, Earl of *Winton*, *Alexander* Earl of *Home*; *Simond* Lord *Fraſer*, *Edward* Lord *Bruce* of *Linloſſe*, *John* Lord *Forbes*, *Patrick* Lord *Glames*, *James* Lord *Ogilvy*, *Alexander* Lord *Spynie*, *Patrick* Lord *Gray*, *Laurence* Lord *Oliphant*, *John* Lord *Murray* of *Tillibairn*, *David* Lord *Scoon*, *James* Lord *Lindſey*, Lord *Sinclar*, *James* Lord *Balmerinech*, *Patrick* Lord *Lindors*, *James* Lord *Colvil* of *Culros*, *John* Lord *Fleyming*,

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Fleyming, *Alexander* Lord *Elphingſton*, *Alexander* Lord *Stuart* of *Ochiltry*, *Thomas* Lord *Boyd*, *Allan* Lord *Cathcart*, *Hugh* Lord *Lowdoun*, *Robert* Lord *Semple*, Lord *Paſley*, *James* Lord *Abercorn*, *John* Lord *Maxwel*, *John* Lord *Harres*, *Robert* Lord *Sanchar*, Lord *Roſs*, *James* Lord *Carlyl*, *Robert* Lord *Roxburgh* *James* Lord *Hay* of *Yeaſter*, Lord *Newbottle*, *James* Lord *Thirlſtain*, *James* Lord *Torphichen*, *James* Lord *Borthwick*, *Thomas* Lord *Dirlton*, Lord *Seaton*; And the Tutors and Curators of the ſaids Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles, Lords, if they any have, to have compeard before the ſaids Lords Commiſſioned at an certain Day bygaine, and to have brought and produced with them ſuch Writs Evidents, Documents, and Teſtimonies, as they have or can uſe for acclaiming that Rank and Place of Precedency and Priority challenged be them before others, To have been ſeen and conſidered be the ſaids Lords, Commiſſioners, and they to have heard and ſeen their Ranks and place of Precedency and Priority appointed and ſet down be them, according to their Antiquities of their Productions, and that whilk ſhould be verified in their preſence, and they and every one of them directed to take that place, whilk ſhould be appointed and preſcrived unto them be the ſaids Commiſſioners, as ſaid is, Certifying, all ſuch perſons as ſhould not compear themſelves, or their Procutors in their Names, That the ſaids Lords, Commiſſioners, will go on forward in ſetting down every Mans Rank, according to that which ſhould be verified as ſaid is, and ſhould proceed according to that which ſhould be verified as ſaid is, and ſhould proceed according to the ſeveral Inſtructions given be His *Majeſty* to the ſaids Lords Commiſſioners for this purpoſe, and the ſaids Lords Commiſſioners their Determination ſhould ſtand in full force and effect, aye and while an Decreit before the ordinar Judge be recovered and obtained in the contrar; Likeas at more length is contained in the ſaids Lords Executions and Indorſations thereof, which being called, and divers Times and Dyets keeped to that effect; And the ſaid *John* Earl of *Montroſe*, *Alexander* Earl of *Dumfermling*, *Francis* Earl of *Errol*, *George* Earl *Mariſhal*, and *Alexander* Earl of *Lithgow*, Compearand perſonally, and the ſaid *Alexander* Earl of *Sutherland*, compearand be Mr. *Robert Learmont* his Procutor, and the ſaid Earl of *Marr*, compearand be Mr. *Thomas Hope* his Procutor, the ſaid *David* Earl of *Crawfurd* compearand be *Laurence Scot* his Procutor, the ſaid *Andrew* Earl of *Rothes* compearand be Mr. *David Aiton* his Procutor, the ſaid *William* Earl of *Mortoun* compearand be Mr. *Thomas Learmond* his Procutor, the ſaid Earl of *Monteith* compearand be *Graham* his Procutor, the ſaid *Heugh* Earl of *Eglington* compearand be *John Bell* his Procutor, and the ſaid *John* Earl of *Caſſils* compearand be *John Hamilton*, and *Gilbert Roſs*, and the ſaid *Andrew* Lord *Stuart* of *Ochiltry*, *James* Lord *Balmerinoch*, *James* Lord *Abercorn* compearand perſonally, the ſaid Lord *Lindſey* of the *Byres* compearand be the ſaid Mr. *Robert Learmont* his procutor, the ſaid *John* Lord *Forbes* compearand be *James Fogo* his Procutor, the ſaid *Patrick* Lord *Glames* compearand be Mr. *Patrick Sharp* younger his Procutor, the ſaid *Patrick* Lord *Gray* compearand be *Patrick Whyllie* his Procutor, the ſaid *John* Lord *Seaton* compearand be Mr. *William Livingſton* his Procutor, the ſaid *Allan* Lord *Cathcart* compearand be *George Angus* his Procutor, the ſaid *James* Lord *Carlyl* compearand be the ſaid *Robert Hamilton* his Procutor, the ſaid *Robert* Lord *Sanchar* compearand be *Creichton* his Procutor, the ſaid *James* Lord *Hay* of *Yeſter* compearand be Mr. *James Burchar* his Procutor, the ſaid *John* Lord *Harres* compearand be *Corbal Cunningham* his Procutor, the ſaid *James* Lord *Torphichen* compearand be Mr. *Robert Learmont* his Procutor, the ſaid Lord *Thirlſtain* compearand be *Thomas Fleyming* his Procutor, the ſaid *Alexander* Lord *Spynie* compearand be the the ſaid Mr. *Robert Learmont* his Procutor; And the hail remanent Lords and Earles particularly abovewritten, being oft-times called and not Compearand, divers Terms and Dyets aſſigned to them for this effect, the Writs, Evidents, Documents, and Teſtimonies produced be the ſaids Perſons compearand, an every an of them acclaiming the Priority and Precedency before others, being divers times and at divers Dyets very diligently and exactly Sighted, Tryed, Examined, and Conſidered be the ſaids Lords Commiſſioners, and the ſaids Lords therewith being, as alſo with the Ranks and Places of ſuch Earles and Lords as were Promoted and Created in His *Majeſties* own time, well and throughly Adviſed; The ſaids Lords Commiſſioners has Decerned, Decreited, Appointed, and ſet down, and be theſe preſents Decerns, Decreits, Appoints, and ſets down the Ranks and Places following, to the hail Noblemen of the Kingdom, to be Keeped, Bruiked, and Poſſeſſed by them, in all Parliaments, General Councils, and publick Meetings hereafter.

In the firſt, The ſaids Lords Commiſſioners Diſcerns, and Ordains the Duke of *Lennox* to have the firſt place, the Marques of *Hamilton* the ſecond, the Marques of *Huntly* the third, becauſe be the cuſtom inviolablie obſerved in all Kingdoms the place of Honor amongſt Nobility, is firſt in the Perſons of Dukes, and next Marqueſſes, and then in the Perſons of Earles, and Lords; and next unto them the ſaids Lords Commiſſioners, Diſcerns, and Ordains the Earles above written, to have Bruiked and Poſſeſſed their Ranks and Places, according as they are here written, Ranked, and ſet down, in Order following, *Viz. Angus*, *Argyl*, *Crawfurd*, *Errol*, *Mariſhal*, *Sutherland*, *Mar*, *Rothes*, *Morton*, *Monteith*, *Eglington*, *Montroſe*, *Caſſils*, *Caithnes*, *Glencairn*, *Buchan*, *Murray*, *Orkney*, *Athol*, *Linlithgow*, *Home*, *Pearth*, *Drumfermling*, and *Dumbar*: And ſicklike, the ſaids Lords Commiſſioners Dicerns, and Ordains, the Lords particularly abovewritten, to have Bruiked and poſſeſſed their Ranks and Places, according as they are Written, Ranked, and ſet down

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down in Order following, *Viz. Lindſey, Forbes, Glames, Fleyming, Salton, Gray, Ochiltrie, Cathcart, Carlyl, Sanchar, Teſter, Semple, Sinclar, Harres, Elphingſton, Maxwel, Oliphant, Lovat, Ogilvy, Borthwick, Roſſe, Boyd, Torphichen, Paſley, Newbottle, Thirleſtain, Spynie, Roxburgh, Lindors, Lowdoun, Dirleton, Kinloſs, Abercorn, Balmerinoch, Murray* of *Tilibairn, Colvil, Culroſſe,* and *Scoon.* And Decerns and Ordains, all Earles, and Lords particularly abovewritten, to Keep, Bruik, and Poſſeſs their Ranks and Places in all times coming, according to the Orders and Ranks abovewritten, now ſet down, Appointed and Preſcrived to them, and to make no Queſtion, Trouble, nor Plea in this Matter, to any appointed to have place and rank in the manner aforeſaid. But prejudice alwayes to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, as ſhall find themſelves or their Intereſts prejudged be their preſent Ranking to have recourſe to the ordinar Remeed of Law, be Reduction before the Lords of Council and Seſſion of this preſent Decreit recovered; and of their due Place and Ranks, be Production of more Ancient and Authentick Writs, nor has been uſed in the Contrary of this Proceſs, Summonding all ſuch Perſons thereto, as ſhall think themſelves wrongouſly Ranked, and placed before them: And in the mean time this preſent Determination, to ſtand in full Force, Strength, and Effect, ay and while the Party Intereſted and Prejudged obtain Lawfully an Decreit before the ſaids Lords of Council and Seſſion as ſaid is; And Ordains theſe preſents to be Inſert and Regiſtrat in the Books of Privy Council, and an Authentick Extract thereof to be delivered to the Clerk Regiſter, and another Extract to be delivered to the Lyon-herauld, to be kept be them for the better Knowledge and Information of every Mans Ranks and Place, when the Occaſion of their Ranking ſhall be preſented. Extract *de libris Actorum Secreti Conſilii, Act.* 8. *D. N: Regis, Per me* Jacobum Primroſe *Clericum ejuſdem ſub meo ſigno & ſubſcriptione manualibus.*

It is fit to know, that the Earl of *Dowglas* was by Act of Parliament declared to have the firſt Vote in Parliament, and the carrying of the Crown, and leading of the Vanguard; But King *James* did in *Anno* 1582. prevail with that Earl, to ſuffer the Duke of *Lennox* to carry the Crown for that time, and in *Anno* 1632. There is a Charter granted to the ſaid Earl in life-rent, and to his Son in Fee, *cum omnibus privilegiis,* &c. *& ſpecialiter cum privilegio aciem ducendi, Coronam gerendi.* &c. But in *Anno* 1633. the ſaid Earl being Created a Marqueſs, it is Declared by Act of Council, that he did quit priviledge of having the firſt Vote in Parliament, upon his Promotion; And yet the Marqueſs of *Dowglas* ſtill pretends, that any ſuch Renunciation could not have prejudged the Family, ſince the Granter of that Renunciation was onely a Life-renter, his Son having been in Fee.

I find there are ſome Titles of Nobility in *England* annexed to places, ſo that whoever is in poſſeſſion of that place, has right to the Title: Thus it was found in the caſe of the Lord *Abergavenny,* that he in poſſeſſion of the Caſtle, ought to have the Title, albeit he be not Heir of Blood. Their Reaſon is, becauſe it is a Barony-machiere, and it has been found, that Baronies and Caſtles ſituate upon the Borders of *Scotland* and *Wales,* belong alwayes to the Owners; the Words of the Tenour being *per ſervitium Patriæ cuſtodiendæ.* It is alleadged, as one of the Reaſons in that caiſe, that the Owners of Lands, holding *in capite & per Baroniam,* have Precedency, albeit they be not next Heirs.

The next Degree to the Earles is that of Viſcount, in Latin *Vicecomes*; as being of old, Lieutenant to an Earl, *Vicecomites, olim dicibantur, quibus caſtri Dominus Vices ſuas committebat ſeu executionem Juriſdictionis.* But afterwards Our King gave not the Government of Counties, or Shires, to Earles, but appointed Sheriffs who depended upon their own Nomination; and were therefore called *Vicecomites.* In *Bretagn* Barons take Place from Viſcounts; But there are no Viſcounts in *Germany, Bourgrave* being in their place, *ſpeculat. tit. de Vicecometatu & le Roque de nobilit. C.* 83. We had no Viſcounts in *Scotland* before 1606. for by the aforeſaid Decreet the Lord is declared next to the Earl.

Barons according to *Spelman, ſunt Clientes Feodales, & Vaſſalli Capitales, qui Pagos, Urbes, Caſtra, vel eximiam ruris portionem, cum Juriſdictione acceperunt a Rege*; And the word according to him comes from *Vir* or *Vi,* i. e. *robur belli:* But it is more probable that it comes from the *Greek* Word βαρυς, *gravis,* they being choſen wiſe, and diſcreet Men. With Us, all are called Barons who hold their Lands of the King *in libera Baronia,* and who have power of Pit and Gallows; and of old they were all heritable Members of Parliament, as all Barons in *England* are, as is clear by *Act* 52. *Parl.* 3. *Jac.* 1. whereby all Barons are appointed to come to Parliament; and though this Act may ſeem to be abrogated by the 101. *Act Parliament* 7. *James* the I. whereby the Barons of each Shire are allowed to chooſe two wiſe Men to Repreſent them, which is the cuſtom at this Day; Yet it is obſervable, that though by that Act they may for their conveniency chooſe two, yet they are by no expreſs Law diſcharged to come in great numbers: And by the 78. *Act. Par.* 6. *Ja.* 4. no Baron that had below the Rent of 100. Merks, was to be compelled to come to Parliament, unleſs the King particularly wrote for him. And when Taxations were laid on by the Council, I find by the old Records, as particularly in *October* 1562. that Noblemen and Burgeſſes are called, but no Barons: The Barons and Noblemen having been then repreſented promiſcuouſly, and that long after the Act of Parliament allowing them to ſend Commiſſioners. And this is the Reaſon, why Our old Barons, who are not Lords, and hold onely their Lands in free Barony, have *Supporters* in their Atchievement; and that with ſome reluctancy they yeeld the Precedency to Knights-Baronets, they being Originally

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heritable Counſellours to the King as Members of Parliament, and not Debarred. The ſeveral Degrees of Nobility before Treated of, did alwayes bear their reſpective Coronets, as in *England*, excepting the Lords, who had no Coronet till the Year 1665. There being a Warrand under His *Majeſties* Hand, in *June* 1665. Allowing to the Barons or Lords of Parliament in *Scotland*, a certain Crimſon Velvet Cape, with a Golden Circle, decored with ſix Pearles on the Top, equally diſtant one from another, which is the ſame with the Barons Coronet in *England:* But the figure of this Coronet on the margine of the principal Signator, is done far contrare to the words in the Body; The ſame having points like to that of the Earles, which has certainly been a miſtake and ignorance in the Painter, and ought to be adverted to be the Lyon, and Heraulds: This Warrand is Regiſtrat in the Books of Council, and in the Lyon Books.

I have here ſet down for the Readers further Satisfaction, a Liſt of all the Nobility at preſent in this Nation, their Sir-names and Principal Titles, And Titles of their Eldeſt Sons; With ſuch Officers as have Precedency be Vertue of their Offices.

The Duke of *Albany*, onely Brother to His moſt Sacred *Majeſty*.

Lord *Chancellour*,
Lord *Theaſaurer*,
Lord *Preſident* of the Privy Council,
Lord *Privy-ſeal*,
Lord *Secretary*,
} Above all of his Degree.

⁂ *Nota.* Stuart *Duke of* Lennox, *was the premier Duke, but this Family is lately extinct.*

DUKES.

Hamilton Duke of *Hamilton*,	*Their Eldeſt Sons.*	Earl of *Arran*,
Scot Duke of *Buccleuch*,		Earl of *Dalkeith*,
Maitland Duke of *Lauderdale*,		Earl of *Lauderdail*,
Lenos Duke of *Lennox*.		Earl of *Darnly*.

MARQUESSES.

Gordon Marqueſs of *Huntly*,	*Their eldeſt Sons.*	Lord *Gordon*,
Dowglas Marqueſs of *Dowglas*,		Lord *Angus*,
Graham Marqueſs of *Montroſe*,		Lord *Graham*,
Murray Marqueſs of *Athol*.		Lord *Murray*.

EARLES.

Campbel Earl of *Argyl*,	*Their Eldeſt Sons.*	Lord *Lorn*,
Lindſay Earl of *Crawfurd*,		Lord *Lindſay*,
Hay Earl of *Errol*,		Lord *Hay*,
Keith Earl of *Mariſchal*,		Lord *Keith*,
Gordon Earl of *Sutherland*,		Lord *Strathnaver*,
Areskin Earl of *Marr*,		Lord *Areskin*,
Graham Earl of *Airth*, and *Monteith*,		Lord *Kilpont* and *Kilbryd*,
Leſly Earl of *Rothes*,		Lord *Leſly*,
Dowglas Earl of *Morton*,		Lord *Aberdour*,
Areskin Earl of *Buchan*,		Lord *Auchterhouſe*,
Cuningham Earl of *Glencairn*,		Lord *Kilmaurs*,
Montgomery Earl of *Eglington*,		Lord *Montgomery*,
Kennedy Earl of *Caſſils*,		Lord *Kennedy*,
Stuart Earl of *Murray*,		Lord *Down*,
Maxwel Earl of *Nithiſdale*,		Lord *Maxwell*,
Seton Earl of *Winton*,		Lord *Seton*,
Livingſton Earl of *Linlithgow*,		Lord *Livingſton*,
Home Earl of *Home*,		Lord *Coldingham*,
Drummond Earl of *Pearth*,		Lord *Drummond*,
Seton Earl of *Dumferling*,		Lord *Fyvie*,
Fleeming Earl of *Wigton*,		Lord *Fleeming*,
Lyon Earl of *Strathmore*, and *Kinghorn*,		Lord *Glames*,
Hamilton Earl of *Abercorn*,		Lord *Paſlie*,
Ker Earl of *Roxburgh*,		Lord *Ker*,
Areskin Earl of *Kelly*,		Lord *Pettinweem*,
Hamilton Earl of *Haddington*,		Lord *Binning*,

Lord

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EARLES.

Stuart Earl of *Galloway*,
Mackenzie Earl of *Seaforth*,
Ker Earl of *Roxburgh*,
Hay Earl of *Kinnoul*,
Campbel Earl of *Lowdown*,
Crichton Earl of *Dumfries*,
Dowglas Earl of *Queensberry*,
Alexander Earl of *Striveling*,
Bruce Earl of *Elgin*,
Carnagie Earl of *Southesk*,
Stuart Earl of *Traquair*,
Ker Earl of *Ancram*,
Weems Earl of *Weems*,
Ramsay Earl of *Dalhousſie*,
Ogilvy Earl of *Airly*,
Ogilvy Earl of *Findlator*,
Dalziel Earl of *Cranwath*,
Livingston Earl of *Callender*,
Lesly Earl of *Leven*,
Ruthven Earl of *Forth*,
Johnston Earl of *Anandale*,
Maule Earl of *Panmure*,
Murray Earl of *Dysert*,
Hay Earl of *Tweeddale*,
Carnagie Earl of *Northesk*,
Bruce Earl of *Kincardin*,
Lindsay Earl of *Balcarras*,
Dowglas Earl of *Forfar*,
Midleton Earl of *Midleton*,
Scot Earl of *Tarras*,
Gordon Earl of *Aboyn*,
Boyd Earl of *Kilmarnoch*,
Cochran Earl of *Dundonald*,
Dowglas Earl of *Dumbritan*,
Keith Earl of *Kintore*,
Sinclar Earl of *Caithnes*.

Their Eldeſt Sons.

Lord *Garlies*,
Lord *Mackenzie*,
Lord *Newbottle*,
Lord *Duplin*,
Lord *Mauchlan*,
Lord *Crichton*,
Lord *Drumlanerick*,
Lord *Alexander*,
Lord *Kinloſſe*,
Lord *Carnagie*,
Lord *Linton*,
Lord *Nisbets*,
Lord *Elcho*,
Lord *Ramsay*,
Lord *Ogilvy*,
Lord *Deskfoord*,
Lord *Dalziel*,
Lord *Almond*,
Lord *Balgonie*,
Lord *Ettrick*,
Lord *Johnston*,
Lord *Maule*,
Lord *Huntingtour*,
Lord *Yeſter*,
Lord *Roſebill*,
Lord *Bruce*,
Lord *Balneil*,
Lord *Wendal*,
Lord *Clearmont*,
Lord *Alemoor*,
Lord *Glenlivet*,
Lord *Boyd*,
Lord *Cochran*,
Lord *Dowglas* of *Attrick*,
Lord *Inverury*,
Lord *Berrendale*,

VISCOUNTS.

Cary Viſcount of *Faulkland*,
Conſtable Viſcount of *Dumbar*,
Murray Viſcount of *Stormont*,
Gordon Viſcount of *Kenmore*,
Arbuthnet Viſcount of *Arbuthnet*,
Crichton Viſcount of *Frendraught*,
Seton Viſcount of *Kingſton*,
Macgil Viſcount of *Oxenford*,
Livingſton Viſcount of *Kilſyth*,
Osburn Viſcount of *Dumblane*.

LORDS.

Forbes Lord *Forbes*,
Fraſer Lord *Salton*,
Gray Lord *Gray*,
Cathcart Lord *Cathcart*,
Sinclar Lord *Sinclar*,
Dowglas Lord *Mordington*,
Semple Lord *Semple*,
Elphingſton Lord *Elphingſton*,
Oliphant Lord *Oliphant*,
Fraſer Lord *Lovat*,
Borthwick Lord *Borthwick*,
Roſs Lord *Roſs*,
Sandilands Lord *Torphichen*,
Leſly Lord *Lindors*,
Elphingſton Lord *Balmerinoch*,
Stuart Lord *Blantyre*,
Areskin Lord *Cardroſs*,
Balfour Lord *Burleigh*,
Drummond Lord *Madderty*,
Cranſton Lord *Cranſton*,
Melvil Lord *Melvil*,
Napier Lord *Napier*,
Fairfax Lord *Cameron*,
Richardſon Lord *Crawmond*,
Macky Lord *Rae*,
Forreſter Lord *Forreſter*,
Forbes Lord *Pitſligo*,
Mackleland Lord *Kircudbright*,
Fraſer Lord *Fraſer*,
Hamilton Lord *Bargeny*,
Ogilvy Lord *Bamff*,
Murray Lord *Elibank*,
Galloway Lord *Dunkel*,
Falconer Lord *Halkerton*,
Hamilton Lord *Belhaven*,
Sandilands Lord *Abercromby*,

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LORDS.

Carmichal Lord *Carmichael,*
Sutherland Lord *Duffos,*
Rollo Lord *Rollo,*
Ruthven Lord *Ruthven,*
Colvil Lord *Colvil,*
Mackdonald Lord *Mackdonald,*
Bellenden Lord *Bellenden,*
Leſly Lord *Newwark,*
Rutherford Lord *Rutherford,*
Ker Lord *Jedburgh,*
Weems Lord *Bruntiſland.*

¶ It is to be obſerved, that the eldeſt Sons of Viſcounts and Lords are deſigned Maſters by their Fathers Titles.

Lord *Theſaurer-deput,*
Lord *Regiſter,*
Lord *Advocat,*
Lord *Juſtice-Clerk.*

This is the Precedency ſtated by the preſent Rolls of Parliament, albeit it is not acquieſced in by all the Nobility: For the Earl of *Sutherland* contends with all the Earles who are ranked before him, and generally ſuch as are diſſatisfied with theſe Rolls, do proteſt whilſt the Rolls are called, againſt ſuch as they conceive are unjuſtly ranked before them. Sometimes alſo the Son has a different Precedency, from what was poſſeſſed by his Father; As the Earl of *Lothian*, who now as ſucceeding to his great Grand-father by the Mother, comes to have his Precedency next to the Earl of *Wigton*, though his Father taking place by a new Patent was ranked as in the above written Rolls. The Juſtice General pretends to the ſame Precedency with the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Kings Bench in *England*, by a Report made by the Lord Theſaurer in the Kings Name, the 17. *June* 1637. but neither is the Letter to which this Report relates extant, nor has he been in poſſeſſion ſince. And it is fit to obſerve, that notwithſtanding of what is ſaid before, *page* 42. (by a Servants miſtake) that the Lord Privy-ſeal takes place with us as in *England*.

The Order of Baronet in *Sotland* was erected for advancing the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*, and for ſettling a Colony there, to which the Aid of theſe Knights was deſigned. The Order was onely intended be King *James* the VI. before his Death, for in his firſt Charter of *Nova Scotia*, in favours of Sir *William Alexander*, 10. *Septem.* 1621. And in another Charter granted to Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Lochinvar* of a part of *Nova Scotia*, Deſigned the Barony of *Galloway*, 8 *Novem.* 1621. there is no mention made of this Order: So that the ſame was onely erected by King *Charles* the I. *anno* 1625. In the ſeveral Patents granted to Baronets, His *Majeſty* did diſpone to each of theſe Knights a certain portion of Land in *Nova Scotia*, erecting the ſame in a free Barony with great and ample Priviledges unneceſſary to be inſert here. And moreover, for their encouragement, did Erect, Creat, Make, Conſtitute, and Ordain that Heritable State, Degree, Dignity, Name, Order, Title, and Stile of *Baronet*, to be enjoyed be every of theſe Gentlemen who did hazard for the good and increaſe of that Plantation: And ſo preferred them to that Order and Title, Creating them and their Heirs Male heritable Baronets in all time coming, with the Place, Preeminency, Priority, and Precedency in all Commiſſions, Breeves, Letters-patents, Namings, and Writes, and in all Seſſions, Conventions, Congregations and places, at all times and occaſions whatſomever before all Knights, called *Æquites aurati*, all leſſer Barons commonly called *Lairds*, and before all other Gentlemen: Excepting Sir *William Alexander* His Majeſties Lieutenant of *Nova Scotia*, who (with his Heir, their Wives and Children conform) is not onely excepted in each of theſe Letters-patents granted to the Knights, his Conſorts; But likewiſe the Charter granted to himſelf be King *Charles* I. 1625. did bear expreſly this exception and proviſion: As alſo, excepting Knights-Bannerets who ſhould be Created under the Royal Standard in His Majeſties Army, and in open War, the King himſelf being preſent, and that during the Bannerets life-time onely: And with Precedency before all of the ſame Order whoſe Patents are of a poſteriour Date. His *Majeſty* did moreover Declare, and Ordain, That the Wives of theſe Knights, and of their Heirs Male, ſhould have the Precedency aſwell after as before the deaths of their Husbands, if they ſhould happen to ſurvive, before the Wives of all thoſe of whom the Knights, Baronets, and their Heirs Male had the Precedency, and even before the Wives of Knights-Bannerets before excepted; (the Degree of Baronet being heritable) And alſo that the Children Male and Female of the Baronets, ſhould take place before the Bairns Male and Female reſpectively, of all perſons of whom the Baronets and their Heirs Male had the Priority: And likewiſe before the Children of the Bannerets; and that the Wives of the Sons of the Baronets, and of their Heirs Male, ſhould preceed the Wives of all perſons whom their Husbands might preceed, and that aſwell their Husbands being dead as living. And further, His *Majeſty* did Declare, and Promiſe, That whenſoever the eldeſt Sons and appearand Heirs Male of the Baronets ſhould attain to the Age of twenty one Years, they ſhould be by His *Majeſty* and his Succeſſours created, *Equites aurati*, or Knights Batchelours, without payment of any Fies or Dues for the ſame, providing they ſhould deſire it. But here it is to be obſerved, that ſome of the eldeſt Sons of Baronets pretend to the title of *Knight* at their Majority, be vertue of this Clauſe, without any previous deſire or dubbing, which certainly is an errour, for if they will not be at the pains to deſire it of His *Majeſty*, or His Commiſſioner, they ſhould not aſſume it. Likeas His *Majeſty* did Declare and Ordain, That the Baronets and their

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their Heirs Male ſhould as an additament of Honour to their Armorial Enſigns, bear either on a *Canton* or *Ineſcutcheon* in their option, the Enſign of *Nova Scotia* being *argent*, a croſs of St. *Andrew azur*, (the Badge of *Scotland* counterchanged) charged with an *Ineſcutcheon* of the Royal Arms of *Scotland*: ſupported on the *dexter* by the Royal Unicorn, and on the *ſiniſter*, by a Savage or Wild-man *proper*: and for the *creſt* a branch of Laurel, and a Thiſtle iſſuing from two Hands conjoyned, the one being armed, the other naked, with this Ditto, *Munit hæc & altera vincit.* And that they and their Heirs Male ſhould in all time coming have place in all His *Majeſties* and His Succeſſours Armies in the middle Battel, near and about the Royal Standard for defence thereof. And that they and their Heirs Male may have two Attenders of the Body for bearing up the Pale, one principal Mourner, and four Aſſiſtants, at their Funerals; And that they ſhould be always Called, Intituled, and Deſigned be the name and title of *Baronet*, and that in all *Scottiſh* Speeches and writings, the addition of *Sir*, and in all other diſcourſes and writings, a word ſignifying the ſame ſhould be preponed to their names and other titles, and that the ſtile and title of *Baronet* ſhould be poſtponed and ſubjoyned thereto in all Letters-patents, and other writes whatſomever, as a neceſſar addition of Dignity, and that each of them ſhould be intituled, *Sir A. B. Baronet*, and his, and his Sons Wives, ſhould enjoy the ſtile, title, and appellation of *Lady*, *Madam*, and *Dame*, reſpectively, according to the uſual phraſe in ſpeaking and writing. And alſo His *Majeſty* did thereby promiſe, That the number of the Baronets aſwell in *Scotland*, as the new Colony of *Nova Scotia* ſhould never exceed the number of 150. (albeit this number is at preſent ſomewhat augmented) and did likewiſe Declare, that He nor His Succeſſours ſhould never Create, nor Erect in time coming any other Dignity, Degree, Stile, Name, Order, Title, or State, nor ſhould give the Priority or Precedency to any Perſon or Perſons, under the Stile, Degree, and Dignity of a Lord of Parliament of *Scotland*, which ſhould be, or ſhould be preſumed to be Higher, Superiour, or Equal to that of Baronet: And that the Baronet ſhould have liberty to take place before any ſuch who ſhould happen to be created of any ſuch Degree or Order; and that their Wives, Sons, Daughters, and Sons Wives ſhould have their places accordingly: And that if any queſtion or doubt ſhould ariſe anent their places and prerogatives, the ſame ſhould be decided and judged according to theſe Laws and Cuſtoms, by which other degrees of Heritable Dignities have their priviledges cognoſced and determined. And finally, that none ſhould be created Baronet, either of *Scotland* or *Nova Scotia*, till he had firſt fulfilled the Conditions deſigned by His *Majeſty* for the good and increaſe of that Plantation, and until he had certified the ſame to the King by His *Majeſties* Lieutenant there.

Theſe Patents were ratified in Parliament, and were always of this form till the ſelling of *Nova Scotia* to the *French*, after which time they were made much ſhorter, and granted in general terms with all the Previledges, Precedencies, *&c.* of the former Baronets. And in the Year 1629. His *Majeſty* did allow theſe Baronets a particular cogniſance, which will be beſt known by the coppy of the following Letter direct be His *Majeſty*, King *Charles* the Firſt, to the Privy Council here.

"RIGHT Truſty, and right well-beloved "Couſin and Counſellour, Right truſty "and well beloved Couſins and Counſellours, "and right truſty and well beloved Counſellours, "We greet yon well; Whereas upon good con- "ſideration, and for the better advancement of "the Plantation of *New-Scotland*, which may "much import the good of Our Service, and "the Honour and Benefit of that Our ancient "Kingdom, Our Royal Father did intend, and "We ſince have erected the Order and Title of "Baronet in Our ſaid ancient Kingdom, which "We have ſince eſtabliſhed and conferred the "ſame on diverſe Gentlemen of good Quality. "And ſeeing Our truſty and well beloved Coun- "ſellour, Sir *William Alexander* Knight, Our "principal Secretary of that Our ancient King- "dom of *Scotland*, and Our Lieutenant of *New- "Scotland*, who theſe many Years bygon hath "been at great Charges for the diſcovery thereof, "hath now in end a Colony there, where his "Son Sir *William* is now reſident; And We "being moſt willing to afford all the poſſible "means of encouragement that conveniently We "can to the Baronets of that Our ancient King- "dom, for the furtherance of ſo good a work: "And to the effect they may be honoured and "have place in all reſpects according to their "Patents from Us, We have been pleaſed to Au- "thorize and Allow, as by theſe preſents, for "Us and Our Succeſſours, We Authorize and "Allow the ſaid Lieutenant and Baronets, and "every one of them, and their Heirs Male to "wear and carry about their Necks in all time "coming, an *Orange tannie ſilk ribbon*, whereon "ſhall hang pendant in a *Scutcheon argent*, a "*ſaltir azur*, thereon an Inſcutcheon of the Arms "of *Scotland*, with an Imperial Crown above "the Scutcheon, and incircled with this Motto, "*Fax Mentis Honeſtæ Gloria*; Which cogni- "ſance Our ſaid preſent Lieutenant ſhall deliver "now to them from Us, that they may be the "better known and diſtinguiſhed from other per- "ſons; And that none pretend ignorance of the "Reſpect due unto them, Our Pleaſure there- "fore is, that by open Proclamation at the Mer- "cat-croſs of *Edinburgh*, and of all other head "Burghs of Our Kingdom, and ſuch other places "as you ſhall think neceſſar, you cauſe intimate "Our Royal pleaſure and intention herein to all "Our Subjects. And if any perſon out of neg- "lect or contempt ſhall preſume to take place or "prece-

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" precedency of the ſaid Baronets, their Wives, " or Children, which is due unto them by their " Patents, or to wear their Cogniſance, We will " that upon notice thereof given to you, you " cauſe puniſh ſuch Offenders by Fining, or Im- " priſoning them as you ſhall think fitting, that " others may be terrified from attempting the " like. And We Ordain, that from time to " time, as occaſion of granting or renewing their " Patents, or their Heirs ſucceeding to the dig- " nity ſhall offer, that the ſaid power to them to " carry the ſaid Ribbon and Cogniſance, ſhall " be therein particularly granted and inſerted. " And We likewiſe Ordain, thir preſents to be " inſert and Regiſtrate in the Books of Our " Council and Exchequer, and that you cauſe " Regiſtrate the ſame in the Books of the *Lyon* " *King at Arms*, and Heraulds, there to remain " *ad futuram rei memoriam*; And that all parties " having intreſs, may have authentick copies and " extracts thereof. And for your ſo doing, theſe " Our Letters ſhall be unto you, and every one " of you from time to time your ſufficient War- " rand, and Diſcharge in that behalf. Given at " Our Court at *Whitehall*, the 17. of *November*, " 1629. Years.

The order of Baronet in *England* was erected by King *James* the VI, for advancing the Plantation of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, and theſe Knights have Priviledges and Precedency, much like to thoſe above ſet down; and there being a Controverſy for Precedency betwixt them and the younger Sons of Viſcounts, and Barons, managed in preſence of King *James*, it was determined in favours of the younger Sons of Viſcounts and Barons; But at the ſame time it was declared, That ſuch Bannerets as ſhould be made by His *Majeſty* or Prince of *Wales* under the Kings Standard, diſplayed in an Army Royal, As alſo, the Knights of the Garter, Privy Counſellours, Maſter of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Chancellour and Under-Theſaurer of the Exchequer, Chancellour of the Dutchy, Chief Juſtice of the Kings Bench, Maſter of the Rolls, Chief Juſtice of the Common-pleas, Chief Barons of Exchequer, and other Judges, and Barons of the degree of the Coif, ſhould have place and precedency both before the younger Sons of Viſcounts, and Barons, and before all Baronets: by which ſome alterations may appear from the Ranking appointed by *Henry* the IV.

Beſide what has been formerly obſerved in the deſcription of Knights, Baronets. I find that of old a Banneret (or a Ban-rent) has been with us a Title higher than a Baron, for by *Act* 101. *Parl.* 7. *Ja.* 1. Barons may chooſe their own Commiſſioners, but Biſhops, Dukes, Earles, Lords, and Ban-rents are to be ſummonded to Parliament by the Kings ſpecial precept; And it is probable that theſe Ban-rents were Knights of extraordidinary reputation, who were allowed to raiſe a Company of Men under their own Banner, but now it is commonly taken for ſuch as are Knighted by the King or Prince under the Royal Standard in time of War. But I conceive that thoſe could not now ſit in Parliament upon the Kings precept, the former Act of Parliament being *in deſuetude*: They have the Precedency from Baronets, though their Wives have not, this being but a temporary Dignity, and the other an heritable.

Barons in *England* are Lords with us, but a Baron with us is properly he who has power of pit and gallows; And yet of old I conceive that Lords and Barons were the ſame, for the Statutes of King *Robert* I. bear to be made in his Parliament holden at *Scoon*, with Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earles, Barons, and others his Noblemen of his Realm: And in our old Original Acts of Parliament, I find that the Lords and Barons are put in one column undiſtinguiſhed and under the common name Barons; And in the firſt Parliament of King *James* the IV. I find the Maſter of *Glames*, i. e. the Lord *Glames*, eldeſt Son ſitting *inter Barones*. Now the Lords are called the Great Barons, and the reſt are called Small Barons, in the 101. *Act.* 7. *Parl. Ja.* 1. and ever ſince; But yet I find by the 166. *Act.* 13. *Parl. Ja.* 6. every Earl or Lord payes 2000. pounds, for Lawborrows, and every great Baron 1000. pounds; but by great Baron there is meant a Baron of a conſiderable Eſtate, becauſe that Act was to proportion the Surety to be found to the Eſtate of him who finds the Surety.

The old Barons (or Lairds) amongſt us eſpecially where they are Chiefs of Clans, or the Repreſentatives of old Families that were Earldoms, as *Pitcurr* is of the Earl of *Dirleton*, and as Chief of the name of *Halyburton*, have never ceded the Precedency to Knights-Baronets, much leſs to ordinar Knights. Though the other pretend that a Baron is no name of Dignity, and that Knights-Baronets have a ſpecial Priviledge, that there ſhall be no degree betwixt them and Lords, except the Bannerets; And though *militia non eſt per ſe dignitas*, *Chaſſan. fol.* 344. yet generally it is believed, that next to Knights-Baronets ſucceed Knights-Batchelours, and next to them our Lairds, or Landed-Gentlemen, though a Laird in effect is but the corrupt word of a Lord.

Amongſt ſuch as profeſs Sciences, the Ranking goes thus uncontravertedly, 1° Such as profeſs *Theology*. 2° Such as profeſs the *Canon-Law*. 3° The *Civil-Law*. 4° *Philoſophy*. 5° *Medicin*. 6° *Rhetorick*. 7° *Poeſcy*. 8° *Hiſtory*. 9° *Grammer*. 10° *Logick*. 11° *Arithmetick*. 12° *Geometry*. 13° *Muſick*. 14° *Aſtronomy*; *Chaſſan. de gloria mundi pars decima*. And amongſt theſe, ſuch as are Doctors preceed theſe that are not, and amongſt Doctors, the priority goes by Age.

In Towns, Theſe who inhabit Cities are preferred to ſuch as inhabit Burghs, and generally thoſe in the Metropolitan, or capital City are preferred to all the reſt: And thoſe who have born Magiſtracy, are even when their Magiſtracy

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is over, preferred to all others. And ſo far is this Precedency obſerved, that 1° A younger Alderman or Bailie takes not Precedency from his Senior, becauſe he is Knighted, or as being the elder Knight, as was found in the caſe of the Alderman *Craven*, who though all the reſt of the Aldermen were Knighted at the Coronation of King *James*, kept the precedency formerly due to him as Senior Alderman. But though this hold not onely amongſt Aldermen, but that even all Knights of the Countrey, being Burgeſſes of a Town, do cede to theſe who have been their Magiſtrates in it, as to publick Meetings relating to the Town; Yet it is doubted whether ſuch a Knight will be oblieged to give place to an Alderman, or Baily in a neutral place. But it is determined in the Heraulds Office of *England*, that all ſuch as have been Mayors of *London*, that is to ſay, Provoſts with us, do take the place of all Knights-batchelours every where, becauſe they have been the Kings Lieutenants.

It is there likewiſe remarked, That Sir *John Crook* Serjeant at Law, was Knighted before any other Serjeant his Ancient, and ſtanding upon Precedency by reaſon of his Knighthood, It was adjudged againſt him by the Judges, *viz.* that he ſhould take place according to his Serjeancy, and not after his Knighthood, yet his wife took her place of a Lady before other Serjeants wives.

The Members of Courts do take place amongſt themſelves according to the Precedency of the Courts, where they ſerve; as the Clerks of the Privy Council take place of the Clerks of the Seſſion.

In Families likewiſe, the Chief of the Family takes place of any Gentleman of the Family: And though generally it be believed, that Gentlemen have no precedency one from another, yet Reaſon and Diſcretion do allow that a Gentleman of three Generations, ſhould cede to a Gentleman of ten, if there be not a very great diſparity betwixt their Fortunes, and that for the ſame Reaſon almoſt, that a Gentleman of three Generations claims Precedency from any ordinary Landed-man, who has newly acquired his Lands.

CHAP. IX.

The Precedency due to Women.

WOMEN before their Marriage have Precedency by their Father, but there is this difference betwixt them and the Male-children, that the ſame Precedency is due to all the Daughters that is due to the eldeſt, though it is not ſo amongſt Sons; and the reaſon of the difference ſeems to be, that Daughters would all ſucceed equally, whereas the eldeſt Son excludes all the reſt; But if this be the adequat and true reaſon, then where the Eſtate and Honours are provided to the eldeſt Daughter onely, excluding the reſt, they ought not to have the ſame Precedency that the eldeſt Siſter has. And therefore I aſcribe this difference rather to the cuſtome of Nations meerly founded upon the reſpect due to that Sex.

During the Marriage, the Wife regularly participats of the condition of her Husband by the Civil Law, and Law of Nations, *L.* 3. *C. de Dignitat. Mulieres Honore maritorum erigimus, genere nobilitamus*, and ſince ſhe was to be ſharer in his Misfortunes, the Law thought it juſt that ſhe ſhould be ſharer in his Advantages; And the Wife by the Canon Law is called *Socia divinæ & humanæ domus*, and *L. Fœminæ, ff. de Senat.* it is ſaid, that *Fœminis dignitatem clariſſimam mariti tribuunt*: But yet this rule has ſome exceptions, for though in *France* the Wives of thoſe who have their Dignities by Offices, enjoy the ſame Precedency with their Husband, together with a communication of his Title, and thus they ſay there, *Madam la Chanceliere*, *Madam la Præſidente*: Yet it is not ſo with us, who think, that Offices are beſtowed on Husbands upon a perſonal account, which is not communicable to their Wives; and yet in ſome Temporary Dignities, ſuch as that of a Knight-batchelour, the Wife participates of the Husbands title and precedency: Though I find by the Heraulds Records, that this proceeded originally, rather from Courteſie than from Law, and that of old a Knights Wife enjoyed onely his Honours during the Spouſals, nor were they to be called in Law *Dame Alice*, or *Dame Catherine*, *&c.* after the Marriage was diſſolved.

By our Law likewiſe, If a Woman have Precedency by her Birth, or Deſcent, ſhe retains ſtill the ſame, notwithſtanding ſhe marry a perſon of inferiour Dignity, contrare to the Rules of the Civil Law; And thus if the Heireſs of a Dutchie, or Earldom, marry a Gentleman, ſhe has ſtill the Precedency due to a Duke, or Earl, albeit by the Civil Law, *L.* 8. *de Senat.* it be expreſt that *Parentes donec Plebeiis nuptiis fuerint copulatæ, &c.* the reaſon whereof is as *Faber* obſerves upon that Law, becauſe it were moſt abſurd that the Wife ſhould have more dignity then her Husband; and thus *Livius* obſerves, that *Virginia* Daughter to a *Patrician*, or noble *Roman*, was debarred from the Honours due to her

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her Birth, becauſe ſhe had married a *Plebeian*; And it ſeems indeed that he being her Head, it is unnatural that any part ſhould be more honourable then the Head: Nor can there be any thing more contrare to that Superiority, given both by the Law of *GOD* and Man to Huſbands, nor any means fitter to make a Wife deſpiſe her Huſband than this is. But I think this Precedency has ariſen from the Feudal Law, for the Wife having once a noble Fee, ſhe cannot forfeit the ſame by her Marriage, and therefore ſhe muſt retain the Dignity that is annexed to it, which is incommunicable to her Huſband, becauſe he is not in Fie. But it is obſervable, that if the Daughter of a Nobleman marry another Nobleman, ſhe will loſe the Precedency due to her by her Birth, though ſhe would not have loſed it if ſhe had married a Gentleman, and the reaſon of this ſeems to be, becauſe by marrying a Nobleman ſhe receives another Feudal Dignity, which ſuppreſſes the firſt.

I find it obſerved in Judge *Cook*, *lib.* 12. *fol.* 112. that if a Baron dies, having divers Daughters, the King may conferr upon either of them the Title; And thus the Lord *Cromwel* having died without Heirs Male, *Burchier* who married the youngeſt Daughter was made Lord *Cromwel*, of which we have no example in *Scotland*; for by our Law, if the Title deſcend to Females by the Patent, the eldeſt onely can ſucceed to the Title, but if it deſcend not by the Patent to Heirs Female, then the King may admit neither to the Title, or either as he pleaſes.

After the Huſbands deceaſe, the Wife did by the Civil Law enjoy her Huſbands precedency during her Widowity, but if ſhe marry to a Perſon of inferiour quality, ſhe loſes that Precedency, *L.* 8. *de Senat.* which holds with Us and in *England*; And yet ſometimes the King allows her the ſame Precedency, by a Letter, as he does alſo to the Daughters of Dukes, and others who have loſt their Precedency by Marriage, which Letters, or Warrands, are direct to the Heraulds Office, and Regiſtred there. And the Queen never loſes her former Dignity though ſhe marry the meaneſt Perſon after the Kings death. And generally, all the Priviledges due to the King, are communicated to the Queen, *per L.* 31. *ff. de Leg. Augiſta, autem Legibus ſoluta non eſt, Principes tamen eadem illi privilegia tribunut quæ ipſi habent.* Notwithſtanding whereof, Lawyers think that her Baſtards are not Noble as the Baſtards of Kings, nor does the Womb ever nobilitate. The Countrey of *Campaigne* in *France* onely excepted, where it is ſufficient that either the Father or Mother be Noble, which was allowed to the Ladies of that Countrey, upon the killing of all the Nobility at a great Fight, *Papon. de Nobleſ. num.* 3. By the Civil Law alſo, a Widow living leudly, loſes her former Dignity, *Arg.* § *Fin. in authent. de reſtit.* but this holds not with us, *vide Bon. de Curt. de Nobilitate, cap.* 12. *num.* 194.

It has been doubted whether a mean Woman marrying a Nobleman, retains the priviledge due to her by her Husband, who has been degraded by Forfeiture, or otherwayes, and *Corbin* cites a Deciſion, 37. *Auguſt*, 1698. whereby it was reſolved, that ſhe retains ſtill her former Priviledge, ſince Crimes are perſonal, which is alſo our Cuſtom.

It has been likeways doubted abroad, whether a Noblewoman marrying a *Plebeian*, and thereby loſing the Precedency due to her Birth, if ſhe marry a Gentleman in the ſecond Marriage, ſhe will thereby recurr to her firſt Dignity, the Perſon be whom ſhe loſt the firſt Dignity being dead; And was found ſhe will not, for in Law that which is once extinct does not revive; and therefore Women in ſuch caſes take Letters of Reſtitution, as they call them, or procure a Warrand from the King, for that effect as the cuſtom is with us, *ut interveniet Principis reſtitutio quæ plebecitatis maculam abſtergat, Traitte de la nobleſſe, pag.* 324. But there would be no place for this Queſtion here, ſince with us a Noblewoman would not loſe her Precedency by marrying a *Plebeian*, but the doubt behoov'd to be thus ſtated with us, *viz.* Whether a Noblewoman marrying a Nobleman of an inferiour degree, would recover her firſt Dignity, ſhe marrying thereafter a Gentleman: Or, whether a Knight-Baronets Lady marrying a *Plebeian*, could thereafter recover her Dignity if ſhe marry a Gentleman. For I conceive a Knight-Baronets Lady, does not like a Noblewoman, retain her Precedency when ſhe marries a Perſon of inferiour Quality, and I think neither of them would recover their former Dignity without a ſpecial Warrand.

I find that the Commiſſioners appointed to regulate Queen *Anns* Funerals, did upon the 20. of *May*, 1619. declare, That the Ladies of the Privy Chamber ſhould in time of mourning, take their places as if the Queen were living, till the Funerals were ended, and that the Queens Chamberers ſhould for the preſent Funeral go before Counteſſes Women, without prejudice to Counteſſes Women, at any time thereafter.

It is fit to obſerve, That the Wives and Daughters of all Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles, *&c.* do take the ſame place that the Husbands and Sons do, conform to the Precedency formerly expreſt, *pag.* 35. And I find in the Heraulds Office of *England*, an Eſtabliſhment ſettled thus amongſt Women, by *Jaſper* Duke of *Bedford*, and other Noblemen, by warrand from *Henry* the IV.

The Wives of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
The Wives of other Dukes.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
The Daughters of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
The Wives of Marqueſſes.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Dukes.
The Daughters of Dukes.
Counteſſes.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Marqueſſes.
The Daughters of Marqueſſes.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Dukes.

The

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The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Earles.
The Daughters of Earles.
The Wives of Viſcounts.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Marqueſſes.
The Wives of Barons, (that is to ſay our Lords.)
The Wives of the eldeſt Suns of Viſcounts.
The Daughters of Viſcounts.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Earles.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Barons or Lords.
The Daughters of Barons.
The Wives of Knight-bannerets.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Lords.
The Wives of Knight-batchelours.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Knights-bannerets.
The Daughters of Bannerets.
The Wives of the eldeſt Sons of Knight-batchelours.
The Daughters of Knight-batchelours.
The Queens Maids of Honour.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Banerets.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Knight-batchelours.
The Wives of Eſquiers.
The Wives of Gentlemen.
The Daughters of Eſquiers.
The Daughters of Gentlemen.
The Wives of Citizens.
The Wives of Burgeſſes.

From all which it is to be obſerved, That the Wife of the eldeſt Son of any degree, takes place before Daughters of the ſame degree, and both of them take place of the younger Sons Wife of the preceeding degree; Thus the Lady of the eldeſt Son of a Marqueſs preceeds the Daughter of a Marqueſs, and both preceed the Ladies of Dukes younger Sons: *Item*, the Wife of the next degree as a Counteſs, preceeds the Lady of the eldeſt Son of the preceeding degree as of a Marqueſs, and the Daughter of a Marqueſs.

3°. This holds not only in comparing degrees amongſt themſelves, but alſo in comparing Families of the ſame degree amongſt themſelves, as for inſtance, though the Marqueſs of *Dowglaſs* Lady would give place to the Marqueſs of *Huntlys* Lady, yet the Wife of the Marqueſs of *Dowglas* eldeſt Son would take place from the Marqueſs of *Huntlys* Daughter.

4°. Though of old with us in *Scotland*, the Wives of Lords did contend, that they had the Precedency from the Daughters of Earles: Yet ſince that Letter written by King *Charles* the I. at his Coronation, we follow the Cuſtome of *England*, in preferring the Earles Daughter, who takes place immediately after her eldeſt Brothers Wife.

5°. Though the Daughter of a Marqueſs gives place to the Wives of the eldeſt Sons of all Marqueſſes, yet if that Daughter be an Heireſs, and the Daughter of an elder Marqueſs, then ſhe takes place from the Wives of the eldeſt Sons of all younger Marqueſſes, as *Segar.* obſerves, *pag.* 240. It is likewiſe obſervable, that ſince this Ranking under *Henry* the IV. there are ſeveral new additions: For after the Wives of Lords eldeſt Sons and Lords Daughters are Ranked, the Wives of Privy Counſellours and Judges, Wives of the younger Sons of Viſcounts, and of Lords or Barons, the Wives of Baronets, the Wives of Bannerets, the Wives of the Knights of the Bath, and the Wives of Knights-batchelours, *&c.* as in the former Liſt.

Some conſiderable Queſtions concerning Precedency, Reſolved.

QUESTION I.

Whether in Competitions betwixt Kingdoms, States, and Towns, is their preſent Condition to be Conſidered, or what they were formerly?

To which it is anſwered, with this Diſtinction, *viz.* Either the Kingdom, or other Places betwixt which Competitions are Stated, remain the ſame that they were in their Subſtantials, and then the former Precedency is ſtill continued; as for inſtance, Though *Rome* while it was a Common-wealth did ſometimes admit of a *Dictator*, who had indeed the power of a King, yet they remained ſtill the ſame Common-wealth; and therefore being the ſame in Subſtantials, they ought to have the ſame degree of Precedency continued: Or when two or three Kingdoms are without any Alteration United in one, as the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England* were United into the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, under Kings in the ſame Race, who ſucceeded to both, as is fully Demonſtrated by *Alb. Gentil. pag.* 82. and this is likewiſe clear from *L. proponebatur ff. de Judiciis & l.* 24. *ff. de Legat.* 1. But where there is a ſubſtantial Alteration called by *Ariſtotle* μεταβολη *vel* παρεκβασις there the former Condition is not conſidered, but the καθεστωσα πολιτια, or preſent condition of the Places in Competition is that which ought to be conſidered: And thus when a Kingdom comes to be Conquer'd by a Stranger, and by a Strange and Forreign Nation, there the State of the Kingdom is abſolutely Innovated, eſpecially if the Laws of the State be altered: And therefore the *French* Lawyers are of Opinion, that the Precedency of *England* ought onely to be Computed from *William* the Conquerour, becauſe, at that time a Stranger and a ſtrange Nation did conquer the ſaid Kingdom, and the Fundamental

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damental Laws of it were much Innovat; and if this be not an Alteration none can be: For the Antiquity of Land cannot give Precedency, for all Land was created together, and there are few Nations so Conqueſt, as that the former People do not remain, so that there can be no Precedency upon that Account, though some who are extravagant in their Zeal for their Countrey doe Argue its Precedency from the firſt Ages of the World; as *Vaſquius* does that of the *Spaniſh* Empire, in deryving it from *Tubal Cain*, *præfatio in Contraverſ. Illuſt.*

QUESTION II.

Whether a Kingdom becoming a Common-wealth, or a Common-wealth a Kingdom, does their former Precedency remain?

This Queſtion has two Branches wherein the Difficulties differ,

The firſt is, Whether that Town or Place which was a Republick, having become a Monarchy or Principality, ought it to retain the same Precedency due to the former Common-wealth? And that it ought to retain the same Precedency may be Argued, Becauſe, when one thing is ſurrogat in the place of another, that which is ſurrogat ought to have the same priviledge with that in whoſe place it is ſurrogat, *ſurrogatum ſubit naturam ſurrogati*; But ſo it is, that the ſubſequent Principality is ſurrogat in place of the former Common-wealth, and therefore ought to have the same Precedency: This Reaſon is likewiſe ſeconded by a Deciſion of *Charles* the V. who in the Debate betwixt the Duke of *Florence*, and the Duke of *Ferrara*, did prefer the Duke of *Florence*, becauſe the Republick of *Florence* was formerly preferred to *Ferrara*.

From this Deciſion ſome would diſtinguiſh betwixt the Caſe, where a Citizen of the former Common-wealth is preferred by common conſent of his fellow Citizens, in which caſe they who Governed formerly ſtill Govern, becauſe they chooſe the new Duke, Prince or King: And the Caſe wherein a Stranger comes in and Conquers, in which caſe the former Government is abſolutely Altered, and none of thoſe who Governed formerly continue to Govern: Nor does the Argument of Surrogation hold in this caſe, becauſe that Argument onely holds where one thing is ſurrogat to an other by common conſent, and where the Reaſon of the Priviledge pleaded in one caſe remains in the other, neither of which can be alleadged where there is a Conqueſt; becauſe there, neither is there a Conſent, nor does the Government, nor State remain the ſame, And conſequently, ought not to have the ſame Precedency, ſeeing the ſameneſs of Precedency depends upon the ſameneſs of the State, which ought to have the Precedency.

The ſame is likewiſe to be concluded, where One of the ſame City or Republick Uſurpes the Government; For in that caſe the former Arguments hold: And though *Ariſtotle libro quinto Politicorum* ſayes, *eundem Statum Reipublicæ manere, ubi rem ſuam & ſummam Reſpublica, ante libera civi alicui ſuo regendam deinceps committit*, παρα μικρον οτε μεν γαρ εξαπαντησαντες το πρωτον εκοταν μεταβαλλωσι την πολιτειαν. Yet this requires two Conditions, The one is, that one of the Citizens Govern; and the other is, That the Government be tranſmitted to him by the common conſent of thoſe his fellow Citizens who Governed formerly; An eminent Example thereof We find in that famous *Lex Regia*, mentioned *L. 1. ff. de Conſt. Princ.* whereby the *Romans* tranſmitted all the power they had to the Emperour, *quæ de Imperio lata eſt qua populus eſt qua populus ei & in eum omne ſuum Imperium & poteſtatem contulit*, and upon this account it is, that the *Roman* Emperours pretend the ſame Precedency that was due to the Common-wealth of *Rome*, ſince the Common-wealth did ſurrender and tranſmit to them their power.

The next Branch of the Queſtion is, Whether a Kingdom being turned into a Common-wealth, ought to have the ſame Precedency that was due to the former Kingdom? And it would appear that it ought not, ſince in becoming a Common-wealth, it is Degraded from its former Dignity, Common-wealths being by the conſent of all Nations poſtponed to all Kings, or Crowned-Heads; Nor does the Argument of Surrogation hold in the matter of Precedency, where there is not onely a ſubſtantial Alteration, but a Degradation: The former Argument of Surrogation does not likewiſe take place, where there has an intermediate Impediment interveened: As for Inſtance, Though *Spain* had been formerly a Kingdom, and though *England* was really a Kingdom of old, yet both theſe having become afterwards Provinces to the *Roman* Empire, they cannot reaſſume the Dignities and Precedency due to them before they were ſubdued, and became Tributaries; ſince that Degradation was a *medium impedimentum*, as Lawyers call it, which hindred the preſent condition of their Kingdom to be drawn back to its old State: A thouſand Inſtances of which may be given in other caſes, and even in the matter of Precedency, If a Family be Degraded, and continue ſo for a long time, if though they be thereafter reſtored; Or if an Earl ſhould reſign his Title in the Kings Hands, and ſo extinguiſh his Title, though he were reſtored, yet he would not be reſtored to his former Precedency, in prejudice of thoſe who had acquired Titles *medio tempore*.

QUESTION III.

Whether he who is Elected to a Dignity, ought to have Precedency thereby, as if he were Actually Admitted?

This Queſtion has been often Agitated, and may be of great Uſe amongſt Perſons of all Degrees: It was Debated in *Anno* 1521. betwixt the Ambaſſadours of *Charles* the V. who was then Elected

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Elected Emperour, and the Ambaſſadours of *Francis* the firſt King of *France*, who alleadged, that though *Charles* the V. was Elected Emperour, yet not being Crowned and Anointed, the Election being but an incompleat Act, could not give him Preference; and that it could not was Argued from theſe Reaſons. 1° Before the Emperours Admiſſion and Conſecration, he is not called Emperour, but onely King of the *Romans*, and therefore he ought not to have the place as Emperour, for the King of the *Romans* is inferiour to the Emperour, and the Inferiour cannot have the Superiours place. 2° If Election could give the Precedency, there needed not any further Solemnity; For by the Election, the Perſon Elected would be Emperour, for none can have the Emperours place but the Emperour. 3° That which is imperfect cannot operat as much as that which is perfect, *L. Ædificia § perfectiſſime ff. de edil. edict.* and that which is Imperfect is judged in Law to be no more, then if it were not, *Imperfectum, & nullum idem ſunt:* And therefore as he could not have Precedency, if there were no Election, ſo neither can he have it, where there is but an incompleat Election. 4° Where there are two Degrees ſubordinat one to another, the inferiour Degree cannot aſpire to that which is due to the Superiour; But ſo it is, that Election is but ſubordinat to Admiſſion, *Ergo*, it cannot Operat as much as Admiſſion. Notwithſtanding of all which, I find that *Gothofred*, and others decide for the Emperour, and are of opinion that an Election has in it the Radical Power and Force of Admiſſion, and ſo gives as much Precedency as Admiſſion does; yet with Us, We ſee that an Elect Biſhop takes not the ſame place, that is due to him after he is Admitted: And therefore the Diſtinction would be made here betwixt ſuch an Election, as transfers all the power that Admiſſion can, as we ſee in the Emperour, King of *Poland*, and others, who can receive no more Power after they are Elected, and delay their Coronation and other ceremonies for their own conveniencies, And the caſe of Biſhops and inferiour Magiſtrates, who are oft-times to receive ſome further power beyond their Election; and ſo, their Election not being equivalent to an Admiſſion, it gives not the ſame Precedency that the other can: And therefore I may conclude generally, that Precedency followes Power and Adminiſtration.

QUESTION IV.

Whether ought One who has been twice or oftener Elected to any Dignity, be Preferred to him who was onely once Elected?

THE *Roman* Emperours have differed in this, for the Eldeſt and Lateſt Emperours did think, that ſuch repeated Elections did augment the Dignity to thoſe who were Elected, and thus *Valentinian novel.* 48. and this was likewiſe *Hadrians* Opinion, as *Spartianus* obſerves in his Life: But *Theodoſius* the Younger thought, that theſe repeated Elections did ſhew the Merit of him who was Elected, but did not augment his Dignity, *repetiti enim faſces virtutem ſepe meritam comprobant, non augent, quia nihil eſt altius Dignitate, L. 1. C. de Conſul. vid. Cujac. ad l. illam*, and with this laſt agrees *Goth. Theſ.* 28. With Us if the Precedency be determined by a Voice, this holds not, as if one ſhould be Elected to be the firſt *Alderman*, and another to be a ſecond *Alderman*, this ſecond would not have the Precedency, though he had been oftimes formerly preferred; But in dubious caſes, certainly repeated Elections do prefer: And though the Imperial Dyet has decided Precedency upon this Account amongſt Generals of an Army, to him who had been twice formerly a General, though the other had been firſt a General, as *Goldaſt.* obſerves; Yet I find it more Reaſonable, that he who was the eldeſt General, ſhould have been preferred: For that is the Mark of greateſt Experience, and the not being frequently Elected might have proceeded from want of new Occaſions or of Inclination; And it were abſurd to think, that if One had been an old General, and his Commiſſion had continued for many Years, that thereafter another, tho' thrice Elected in a ſhorter time, ſhould be preferred to him. With Us alſo, I find that One who has been twice or ofter preferred to be *Provoſt* or *Mayor*, is preferred to him who has been onely once *Mayor*; and it is Reaſonable that they both living in one place, and being preferred by thoſe of the ſame City, ſhould be preferred in Meetings relating to the ſame City.

QUESTION V.

What Influence has the Conjunction of moe Dignities upon Precedency?

THERE are ſome Lawyers who think, that he who has moſt Imployments ought to be preferred to him who has but one: And thus they ſay, That he who hath two or three Dutchies, or Earldoms, ought to be preferred to him who hath but one, even as two or three Lights are greater then one, and two or three Cords are ſtronger then one; And for this they cite *L. Fin. Cod. de edict. d. Adrian.* and of this Opinion was *Menochius, Conſil.* 902. And for this cauſe, *Marz. Conſil.* 26. thought that the Duke of *Ferrara* ought to be preferred to the Duke of *Florence*; And *Navarrus Conſil.* 1. thought that a Cardinal who was a Chancellour ought to be preferred to an elder Cardinal who was not; And that a Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law, ought to be preferred to a meer Doctor of the Civil Law. But yet *Gothofred* is of a contrary Opinion, *cap.* 3. *Theſ.* 2. And in Our Practice the greater Dignity is preferred to many leſſer Dignities, yea, and the Elder in the ſame Dignity is preferred to him who was laſt Promoted to the ſame Dignity, though he have many leſſer Dignities joyned to it; But betwixt two Dignities that are different, if it be not known to which of the Two the Precedency

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cy is due, the conjunction of leſſer Dignities with the Dignity contraverted ought to prefer; Even as if it were doubted, which of two Bodies weighed moſt, or which of two Lights ſhined moſt, the leaſt addition to either would certainly caſt the Ballance and alter the Proportion: But if theſe many be all Inferiour to one Imployment, they ought not to be preferred, no more then many little Pearles ought to be preferred to a great one; and yet if it be doubted which of two Pearles are of greateſt Value, the addition of two or three little ones to either, will raiſe the Value of that one to which they are thrown in.

QUESTION VI.

How far do former Dignities Influence a preſent Advancement, and Determine the Precedency depending thereupon? And what Rank is due to Honorary and Extraordinary Offices?

LAWYERS give divers inſtances of this, As firſt, a Judge is made a Privy Councellour, but thereafter the Preſident of that Court, where he is a Member or Judge, is admitted to be a Privy Councellour; in that caſe though the other was firſt admitted, to be a Privy Councellour, yet the Preſident, though laſt admitted, will have the Precedency, and Vot firſt even in the Privy Council; Becauſe it is indecent, that a Member ſhould have the Precedency, or Vot before his own Preſident: And thus *Papon.* tells Us, it was decided by the Parliament of *Paris*, *vid. lib.* 4. *tit.* 2. *Art.* 5. which is not unlike what *Vitellius* ſayes, *in Tacitus* 19. *Annal. Fœdum ſi de Honoris prærogativa dimicare cum ducibus audeant, ſub quorum ſignis ſtipendia facerant.* A ſecond caſe is, That though a Honorary or Extraordinary Officer will not be preferred to an Officer Ordinary, Yet if a Perſon be a Honorary or Extraordinary Officer, before another be admitted to be an Ordinary Officer, if that Perſon who was but formerly an Extraordinary Officer, be thereafter admitted to be an Ordinary Officer, he will be preferred to him who was admitted before him, though to an equal Degree; Becauſe, though he was not the firſt Officer in Ordinary, yet he is now equal in Dignity with him, and was an Extraordinary Officer before him: As for inſtance, If One be admitted to be an extraordinary Phyſician to his *Majeſty*, and thereafter become an ordinary Phyſician, he will have the Precedency from them who were Admitted in Ordinary before him, if they were admitted to be Ordinary Phyſicians after he was admitted to be Extraordinary; Precedency being to be taken in that caſe from the Time of the firſt Advancement, *L.* 4. *Cod. de Conſulibus:* But though this be obſerved Abroad, yet I doubt if it be obſerved in *Britain.* A third caſe is this, There are two made Counſellors, but he who is laſt Admitted a Counſellor, is firſt Nobilitat, and therefore even as Counſellor he will have the Precedency, though the other was made the firſt Counſellor; And this was ſo decided by the Emperour *Theodoſius*, *L. unica Cod. Theodoſ. de Conſulibus:* And is in Obſervance with Us, amongſt whom the youngeſt Counſellor, being made an Earl, is preferred to elder Counſellors, and though the elder Counſellor be thereafter made an Earl, yet the eldeſt Earl will always be preferred; Though it would ſeem that upon the firſt Counſellours being made an Earl, he ought to be preferred, as in the former caſe where an Extraordinary is preferred, when he becomes to be in equal Dignity with the prior Ordinary Officer. But the Reaſon of the Diſparity is, becauſe Earles are always to preceed according to their Priority, but Officers are not; An Office being but a thing Temporary, and there being no Difference betwixt an Ordinary and Extraordinary Officer, but that the Ordinary has a Sallary, and waits more immediately upon the King, but yet the Extraordinary Officer was truely of equal Dignity with the Ordinary. Theſe Extraordinar Officers were called *Honorarii ſeu Codicillares*, *L.* 9. *C. de metatis quibus citra cingulum Dignitas pro ſolo Honore delata eſt*, they had no Advantage ſave the Dignity, *Nov.* 70. *nihil aliud niſi purum Honorem habent*, *L.* 7. *de Decur.* they are called *inanes umbræ & caſſæ imagines dignitatum.* I have heard this caſe alſo Stated with relation to the ſame quære, *viz.* By the Erection of the Town of *Brichen*, in a Burgh Royal the Biſhop of *Brichen* is firſt to Elect, and then the Town are to Elect their Bailies: From which the Queſtion ariſes, Whether if the Biſhop chooſe One who was never a Bailie formerly, and the Town chooſe thoſe who were formerly Elected Bailies, ſhould the the Biſhops Bailie preceed? It being pretended, that though he is to have the firſt Nomination, and the Choiſe of all, yet that ſhould not give his Bailie or Alderman the Precedency, in reſpect that by the conſtant Cuſtom obſerved by all the Burrowes, when many are Elected to be Aldermen or Bailies at once, he who has been formerly a Bailie preceeds always him who was never.

QUESTION VII.

Whether amongſt ſuch as have equal Dignity, the firſt in time ought to be Preferred?

IT is Anſwered, That Generally and Regularly the firſt in Time ought to be Preferred, amongſt ſuch as are equal in Dignity; Which is clear be the Civil Law, not onely in Kingdoms, but in all the Degrees of Nobility and Promotions: And this Our Reaſon may teach Us without Law, for if there were not ſome Certain and Stated Rule whereby Precedencies might be known, it were impoſſible to evite Confuſion, and all other Rules except this are uncertain, but yet this Rule has ſome Exceptions. 1. Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Brothers, Grand-ſons, and Nephews of Kings are excepted from this Rule: For though they be Dukes or Earles of a latter Creation, they are preferred to all of that Dignity. 2° In *Germany*,

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many, if the Chief of a Family come to a Dignity, equal to one of his Kinſmen who formerly enjoyed that Dignity, he will be preferred to him, though his Kinſman did firſt attain to the Dignity; An Example whereof *Gothofred* gives *cap.* 3. *Theſ.* 16. this Exception ſeems to be founded upon the right of Blood, to which thoſe of the ſame Family ſeem to give that Reſpect as to an elder Brother; But though thoſe of the Family may give this Reſpect out of Favour, yet in Law they are not thereto Oblieged; For the Prince being the Fountain of Honour, he onely can give Preference, and his Patent may prefer one Couſin to another, ſince he can beſtow Employments which can prefer a Son to a Father: And therefore in *Britain*, the Date of the Patent is onely conſidered,

QUESTION VIII.

When many are Promoted at once im the ſame Write, or when many are Nominate in the ſame Commiſſion, Whether is the Order of Nameing therein expreſt to be Obſerved?

IT is anſwered, That Ordinarly he who is firſt named ought to be preferred, *L.* 1. *ff. de Albo ſcrib. Albericus ad L. inter Claras C. de ſum. Trinit.* but though this hold, where the Write wherein many perſons are named is drawn upon Deſign to Prefer thoſe who are named, becauſe, there Promotion being the Deſign, It is to be preſumed that the Order of the Promotion was Obſerved, *Gloſſa. ad §. ult. Auth. de Defenſ. Civit. & Clement.* 1. *de Baptiſmo*, yet where the Write had any other Deſign, and the Nomination did onely proceed by way of Narration, there an Argument from the Order of Nomination is not ſtill Concluding; eſpecially, Conſidering that ſuch as draw publick Papers, are not always verſed in caſes of Precedency, and are oft-times ſo intent upon the deſign it ſelf, that they conſider not the Order of Nomination; And thus I have my ſelf ſeen old Charters wherein the Chancellour is oft-times placed after the Lord Chamberlain, and both of them after ſome of the Nobility; and if any Man will conſider Our Statutes, wherein Commiſſions are granted, they will find this Order very ill Obſerved: And Lawyers conclude this Argument very weak in ſuch Caſes, *Everard. in Topicis loco ab ordine num.* 13. *Golſtad. lib.* 1. *cap.* 23. And there are very clear Examples of this given, *cap.* 2. *de Judiciis, cap. Paſtoralis de Conceſſ. prebend.*

But yet in dubious Caſes, where the Perſon injured cannot otherwiſe prove his Precedency, this ought to bear great weight, eſpecially, If many ſuch Papers can be ſhewed of one tenour; And if the Office granted by that Commiſſion gives Precedency, above what the perſons therein named could otherwiſe pretend to, then the firſt Nomination has the Precedency: As when Ordinar Gentlemen are named in the Commiſſion of the Privy Council, *&c.* I find alſo by the old Records of Parliament and Privy Council, that the Members of Parliament and Counſellours are in the Sederunts named as they entered into that particular Meetings, but now they are named according to their true Precedency.

QUESTION IX.

In what Caſes does Age prefer, and what is its Prerogative in the matters of Precedency?

THE Conceſſion of the Prince being the Rule of Honour, he who has the firſt Conceſſion ought to be preferred in the matter of publick Honour, except in three caſes obſerved by *Gothofred. cap.* 3. *Theſ.* 14. Firſt in Caſes dubious. Secondly, where the pretences are abſolutely equal; And thus of the two *Roman* Conſuls, the Eldeſt always preceeded, as *Plutarch* obſerves. Thirdly, to take away Contraverſies amongſt perſons of the ſame Family, but of different Lines. It is obſerved in *Germany* and other places, that the Eldeſt has always the Precedency, as *Golſtad* and other *German* Authours obſerve; And this laſt holds likewiſe with Us, if the Precedency be not clear, and was ſo decided by King *James* the VI, betwixt *Blair* of that ilk, and *Blair* of *Balthaiock.*

QUESTION X.

Whether does Appearancy of Blood give Precedency before actuall Inveſtiture and Poſſeſſion?

THOUGH it may ſeem, that ſince *Marquiſats, Earldoms*, &c. being Feudal Honours, conferred oft-times by erecting Lands in a Marquiſat or Earldom, that therefore till the apparent Heir be actually Inveſted, or Infeft as We call it, he ought to have no Precedency; Yet that being expreſly Debated, in *Anno* 1608. in the caſe of *Frederick* Duke of *Wirtemberg*, it was decided, that the very right of Blood tranſmitted the Precedency: But *Golſtad. Coment. de Reg. Bohem. lib.* 3. *cap.* 6. is of opinion, That though this may hold where the apparent Heir ſought to be Inveſted or Infeft, and his not being Entered nor Infeft was not his Fault; Yet if he did not ſeek to enter, he ought not to have the Precedency: With Us though an apparent Heir never enter, yet he has ſtill the Precedency due to his Predeceſſor.

QUESTION XI.

Whether does the apparent Heir his Aſſuming and Uſing the Title and Precedency of his Predeceſſor, make him lyable to his Predeceſſors Debts, and Infer a Paſſive Title againſt him, as We ſpeak?

To this it is anſwered, That it makes him not Lyable, in payment according to the preſent Current of Our Deciſions, becauſe Honour deſcends from

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from the King, and is not any lucrative Acceſſion, out of which Debt may be payed, and no Man ſhould be made lyable to Debts for enjoying that which cannot pay Debts: Nor does the Son poſſeſs this Title by his Father, but by his Family; And Lawyers have reſolved, that *Filius retinet Nobilitatem etiam repudiata hæreditate, Bart. in L. Jurisjur.* § 1. *ff. de Oper. lib. Jac. & in L. ſi non ſortem ff. de condict. in debit.* But yet this deciſion may ſeem unſuteable to the Analogy and Principles of Law, For 1° Since Honour is by the firſt Patent and Erection granted to a Man and his Heirs, It ſeems Juſt and Legal that none can enjoy the ſame, but ſuch as are Heirs; ſo that this ſeems to be a qualified Right granted by the King,and conſequently, can be enjoyed by none but ſuch as Purge and Purifie the qualities and are Heirs. 2° We ſee that in other Rights granted to a Man and his Heirs, no Succeſſor can have Right without being Heir, and ſince this holds in Acceſſions of the meaneſt Nature, Why ſhould it not much rather hold in Titles and Dignities which are Things of great Importance? 3° We have no Way nor Method to know who is Heir, but by an Inqueſt, after which he who is ſerved Heir is lyable to all Debts, and if he who is to uſe the Title, needs not be found Heir by an Inqueſt, any Man may uſe the Title of a Deceiſt Peer, and if two contended for it, this could not be tryed without an Inqueſt and Service. 4° The making Men lyable to their Predeceſſors Debts for uſing his Title, would be very advantagious for the Defuncts Creditors, and it is the Intereſt of the Commonwealth that Creditors ſhould be payed; nor could the apparent Heir complain, ſince he may chooſe to uſe the Title or not as he pleaſes. 5° It were advantagious to the Common-wealth that none had a Title, but he who had the Eſtate which was given out with it, and out of which it was to be maintained, a poor Nobility being a great burden upon a Common-wealth, and a ruine to it: And I find that the Parliament of *England* did Degrade *George Nevil* from being Duke of *Bedford*, for want of an Eſtate ſuteable to his Dignity, which *Statut.* 17. *Ed.* 4. expreſſes the inconveniencies here mentioned, which are greater in *Scotland* than in *England*, becauſe Our Peers have more Intereſt in laying on Taxes than Lords in *England* have. 6° The Law conſiders not in other Caſes,whether the thing uſed by the apparent Heir, may be advantagious to him, Or whether he may pay Debt with it, for the uſing of meer Ornaments, which can yeeld no Money, Or Things of the meaneſt Advantage, do make him lyable, yea, and he would be lyable though he were a loſer by the Thing he uſed; whereas not onely are Honours and Precedency things of great Advantage, and which Men would buy at any Rate; but if a Man have Liberty once to uſe the Title of his Predeceſſor, it gives him a great Opportunity to inhance his Predeceſſors Eſtate by indirect means: And the former Arguments prove onely that the Blood intereſt as to Honour is tranſmitted without a Service, but not that the Feudal Title of Earl can be ſo tranſmitted.

QUESTION XII.

Whether does the Appearancy of Blood give Precedency, where the Predeceſſor is not Dead?

THIS is called by the Doctors, *Spes & expectantia ſucceſſionis* κληρονομια κρατειν and upon this account it is Debated, Whether the Son of a King ought to be preferred to his Brother and all the Peers? And generally, whether the Nephew ought to be preferred to the Uncle who was his Fathers ſecond Brother? And I find it Recorded that *Lycurgus* did decide for himſelf againſt his Nephew, being the Son of his eldeſt Brother: But I would diſtinguiſh here thus, Firſt in the Families of Kings and Princes, all the Kings Children are preferred to the Kings Brothers, and all the Kings Brothers to the Kings Uncles, and thus it was decided in *France* by *Henry* the IIId, *Rupanus pag.* 508. But formerly the Uncles were preferred by the Conſtitution of *Philip* the *Long*, *Anno* 1316. And though in the *Roman* Empire before *Alexius Comnenius* the the Emperours Son was ſtill preferred to his Uncle; Yet that Emperour deſiring to put a Mark of Reſpect upon his own elder Brother, preferred him to his Son, and now the Sons of Princes are ſo far preferred, that not onely they, but all the Princes of the Blood are preferred to all other Peers, though they be laſt Created, as was found by the Parliament of *Paris*, *Anno* 1541. betwixt the Dukes of *Neveres* and *Monpenſier*. 2° If in other Families the Brother be of a Dignity equal to his elder Brother, then the Brother will be preferred to the Nephew; as if the Brother be an Earl, and the Nephew a Lord as being an Earles Son, in this caſe Expectation will not prefer the Nephew, becauſe there are other actual Degrees of Preferrence. 3° If the Uncle were a Lord by Creation, and the Nephew a Lord by Birth, in which caſe, if the Uncle was a Lord before the Nephew was born, the Uncle ought to be preferred as firſt in Time, but not if the Nephew was firſt born, and thus *Baldus* diſtinguiſhes, *ad L. ut inteſtato C. de ſu. & Leg. Hered.* 4° If neither the Nephew nor Uncle have any ſpecial Dignity, then the Son of the elder Brother is to be preferred to the Uncle; And this laſt caſe ſhews, that the immediate hope of Succeſſion, or *jus expectantiæ*, is in it ſelf a ground of Precedency, and ſince a Man and his apparent Heir are *una & eadem Perſona* in the Conſtruction of Law, and that in many Things that are Diſadvantagious to the Son, he is look'd upon as Heir apparent, in the ſame way as if his Father were dead; it is therefore juſt, that as he has the Diſadvantages of an apparent Heir, ſo he ought to have the Advantages of an apparent Heir: And thus We ſee that Our Statutes having Declared Compriſings bought in by the apparent

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rent Heir to be Redeemable by the Defuncts Creditors, It was found that a Compriſing bought in by the eldeſt Son, even whilſt his Father lived, was Redeemable from him, and that he was an apparent Heir, in the conſtruction of Law; And therefore ſince the Law puts him in the ſame caſe, as if the Father were Dead, he ought to have the ſame Precedency, and conſequently ought to be preferred to his Uncle, to whom he would certainly be preferred, if his Father were dead. It is remarkable that in *Scotland*, the Uncle was of old acknowledged to be King during not only the Pupillarity of his Pupil; but during the Uncles own Natural Life, which being an Invaſion upon the Natural Right of Our Kings, was abrogated under *Kenith* the IIId.

QUESTION XIII.

Whether ſhould an elder Brother, who was Born before the Father was Preferred to the Dignity of a King, Marqueſs, Earl, &c. be Preferred to a younger Brother who was Born after his Father had attained to either of theſe Dignities?

Lawyers have varied very much in this Point, For ſome have been of Opinion, that thoſe that are born before the Dignity was attained, cannot pretend to the Precedency due to the Father, for he cannot be ſaid (ſay they) to be the Son of a King, or Marqueſs, whom a King or Marqueſs did not beget; And ſince thoſe who are born before a Crime is committed, looſe not their Dignity by the Fathers committing of the Crime, So by the Rule of Contraries, he who was Born before his Father was Advanced to a Dignity, ought not to participat of that Dignity: This they found likewiſe upon expreſs Laws, *L. ſi Senatus Cod. de Dignitat. L. Imperalis Cod. de Nupt.* and thus *Darius* was preferred to be King of the *Perſians* to *Artabazanes*. Others do more juſtly conclude, that theſe are to be Preferred though Born before the Dignity was obtained; For, if he who was Born in that Condition can be called the Kings Son, he muſt be the Kings eldeſt Son; And it were very abſurd that the Father ſhould be Noble, and the Son not; And if a King had but one Son, he could not be King if this were allowed: and this is moſt clear *L. Senatoris Filium ff. de Senat.* where it is ſaid, That he is as well to be called the Son of a Senator, who was Begot before the Father was a Senator, as he who was Begot after; And though this be true as to Succeſſion, and as to the Degree of Nobility in general, yet many Lawyers are of Opinion, that they do not attain to ſo eminent a Degree of Nobility, as if they had been Born after the Father attained to his Nobility; For by the former Law, *ſi Senator natus ex illuſtri ante Dignitatem adeptam, eſt clariſſimus; ſolum natus poſtea, illuſtris:* Others there are who ſay, That theſe who were Born before, may ſucceed to Honours which deſcended from old Predeceſſors, but thoſe which were acquired in the Fathers own time, ſhould onely deſcend to ſuch as were Born after theſe Honors were acquired. But now generally in *Europe*, and particularly with Us, even thoſe who were Born before the Father attained to any Dignity, do participat of his Dignity, as if they had been Born after the ſame was acquired in all Caſes.

QUESTION XIV.

Whether ought a Son who is in publick Imployment and Dignified, to Preceed a Father who is not?

It is anſwered, That a Son being in publick Imployment ought to preceed a Father who is not. And thus *Fabius Maximus* commanded his Father, to light down from his Horſe, when he was to meet him; and was praiſed for maintaining the Dignity of the *Roman* Empire in this caſe: And the Son in this caſe is not a private perſon, but Repreſents the Prince or Common-wealth, who are to be preferred to any perſon; and therefore *Laurentius Celſi* was juſtly taxed at *Venice*, becauſe he would not meet his Son when he was newly made Duke of *Venice*, leaſt by being diſcovered before him, he ſhould leſſen the Prerogative of a Father.

But it may be doubted, Whether though this hold in Employments, it ought to hold in Titles, ſince in theſe the Son repreſents not the Common-wealth; And therefore in theſe caſes the Laws of Nature ought to prevail above the Laws of Honour, eſpecially, if there be none preſent but Father and Son; But if there be a third perſon preſent who will take the place from the Father, but not from the Son, then the Son muſt preceed the Father; becauſe, though he yeeld to his Father, yet he ſhould not yeeld to a third Party: And it is a general Rule in Matters of Precedency, that I muſt preceed you, if I preceed him who preceeds you, which is not unlike that Maxim uſed in other parts of Law, *qui vincit vincentem me, vincit me.*

QUESTION. XV.

Whether may he who has the Survivance of Imployment, challenge any Precedency upon that Account?

To this it is anſwered, That he cannot Claim any Precedency: For, though there be there the hope of Succeſſion, and that the perſon to ſucceed be in *actu proximo*, and that likewiſe it may ſeem that he is advanced to a Dignity, and ſo ought to have a Precedency ſuteable to it, and that it may likewiſe ſeem fit for the Intereſt of the Common-wealth, that theſe ſhould be Reſpected and Preferred who are marked out for the Service of the Common-wealth; yet Law nor Cuſtom have given them no Precedency, for ſince they have actually no Dignity nor Power, they ought

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ought to have no actual Precedency : And thus it was found by the Parliaments of *Paris*, and *Tholows* in *Anno* 1551. & 1560. that theſe who had Survivances were onely to be preferred, according to the Dates of their actual Admiſſion; And ſo theſe who were Admitted to be Councellours or Judges, after they got their Survivance, ought to have the Precedency from them, if they did actually adminiſtrate before them, *Vid. Maynerd Notabil. queſt. cap.* 72. *Math. de afflict. deciſſ. Neapolitan.* 1.

QUESTION XVI.

Whether does the Daughter of a Lord, who would himſelf have been an Earl if he had lived, take place from the Daughter of a younger Earl.

It may be alleaged that the Daughter of the Lord ſhould not preceed, becauſe, an Earles Daughter ſhould ſtill preceed a Lords Daughter, and this Ladies Father was never an Earl, nor are We to conſider futur Honours in the matter of Precedency; And as ſhe would not take it in her Fathers time, ſo neither ought ſhe after his death : And as her Father himſelf, being a Lord though an Earles Son, would not have taken place from the younger Earl, ſo neither ſhould the Lords Daughter from the Earles Daughter, he being a younger Earl then that Lords Father : And I find by the Heraulds Records in *England*, that Sir *Thomas Lees* Daughter got a Warrand from the King, to take place as a Lords Daughter, her Father having died before his Father the Lord *Lee*, which proves that ſhe could not have taken place otherwiſe, and this is commonly receiv'd in *England*. But yet it may be Debated, That the Daughter of that Lord ſhould have the Precedency, ſince her Father would have been an elder Earl ; And though ſhe could not take place during her Grand-fathers time who was the elder Earl, yet *per jus accreſcendi*, and the right of Repreſentation, ſhe comes after her Grand-fathers death, to be the Daughter of the elder Earl, for Honour is but a part of Succeſſion; and therefore as ſhe might have right to her Fathers Succeſſion, if ſhe have not Brothers, ſhe may by the ſame reaſon have Right to the Honours : And it were very ridiculous to Argue ſo, as that her elder Brother (if ſhe had any) might take place as an Earles Grand-child, and that ſhe could not take the ſame place as his Siſter; and conſequently, ſince he would take the place of that younger Earl, ſo ſhould ſhe of that younger Earles Siſter or Daughter : And the Reaſon why ſhe comes to a higher Degree of Precedency by the Death of her Grand-father is, becauſe by the right of Repreſentation her Fathers Family comes in the Grand-fathers place. And to ſhew, that this Argument, *viz.* Your Father had not the Precedency of me, therefore you cannot have it of my Daughter, is a weak Argument in caſes of Repreſentation, may appear from this, That if it were a good Argument, the younger Earl might aſwell ſay to that Lords Son, Your Father never took the place of me, ſo neither can you; And though it may be anſwered to this Argument, that the Diſparity betwixt the the Brother and Siſter lieth in this, That the Son Repreſents the Grand-father, but the Daughter does not ; Yet if We conſider it nearly, even this Anſwer is Fallacious : For though the Daughter Repreſents not the Grand-father, yet the Fathers Family Repreſents the Grand-fathers, and ſo participats all the Honours of the Grand-fathers Family by that Repreſentation ; And as the elder Brother becomes an Earl, Becauſe, if his Father had lived he had been an Earl, ſo ſhe ought to have the Precedency as an Earles Daughter, becauſe her Father would have been an Earl for the ſame Reaſon.

QUESTION XVII.

Whether if the elder Brother be Mad or Dumb, &c. does the ſecond Brother get the ſame Precedency, as if his Brother were dead?

I have heard this caſe much Debated, ſome Contending, That ſuch as were Incapable of ſucceeding, were to be Reput as dead, *& per cap.* 1. *an Mutis ſurdis*, it is expreſly declared, that ſuch as are born Deaf or Dumb, or are naturally Idiots ſhall not Succeed : But others thought that even theſe are to Succeed, but have onely their neareſt Agnats given them for Curatours, and ſo they are Heirs; And conſequently, the Precedency is not due to their neareſt Friends during their Life, and they may have Children who would exclude their neareſt Agnats. I find ſome Lawyers diſtinguiſh betwixt ſuch Defects as are Natural, and follow the Havers from their Birth, and theſe Defects to Exclude from the Succeſſion, ſo that the next Heir has the ſame Precedency, as if his elder were dead, if the Succeſſion be of Kingdoms, or Fews that have a Dignity annexed to them : But in private Rights, and where the Defects are Accidental, they aſſert that the Right remains with the Heir though Defective, and conſequently he retains alſo the Precedency, *Tiraquel. quæſt.* 23.

QUESTION XVIII.

Which of two or moe Twins ought to Preceed, when it is Contraverted which of them was firſt Born?

We have a remarkable inſtance of this, *Gen.* 38. where the Mother deſired the Scarlet threed to be bound about his wreſt who ſhould be firſt Born, and as to this point Lawyers have differed very much, For ſome think that the Eſtate ought to be devided amongſt the Pretenders, if it be diviſible of its own Nature; Or if it be indiviſible the Superiour may prefer either he pleaſes, if the Succeſſion be of a Few; Or the Deciſion may be referred to Lot in privat Perſons; Or to the

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the Vote of the Repreſentatives of the Kingdom, if the Succeſſion be to a Monarchy. Some likewiſe are for the Brothers poſſeſſing by turns and alternately: and though one Witneſs be not ſufficient generally to Eſtabliſh the Right of Succeſſion, yet if any one Woman was only preſent, her Teſtimony would certainly prefer either, neceſſity forming it ſelf into a Law here, as in other caſes, *vid. Tiraquel. de Jur. primi Gen. quæſt.* 17.

QUESTION XIX.

Whether do Natural Children Born before a Lawful Marriage preceed? And ſhould they be preferred to the Children Born in a Lawful Marriage, if they be Legitimated thereafter?

THIS caſe did exiſt in a moſt illuſtruous inſtance in *Scotland*: For King *Robert* the ſecond having begot a Son upon *Elizabeth Mure*, he thereafter Married *Eupham* Daughter to the Earl of *Roſſe*, and had by her the Earles of *Strathern*, and *Athol*; after which having married the ſaid *Elizabeth Mure*, that Marriage did Ligitimate her Children, and by Act of Parliament, preferred to the Children Born in the Lawful Marriage. The Reaſons *pro* and *contra*, urged in that Debate at that time are now unknown; But the Arguments which might have been urged in the caſe, are, 1° That a Son ſo Legitimated would Seclude without all Controverſie all Uncles, and other Agnats, Therefore by the ſame he ſhould Seclude his other Brothers, § *ſi quis autem defunctis Authent. quibus mod. nat. cap.* 1. *qui Filii ſunt legit.* 2° Legitimation is Retrotracted and drawn back to the time of the Nativity, *cap. tanta qui fil. ſunt legit.* and Legitimation puts the Perſon ſo Legitimated in the ſame Condition as if he had never been a Baſtard, *L. ſi quis Filio § pen. ff. de injuſt. Teſt.* and this is beſtowed as a particular Reſpect upon Marriage and its ſacred Character, and to invite Men to make Satisfaction for the wrong they have done. 3° By the *Roman* Law thoſe that were born in Captivity were not capable of Succeſſion, but how ſoon they were Ranſomed and had returned, they were reſtored to the Right of *primo-genitor*, and preferred therein to thoſe who were thereafter born at *Rome*: And therefore ſince ſuch was the Force even of a Civil and unreaſonable Fiction, much more ought greater Force to be allowed to Legitimation, which is founded upon ſo Juſt and Pious Principles. 4° *Quo-ad* the Right of Succeſſion, the time of the Defuncts death to whom he is to ſucceed, does, regulat the quality of the Succeſſion: And therefore ſince the Perſon legitimated was capable of the Succeſſion the time the Defunct died, and was then likewiſe the eldeſt, he ought to Succeed as eldeſt, whatever his Condition was the time of his Birth, *L. poſt Conſanguineos § proximam ff. de ſuis & Legit. nec enim prius debet de cujuſque conditione queri quam hæreditas vel legatum ad eum pertineat, L. in oportet. ff. de Legat.* 2. 5° The eldeſt Son was always eldeſt, and was onely hindred from this Right of *primo-genitor* and Precedency, by the Legal imperfection of his Birth, and therefore this Impediment being removed by the ſame Law which put it, his Birth-right continues intire.

But whether this Priviledge ſhould be granted to ſuch as are Legitimated by the Prince, and not by the ſubſequent Marriage, may be doubted? And I incline to think it ſhould not, becauſe the ſpecial Reaſon of the former Conceſſion depends upon the Favour and Honour of Marriage; and this is likewiſe clear, *cap. & quoniam Auth. quib. mod. nat. vid. Imolam. in cap. Grand. de ſup. negl. Prælat.* And my ſecond Argument is, That the Prince cannot by any deed of his prejudge third Parties; But here ſuch a Legitimation, would prejudge the Children of the intermediate Lawful Marriage.

QUESTION XX.

Whether ought the Order of the Nomination to be Obſerved in Commiſſions, where the Perſons are Ranked otherwayes then can be conſiſtent with the Kings former expreſs Grants?

AN inſtance of this may be given in this caſe, *viz.* The *Mayor* or *Provoſt* of a City being Patron of a Colledge within their own Town, His Majeſty grants a Commiſſion for viſiting that Colledge, wherein he names firſt the Biſhop, then the Mayor, *&c.* The queſtion may be moved whether the Biſhop ought to preceed, becauſe he is firſt named; or the Mayor becauſe he has moſt intereſt, being Patron, Who may likewiſe alledge, that the Biſhops Nomination proceeded only from the Ordinary Cuſtom of naming Eccleſiaſticks firſt.

As alſo, If in a Commiſſion of Juſticiary, three Lords of the Seſſion being named, and the youngeſt of the three being firſt named in the Commiſſion, It may be doubted, whether the Seniority formerly acquired in the Seſſion ought to be Obſerved, and give Precedency in Sitting and Voting; or if they ought to Sit and Vote, according as they are named in the Commiſſion: And it may be alledged that the Seniority in the Seſſion ought to be Reſpected, there being a right of Precedency thereby acquired, which cannot be prejudged by a Nomination, which might have proceeded upon miſtake; ſince it is not to be preſumed that His *Majeſty* would Degrade any whom He continued otherwiſe in ſo eminent a Dignity: And as if two Brothers were named in a Commiſſion, the elder would ſit and vote firſt, though the younger were firſt named, that inverſion being preſumed to proceed from Errour; ſo ought the ſame to be obſerved amongſt Judges who are in effect Brothers. Some likewiſe uſe to argue in ſuch caſes from the reiterated Order of Nomination, and think that if the Perſons Commiſſionated be oft named after the ſame Order, that the Order of Nomination in that caſe is preſumed to have proceeded from an expreſs Deſign of giving Preferrence, and this they call

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argumentum a geminatione actuum; But in my judgement it is no infallible Argument, for theſe Repetitions proceed in courſe.

QUESTION XXI.

In the Competition betwixt two who are Advanced at the ſame time, but in different Writes; As if two Patents were ſubſcribed by His Majeſty *to two ſeveral Earles on the ſame Day, which of the two were to be preferred?*

IN anſwer to this, It is generally concluded, that though both be granted on the ſame Day, and in the ſameHour, the Priority of His *Majeſties* Subſcription would prefer him in whoſe Favours His *Majeſty* did firſt ſuperſcribe; which may be cleared by His *Majeſties* own Declaration, for he being the fountain of Honour, he is the onely fit Judge in all Contraverſies concerning it, or if his *Majeſty* do not remember, the Declaration of His Secretary is undoubtedly to be believed, *nam in his quæ attingunt officium, officium gerentibus eſt credendum*; But if both His *Majeſty*, and His Secretary were dead, ſome think that there were place left for the ſucceeding King to gratifie either, ſince the compleating of Rights depends abſolutely upon him, who is the firſt Granter: And by the Feudal Law, and Ours, if Reſignation be made at the ſame time in the Superiours hands, in favours of ſeveral Perſons, *locus eſt gratificationi*, as *Craig* alſo tells Us, and he may prefer either as he pleaſes.

Some contend that where ſeveral Patents are granted in the ſame Day, the King may prefer either, though it be known which of the two Patents were firſt ſigned and ſuperſcribed: For in Law, where the difference of time is ſo little, the Law looks upon it as no Difference at all, *nam de minimis non curat prætor*, and *Albericus* who has writ a Treatiſe *de minimis*, is of this Opinion, and We ſee that the Law in other Caſes brings in equally ſuch as approach ſo near one another in time, nor can the King be ſaid to be *functus officio*, and to have denuded himſelf of the power of Preference, where the right of Preference is ſo ſmall; as when the King ſuperſcribes both the Patents at the ſame time, as that he does not intermix any other buſineſs, *nec divertit ad alium actum*, there indeed it ſeems that neither can claim Preference by the Priority of Signing, ſince it appears His *Majeſty* had no deſign of Preferring the one to the other, and Papers are ordinarly preſented to him by accident, as they fall in courſe. It may then be alledged, that in ſuch dubious caſes, where Preference cannot be known from the ſuperſcription of the Patents, and where His *Majeſty* does not Declare the Preference by any poſterior Act, but leaves both Parties to the Common Law, that there he who had the Precedency before theſe Patents ought to be continued in the Preference, ſince in all dubious Caſes the Law ſtill prefers the Poſſeſſor, *& ſemper in caſu dubio pro poſſeſſore reſpondendum*; Nor can it be imagined that His *Majeſty* deſigned to Degrade a Perſon whom He hath actually Preferred; But ſo it is, that to poſtpone a Man to him to whom he was formerly preferred, is ſomewhat to Degrade him: And ſince Accumulation and Conjunction of Titles has very many effects in the caſe of Preference, the leaſt effect it can have, is to prefer the Haver in ſuch a dubious caſe.

I likewiſe conceive, That if two Patents were given at the ſame time, One to a Perſon who had ſerved His *Majeſty*, and much more to an actual Domeſtick, and the other to a Perſon who had not ſerved, nor were no Domeſtick, that in theſe Caſes he who had ſerved, or were a Domeſtick would be preferred, becauſe of the preſumed Affection of the Prince, and the former Service of the Receiver.

QUESTION XXII.

Whether is Precedency to be Ruled according to the date of the Proviſion, Inveſtiture, or actual Poſſeſſion?

THERE are three ſeveral times from which ordinarly Precedency is computed, The firſt is the time when the Honour is firſt granted, which is called by Lawyers *tempus proviſionis*, If the Advancement be of one ſingle Perſon to a ſingle Dignity; or *tempus Cooptionis*, if the Perſon advanced be aſſociated into any Society, as to be One of moe Judges, *&c.* The ſecond period of Time, is the time of the Inveſtiture, as when a Nobleman is brought in in his Robes. The third is, the time when he apprehends actual Poſſeſſion.

Theſe who write upon this Subject do conclude, That Precedency is to be given not from the time of Promotion or Proviſion, but from the entry to Poſſeſſion, ſo that he who is laſt Provided or Dignified will have Precedency, if he firſt actually apprehended poſſeſſion, *Bald. in cap. cum olim. de conſuetud. Gothofred. de Preced. cap. 3. num.* 18. and thus he obſerves the Courts of *Rome*, *Paris* and *Tholows* to have decided, and for this he cites *l. ult. ff. de Excuſat. Tutos. l.* 1. *Cod. Theod. quis in Grad. Prefer.* and ſince Adminiſtration is the end of that Advancement, the Act is not Compleat till then.

Though this hold in Honours which require Adminiſtration, ſuch as the being in a Judicatory, *&c.* Yet it holds not in Honours where no Adminiſtration is requiſit. And thus, if two be Advanced to be Earles, he whoſe Patent is firſt paſt the Kings hand will have the Precedency, though the other ſerve in the firſt Parliament, or be preſent there a day before the other, or have his Patent firſt Regiſtrat; for it is the King, and and not his Clerk, that makes Noble, but yet this is Debated by *La Rocque*, *cap.* 66. Lawyers likewiſe Obſerve that the former Rule, preferring him who has firſt Served to him who was firſt Provided or Inveſted, holds good, though he who was firſt Provided or Inveſted was not *in mora*, and

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and did not delay to take Poſſeſſion, but was hindred by ſome extrinſick Impediment, ſuch as Sickneſs; And this they ſay was decided the 27 of *April*, 1594. *in Rota Romana*, and this is obſerved to be the common Opinion by *Gonzales ad regulam* 8. *Cancel.* and this they prove by the Analogy of other Feudal Rights, which being to be compleated by Poſſeſſion, the Law conſiders not whether the Party who ſhould have poſſeſt was hindred from attaining to Poſſeſſion, but who firſt attained to Poſſeſſion.

QUESTION XXIII.

Whether does the Dignity of him who beſtows the Honour, Regulate the Precedency that is beſtowed among Equals?

IT is anſwered, That it does, all other things being Equal; and thus thoſe who have the ſame Dignity from a King, as for inſtance, Thoſe who are made Knights by a King are preferred to thoſe who are made Knights by a Common-wealth; And amongſt Common-wealths, thoſe who are made Noble by the greater Common-wealth are preferred to thoſe of the ſame Degree made Noble by a leſſer Common-wealth, *Gloſſ. ad L.* 2. *de Alb. ſcribend. Menoch. Conſil.* 126. *Lauderus de Dignitat. Concluſ.* 32. and this holds ſo far, that the youngeſt Knight admitted by the one is preferred to the eldeſt admitted by the other: But Knights admitted by a Commiſſioner, are not upon this account to be poſtpon'd to thoſe made by the King himſelf, ſince they are in the Conſtruction of Law admitted by the ſame Dignity, *& qui facit per alium, facit per ſe.*

It is very obſervable, that the *French* King prefers the Dukes made by the Emperour, not onely to the Dukes made by himſelf, but even to the Ambaſſadours of Forreign Kings; though I think this is allowed onely to theſe Dukes, who are Sovereign Princes. By this rule likewiſe it is, that the Clerks of a Superiour Court are preferred to theſe of an Inferiour, ſince they derive their power from a higher Juriſdiction.

QUESTION XXIV.

Whether can a Prince Nobilitat any of his own Subjects in the Territories of another Prince?

IT has been Argued that he cannot; becauſe he cannot beſtow Honours, but where he is a Prince, but ſo it is, that he is not a Prince, at leaſt hath no power in the Territories of another Prince: Which Opinion ſeems to be founded on *L. ult. ff. de Off. præfect. Urb.* and therefore *Sigiſmund* the Emperour having deſigned at *Lions* in *France*, to Creat the Earl of *Savoy*, Duke of *Savoy*, he was reſiſted by the Governour of *Lions*, till the *French* King ſhould be advertiſed; And *Charles* the V. having whilſt he was Emperour, Created ſome Lords and Knights in *France*, though at the deſire of *Francis* the I. the *French* King, their Creation being thereafter Contraverted by their Peers, It was found Illegal: But yet I incline rather to *Noldus*'s Opinion, *de Nobilitate c.* 2. who thinks that a Prince may Exerciſe any Voluntar Juriſdiction withont his own Dominions, eſpecially in Relation to his own Subjects, *L.* 1. *ff. de Officio pro Conſul. Bartol. in L.* 1. *Col.* 9. *La Rocque triact de la nobleſſe, c.* 76. and if they ſhould attempt againſt his Life, they would be guilty of Treaſon, though the attempt was made in a Forreign Nation. Lawyers likewiſe have allowed to Princes all manner of Juriſdiction, even within the Dominion of others: And therefore I much admire, how theſe Honours that were beſtowed by *Charles* the V. could have been thereafter contraverted, if the perſons to be Dignified were the Emperours own Subjects; but I believe they were not.

QUESTION XXV.

Whether when the Preſident of any Court or Incorporation is abſent, may the eldeſt Member Convocat the Incorporation? And who ought to precede in that Caſe?

TO the firſt of theſe Queſtions it is anſwered by ſome Lawyers, That the Preſident being abſent, the eldeſt Member in Dignity, may by his own Authority call the meeting *Convocare Collegium*, as they call it, and of this Opinion are *Hoſtienſis, Panorm. Bald. ad cap.* 1. *de Major & Obed:* but others are of Opinion that the Major part has only right to conveen the reſt in that caſe, *Innocent. ad cap.* 2. *de operi. nov. nunc.* But a third Sect of Lawyers do, for agreeing the former Opinions, aſſert that in Eccleſiaſtick Meetings, the eldeſt may by his own Authority call the reſt, but not ſo in Laick Meetings; and the reaſon of this Diſtinction ſeems to be, becauſe Churchmen are bound to give more Obedience to their Seniors, and there is leſs fear of Deſign amongſt them, both becauſe they are preſumed to be more diſintereſted, and becauſe in their Meetings their Poſterity is not to gain: But without any Diſtinction I ſhould think, that the eldeſt may always Convocat, for there may be hazard in delay, if the greater part were requiſit, for the queſtion ſtill recurrs who ſhould call the greater part, nor can there be great hazard in calling, for the onely hazard is the packing of a Quorum, and this may be prevented, by impoſing a Neceſſity upon thoſe who meet to advertiſe the reſt.

To the ſecond Queſtion it is anſwered, That this is much to be determined by Cuſtom, and Our Courts in *Scotland* ſuffer not the eldeſt to preceed, but chooſe alwayes one to preceed in the abſence of their conſtant Preſident; and this ſeems to be moſt Reaſonable, becauſe every Member of a Court is not ordinarly fit to be a Preſident: And yet there are ſome Lawyers who diſtinguiſh betwixt ſuch Courts, to whom the chief Magiſtrat has choſen no conſtant Preſident; and in theſe they ſay the eldeſt cannot preceed,

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though they ſay he ought to preceed in theſe Courts where the King has choos'd a Preſident, for as in theſe the Members cannot chooſe a conſtant Preſident, ſo neither can they chooſe a Vice-preſident, ſince *ſurrogatum ſubit naturam ſurrogati*, whereas the eldeſt is a Preſident by the Magiſtrates tacit Election, ſince he has that Seniority from the King, or ſupream Magiſtrate, which does prefer him to be Preſident : and we ſee that amongs Soldiers, the eldeſt Officer always commands, when the ſuperiour Officer is abſent.

QUESTION XXVI.

Whether may a Peer be Degraded, becauſe he hath not an Eſtate ſufficient to entertain a Perſon of his Quality? And by whom may he be Degraded?

IT would ſeem that a Peer cannot be Degraded, though he hath not a ſuteable Eſtate, becauſe the King may Nobilitate a Perſon that wants an Eſtate, and Nobility being a right derived from Blood, it ſeems to have no Dependance upon Riches; and as the having of Riches gives not Nobility, ſo neither ſhould the want of them take it away; Likewiſe this is very expreſs by the *Roman* Law, *Lege humilem, Cod. de Inceſt. nupt.* where it is ſaid, *humilem & abjectam fœminam non eam eſſe quæ licet pauper ſit ab ingenuis tamen parentibus nata eſt.* And that this hath been very anciently the Opinion of the World, is clear from that of *Euripides*, *apud Stob. ſerm.* 86. πενης γαρ ουκ ενειν απωλεσεν το τω πατρος γενεσις.

But I find that *Cook* 4. *inſt. folio* 355. and the Authour of *Jus Imaginis*, *pag.* 25. conclude that Poverty is a good cauſe for the Degrading of a Peer, an inſtance whereof, they give in *George Nevil* Duke of *Bedford*, who was Degraded by Act of Parl. 17. *Edward* the IV, of which Act this is the tenour, *And foraſmuch as it is openly known, that the ſaid* George *hath not, nor by Inheritance may have any livelyhood to ſupport the ſaid Name, Eſtate, and Dignity, or any name of Eſtate, as oftentimes it is ſeen, that when any Lord is called to high Eſtate, and have not livelyhood convenient to ſupport the ſame Dignity, it induceth great Poverty, and Indigence, and cauſeth oftentimes Extortion, Embracery, and Maintenance to be had, to the great trouble of ſuch Countries, where ſuch Eſtate ſhall happen to be inhabited; Wherefore the King by Advice of his Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, Ordaineth, Eſtabliſheth, and Enacteth, that from henceforth the ſame Erection, and making of the ſame Duke, and all the names of Dignity to the ſaid* George, *or to* John Nevil *his Father, be from henceforth void, and of none effect*, &c.

From which Act three Things may be well obſerved,

Firſt, That the ſaid Duke had not any Poſſeſſions to ſupport his Dignity, yet his Dignity could not be taken away from him without an Act of Parliament.

Secondly, The inconveniencies appear, where a great Eſtate or Dignity is not accompanied with a Livelyhood.

Thirdly, This is a good Cauſe to take away the Dignity by Parliament.

For reconciling which Opinions, it ſeems indeed, that though a perſon who is noble by Birth ſhould fall into poverty, yet that poverty can no more Degrade him from his Nobility, then it can taint his Blood; but though it cannot root out that Noble Character from his Blood, and make him no Gentleman, yet it ſeems a good reaſon why he may be Degraded from being a Peer of the Realm : For he being a Peer, is no neceſſar effect of Blood, but a mark of the Royal bounty, beſtowed for the better Government and Advantage of the Kingdom, Earles being by their Original *Præpoſiti Comitatus*, or Commanders of the County, and Counties or Shires are ſo called, becauſe they are the Governments of a Count or Earl : And therefore when the King and Parliament find that they are not fit to bear this quality, they may juſtly take away that Honour that was given, nor can there be any thing ſo inconvenient, as that theſe ſhould repreſent the Kingdom in its greateſt concerns, and burden it with Taxes, who have no intereſt in the one, nor can bear any ſhare in the other. And that theſe Feudal Dignities and marks of Nobility may be taken off by the loſs of the Fews, is clear by *Bartolus in L. inam. Cod. de Dignitatibus*, and that this is the cuſtome of *Sicily* is clear, *Afflictuſ. Col. non. in 6. not.*

It may likewiſe ſeem reaſonable, that as the King onely can beſtow Nobility, ſo that it ſhould be onely proper for him to Degrade; And ſince he may Create any Nobleman though he be poor, ſo he may continue him ſo, notwithſtanding of his Poverty, ſpecially ſeeing the being a Peer is but to be the Princes Counſellour, nor can any judge who are fit to be his Counſellours, but himſelf; nor is the Parliament any thing but his great Council : But ſince this Degradation is a kind of Forfeitur, it ſeems that the Parliament onely can be Judges therein, ſince the King does not uſe to Forfeit by his own Authority; And though the former Arguments may prove that a Peer cannot be Degraded for poverty, except the King pleaſes, which is certainly true, ſince no Act of Parliament can paſs without his Royal conſent, yet they prove not that the King may Degrade a Nobleman by his own Authority, except he may Judge all caſes immediately by himſelf.

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QUESTION XXVII.

Whether is a Patent never made uſe of by the Father, valid after his Death?

IT is anſwered, That though the Patent being granted to ſuch a man therein Deſigned ſeems to die with him, and that the Father dying with this quality cannot tranſmit it to his Son, yet it is certain, that the Patent is valid to his poſterity: For except where it was Deſigned to be perſonal, it is conceived in Favour of a Man and his Heirs; and thus it was judged in the cauſe of *Queſnel* Advocat in *Rowan*, 4. *May* 1623. *vid. La Rocque cap.* 67.

QUESTION XXVIII.

Whether if the Father uſe any low or baſe Trade which Derogates from Nobility, will his Children and Deſcendants looſe it thereby?

IN anſwering to this caſe, We muſt diſtinguiſh betwixt ſuch as derive their Nobility from their Fathers onely, and ſome think that in that caſe, the misbehaviour of the Father does extinguiſh the Nobility of the Race, and that the Deſcendants are no more Noble, except they be reſtored by an expreſs Gift, Or otherwiſe the Nobility of the Race has deſcended from a long Series of Predeceſſours, and then the Fathers Deed does not prejudge them, ſince they do not owe their Nobility to him, and the Prince having Nobilitat ſuch a man and his Poſterity, they owe their Nobility to the King, and derive it from him equally with the Father, which Diſtinction I find in the Learned *Faber. Cod. L.* 9. *T.* 28. *Def.* 1. But it ſeems that by this laſt reaſon, Even that Nobility which is begun in the Father cannot be loſt by his fault: And therefore ſome Lawyers have been of Opinion, that that Nobility which deſcends by immemorial Poſſeſſion, and which flows not from a particular Priviledge and Conceſſion, can never be taken away by the Fathers baſeneſs or crime, *Wornæſius tom.* 1. *reſponſorum de Jure Pontificio Conſil.* 20. *num.* 7. And thus we find in the *Roman* Story, that *Marcus Emilius Scaurus* was found not to have loſt his Nobility by his Fathers becoming a bearer of Coals, *Curt. conjectur. jur. civil. lib.* 2. *cap.* 20. and others think that as it is ſufficient for acquiring Nobility, that the Grand-father and Father have been repute Noble; So by the rule of Contraries, it is ſufficient for extinguiſhing Nobility, that the Father and Grand-father have been repute Ignoble; And though the rights of Blood cannot be loſt by preſcription, yet Nobility may be loſt, as all other priviledges can, by not exerſing or owning it time out of mind.

It is fit to know, that in this Iſle not onely that Nobility which comes by Succeſſion and Immemorial poſſeſſion, but even that which comes by Priviledge and Conceſſion can be Forfeited by the Fathers Crime: And in this We differ from *Warneſius* Opinion, and therefore the Children muſt be rehabilitat and reſtored by the King; But the Fathers unworthineſs in exerciſing mean Shifts and Trades, does not amongſt us Derogate from the Childrens Nobility as in other Nations; Nor do I ſee any reaſon for the diſtinction uſed by *Warneſius*, for all Nobility muſt be acknowledged to have flowed originally from the King by Conceſſion, and even that Nobility, which comes by priviledge, does deſcend upon the Children by the Kings grant to them aſwell as the Father, and ſo cannot be prejudged by any perſonal Deed of his, except in the caſe of a Crime againſt the King, for that is ſtill implyed in the Conceſſion, and it is not juſt that the Children of Traitours ſhould enjoy thoſe Titles, and that Nobility which might be uſeful to them in revenging their unjuſt Quarrels.

QUESTION XXIX.

One having reſigned a Dignity or Imployment, and returning thereafter thereto, whether does he who has ſo reſigned return to his former Precedency?

TO this it is anſwered, That he does not; but having embraced again the Imployment he had formerly reſigned, he is onely to have Precedency according to his laſt Reinſtalment, *Langleus* 7. *Semeſt.* 8. where it is laid down as a rule that Precedency once loſt is never recovered, and an inſtance of this is given *cap. ex Inſinuatione* 26. in a *Chanon*, who having once renunced his Benefice, and having thereafter embraced it, is onely to be preferred according to the Date of his laſt Title.

From this laſt rule, *viz.* that a Precedency once loſt cannot be recovered, *Gothofred. de Preced. cap.* 6. *num.* 43. obſerves theſe Exceptions,

Firſt, If the perſon who renounced his Dignity was preferred to a Higher or more Noble, in which caſe if he return to his firſt Imployment, he looſes not the Precedency due to it, for a greater Dignity never prejudges the leſſer, *L.* 3. *C. de Dignitatibus Rupanus, lib.* 7. *cap.* 27. and contains in it the leſſer, *per eminentiam*, as Lawyers ſpeak, *ſuperveniens major Dignitas auget non minuit ſtatum*, except the two Offices be incompatible in themſelves, for then the leſſer is extinguiſht by the greater, *L. ſi debitoris ff. de fide juſſor.*

The ſecond Exception is, If the perſon in whoſe favours the Reſignation was made, will not accept, and upon his refuſal the Reſigner does preſently return to his Precedency, *L. ſi forte ff. de Offic. Preſid.* And the reaſon is, becauſe the Reſignation being there made in favours of another has that tacit Condition in it, that if the other in whoſe favours it was made accept not, the Reſignation ſhall be null, and this is the nature of all Reſig-

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Reſignations *in favorem* with us as to all Fews, as *Craig* well obſerves.

The third Exception is, If he who made the Reſignation do preſently repent, for in that caſe likewiſe he is in the condition, as if he Reſigned not; And thus the Law takes not advantage of Our ſudden and undigeſted Thoughts, *Et uxor quæ mox rediit divertiſſe non videtur.*

The fourth Exception given by him is, If he who Reſigned reſerved to himſelf his former Precedency: for which though there be ſeveral *Roman* deciſions, yet it is very debateable, how far a man can by Proteſtation or Paction, diſtinguiſh and reſerve a Precedency, when he has Reſigned or Diſponed the Imployment to which it was annexed; For ſince the Precedency is onely due upon the account of the Imployment, it would ſeem that he who has Reſigned the Imployment, cannot retain the Precedency, and to do ſo, were to retain *accidens ſine ſubjecto.*

QUESTION XXX.

Whether may a Nobleman reſign his Honours in favours of a third Party? And if the Kings Confirmation thereupon will exclude the neareſt Agnats, who would elſe have ſucceeded by their right of Blood?

THIS Queſtion ſeems of great Importance and Intricacy: For it may ſeem that he may transfer his Title in prejudice of his neareſt Heirs, becauſe the Title is onely a Fee, and all Fews may be alienated; nor is this a meer right of Blood, but a Priviledge beſtowed by the King, and conſequently may be transferred by his conſent: Nor can there be any thing more for the intereſt either of the Kingdom or of Noble Families, than that when the neareſt Heir is unfit to ſucceed, wanting either Means or Wit ſuitable to ſuch a Dignity, it ſhould be in the power of the King, and the Noble perſon himſelf to chooſe a fit Succeſſor. Likeas this was ſo decided in the caſe of *Robert* King of *Sicily*, *Cl. paſtoral. de re Jud.* And many Lawyers have been of opinion, that even elder Brothers might reſign their right of Succeſſion and *primo-genitur* in favours of the third Brother, paſſing by the ſecond, *vid. c.* 1. *§ præterea tit. quib. mod. feud. amit. & Bald. Conſil.* 389.

But others conclude, That the neareſt by Blood are not prejudged by ſuch Reſignations: Becauſe this is a right flowing from the favour of Nature and Law, *Naturæ & Legis donum quod non poteſt auferri, L. ſi arrogotor, ff. § ſed an ff. de Adopt.* nor is Dignity expoſable to Sale or in Commerce, *L. Julianus ff. ſi quis omiſſ.* Whereas if ſuch Reſignations or Tranſmiſſions were ſuſtainable, all Titles might be ſold, and the meaneſt Fellow if Rich, might by the favour of a Miniſter, and the folly of the preſent Poſſeſſor, exclude the Nobleſt Race: And by the Feudal Law, though a Vaſſal may denude himſelf, yet he cannot tranſmit his Fee in favours of remoter Heirs to the prejudice of the nearer, *cap. Titius tit. ſi de feud. fuer. Contraverſ.* this caſe is not decided with us; but the King upon a Reſignation from the late Earl of *Caithnes* in favours of *Glenurchy*, confirmed the Title in his favours, but by a new Patent, and without the former Precedency, and diſcharged by a letter the next Heir to uſe the Title, till the matter ſhould be decided by the Judge competent. But I find that in *England Edw.* II. granted to *Edmond de Lincourt* upon his Petition a Patent under the great Seal, impowering him to aſſign his Sirname, Arms, and Barony: But the Lord *Hoe* having aſſigned his Name, Arms, and Dignity without the Kings Licence, the Deed was adjudged void in Parliament; From which the Authour of *Jus imaginis, pag.* 27. concludes, Firſt, That the Title of Nobility may be aſſigned: Secondly, That it cannot be aſſigned without the Kings Licence: And yet I find that in the Viſcount *Purbecks* Caſe, it was lately found by the Parliament of *England*, that a Nobleman could not levy a Fine upon his Honour in prejudice of his Heir, that is to ſay, That a Nobleman could not do any deed to the prejudice of his Honour, by alienating or ſurrendring the ſame to the prejudice of his Heir, though I am informed that there were very many inſtances adduced for clearing the contrare opinion.

QUESTION XXXI.

Whether does the former right of Precedency remain with him who has reſigned the Office by which he enjoyed the Precedency?

IT ſeems that the Honour being in that caſe due upon the account of the Office, ſhould ceaſe with its cauſe: But yet ſuch reſpect is given by the Law to thoſe who have once enjoyed an Office, and uſed it well, that the former Dignity and Precedency is allowed them after they have reſigned the Office, *L. eam Legem ff. de excuſat. Illi in quos munera noſtra redundarunt, beneficiis eorum non ſolum quamdiu militaverunt, ſed etiam quamdiu vixerint, perfruentur*, and *Guid. Pap.* relates *deciſ.* 377. that it was ſo decided: For the being eſteemed worthy to poſſeſs ſuch an Office is a quality inherent to, and inſeparable from the perſon ſo advanced, and in moſt caſes even Deprivation does not extinguiſh the Precedency, becauſe the order ſtill remains, as if a Biſhop be depoſed he is ſtill a Biſhop, and therefore has Precedency as ſuch; But in ſuch caſes as the deprivation deſtroys the order it ſelf, it deſtroys alſo in that caſe the Precedency, as if a Knight were degraded for Cowardlineſs, he is no more a Knight, and ſo looſes the Precedency annext to the Order, *L.* 12. *de Dignit. ſi Judices ſe furtis & ſceleribus fuerint comaculaſſe convicti, ablatis codocillorum inſignibus & honore exuti inter plebeios habeantur.*

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QUESTION XXXII.

If a perſon do not of himſelf reſign, but be called from his Charge by the Prince to another Imployment, and one provided to his place, and returning thereafter to his firſt Dignity by the Princes command, whether does he get Precedency according to his firſt or laſt inſtalment?

I find this to have been agitated in the Parliament of *Savoy*, *Anno* 1590. in the Caſe of the Biſhop of *Alby*, who being called from being a Counſellour in that Parliament to a Biſhoprick, and his place being filled by another, he thereafter was called back to be a Counſellour: And this may fall out with us in many caſes, as for inſtance, If one ſhould be called from being a Lord of the Seſſion to be Juſtice General, and ſhould thereafter be returned to be a Lord of the Seſſion: And I find it was decided in *Savoy*, that the perſon ſo recalled ought to preceed according to his firſt Inſtalment; but the reaſon there was that the Prince had expreſly declared at his Demiſſion, that if he returned he ſhould return to his firſt Precedency, and that it were indecent that he who was firſt formerly in that Judicature, ſhould thereafter ſit in the loweſt place, meerly becauſe he was once called away to a higher preferment: And in my opinion, If the Prince had not ſo expreſly declared at the firſt Demiſſion, the caſe might have been harder, but that Declaration made that thoſe who were thereafter preferred, could not think themſelves prejudged by this new readmiſſion, ſince their Inſtalment was ſtill burdened with this tacit quality. I likewiſe think, that if he had returned before any others had been advanced, the difficulty had been much leſs, ſince there no third party was prejudged of a right acquired *medio tempore*; albeit it might be alleaged that by his Tranſlation, the other Judges formerly below him ſucceeded to his right of Precedency; For againſt this I conceive the former proteſtation could have eaſily guarded, albeit that proteſtation does ſeem *contraria facto*, and the quality adjected to be inconſiſtent with the nature of the thing, where the place was filled by another, ſince regularly two cannot preſerve the ſame Rank or Degree, *Arg. L. cum in Teſtamento ff. de hæred. inſtituend.* It may be likewiſe argued, that though this quality and proteſtation was admiſſable, where the party ſo called away was called to a higher Dignity of the ſame rank, that there the leſſer was poſſeſt by poſſeſſing the greater, as if a Juſtice General ſhould be called back to be a Lord; Yet this would not hold, notwithſtanding of the former proteſtation and quality, where he is called away to a leſſer imployment, or where he is called to an imployment of a different and incompatible Nature, as from being a Judge to be a Collonel: And yet all theſe queſtions ſeem of leſs difficulty with Us, where the Prince may certainly admit a Judge to be the firſt or laſt: And therefore amongſt Us theſe Queſtions would onely take place, where the perſon formerly inſtalled was called away or preferred without any ſuch Declaration by the King in his favours.

QUESTION XXXIII.

Whether does he who is ſuſpended from the Exerciſe of an Office, return to the ſame Precedency when the Suſpenſion is taken off?

To this it is anſwered, He does: For though a Suſpenſion may ſeem a Degradation and a Privation of the former Honour, and all Privations extinguiſh, *nec datur regreſſus a privatione ad habitum*, yet, Suſpenſion is in Law declared to be onely a temporal Interdiction from the Exerciſe, but not an extinction or Privation of the right: And this is clearly determined, *L. 2. § ff. de Decurion.* and by *Langlæus. 7. Semeſt.* 8.

QUESTION XXXIV.

Two having Offices, and changing one with another their Imployments for a time, whether when they Reſume their former Imployments, do they return to their former Precedency?

It is anſwered, Where two did exchange Imployments, and thereafter returned to their old Imployments, Lawyers are of opinion, that in that caſe they return to their former Precedency, and that their Imployments are not looked upon as new Imployments, becauſe the one poſſeſt ſtill by the other, and ſo the Poſſeſſion was ſtill the ſame, as if it had been by themſelves, *L'oiſeau lib. 1. cap. 7. Rupan. lib. 7. cap. 27.* but though this may hold where both of them changed but for a time, ſince there indeed the one poſſeſt by the other; yet this ſeems harder, in the caſe where both of them exchanged abſolutely and for ever: For there, their former right ſeems to have been extinguiſhed, and the Imployments to be new as to both.

QUESTION XXXV.

Whether is he who is reſtored by the Prince to a Dignity, from which he was Degraded, to be reſtored to the ſame Precedency which he had formerly?

To which it is anſwered by *Gothofred. cap. 6. Theſ.* 45. That he is not by this Reſtitution to recover his former Precedency from which he was Degraded, but he muſt preceed by vertue of his new Title onely: But I ſhould rather diſtinguiſh betwixt theſe who are reſtored by way of Juſtice, in which caſe the Precedency ought to be the ſame, becauſe the Reſtitution by way of Juſtice takes away the Impediment and Degradation, as if it had never been; but where the

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Reſtitution is onely by way of Grace, there the Fault and Sentence ſtill remains, though the puniſhment be taken off; and there the Reſtitution ought not to reſtore the Precedency, in prejudice of thoſe who had acquired titles betwixt the Forfeitour and Reſtitution: A clear inſtance whereof we have in the Earl of *Crawfurd*, who being Forfeit for Rebelling againſt King *James* the II. at the Battel of *Brichen*, and being thereafter reſtored, he was not reſtored ſo as to take place from the Earl of *Huntly?* But yet it is obſervable, that the 4. *Act. p.* 16. *p.* 87. *J.* 6. which appoints Reſtitutions *per modum gratiæ*, not to prejudge third parties; ſpeaks onely of Lands, Poſſeſſions, and ſuch other parts of the Eſtate forfeited, but ſpeaks not of Honours; and therefore ſome conclude that perſons forfeited may be reſtored to the Honours of their Family, notwithſtanding the Precedency by the reſt of the Nobility in the *interim*, which is the rather received amongſt us, that the King may with us creat an Earl with the Precedency from all others, as he could have done in *England* before the Statute of *Hen.* VIII. For I find by the Herauld Records, that *Edmond* of *Hadham* is created Earl of *Richmond*, *& quod habeat ſedem in Parliamentis & alibi proximum ducibus:* And *Henry Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, is made *primus Comes Angliæ*, whereas he was formerly almoſt laſt, and thereafter is created Duke of *Warwick*, with this addition; That he ſhall go Mate-like with the Duke of *Northfolk*, and above the Duke of *Buckingham.* And ſince our Kings had this Prerogative, and that they have not reſtricted themſelves, they might have it ſtill, though they ſhould uſe it ſparingly.

QUESTION XXXVI.

Whether have the Ambaſſadours of Monarchs the Precedency from other Monarchs or Princes themſelves, if perſonally preſent, even as the Kings would do whom they repreſent? And if in all caſes an Ambaſſadour ought to have the ſame Precedency that is due to his Conſtituent?

To this it is anſwered, That though an Ambaſſadour repreſents the Monarch from whom he derives his Commiſſion, and that ſome learned Lawyers do upon that account aſſert, that they are to have the ſame Precedency that is due to their Maſter, and ſo to be preferred to all Kings and Princes though preſent, to whom their Conſtituents would have been preferred, *Paſchal. de Legat. cap.* 38. yet the cuſtom of Nations has run contrar to his opinion, in preferring even inferiour Kings and Princes: And it is decided amongſt the Princes of *Germany*, *Tit.* 25. *Aureæ Bullæ*, *Car.* 4. And in *Anno* 1542. the Ambaſſadours of *Charles* the V. Emperour, were decerned to cede the Precedency to *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, and the Reaſons are, 1° Becauſe Princes found it their Intereſt to have no Subject compete with them, or to have their own preſence leſſened by ſuch marks of Diſreſpect. 2° In a Prince who is preſent there reſides True and Original Majeſty; whereas an Ambaſſadour is onely dignified with a Suppoſititious and Repreſentative Honour, ſhining (if I may ſo ſay) with borrowed rayes: And of this opinion are *Brunus de Legat. lib.* 5. *cap.* 8. and *Coſta Conſil.* 44. though *Zouch. de Jure inter Gentes* ſeems to favour *Paſchals* opinion.

It may be likewiſe doubted, whether an Ambaſſadour does retain the ſame Precedency due to him as Ambaſſadour, when the Prince who ſent him comes to the place himſelf: And this was debated by the Earl *Mariſhal* who was ſent over Ambaſſadour to *Denmark*, when K. *Ja.* the VI. went over in Perſon thereafter, and brought over Chancellour *Maitland* with him, who challenged the Precedency from the Earl *Mariſhal*, alleaging that an Ambaſſadours Power evaniſhes upon his Princes appearance: Which debate was decided by King *James* in favours of the Chancellour, albeit the Earl contended, That as his Ambaſſie ceaſed upon the Kings coming thither, ſo did the others Office as Chancellour ceaſe in a forreign Kingdom, and therefore that he ſhould have preceeded as being an Earl.

The former opinion preferring inferiour Princes when Perſonally preſent, *αυτοπροσωπως* is ſo much the rather true, that Ambaſſadours are not, when they come to viſit the Judicatures of the Nations where they preceed allowed the ſame Precedency; And generally it is given as a Rule by Lawyers, that *in locis & actibus Judicialibus Legatis præcedentia ſolita non ſervatur, & non pro dignitate Regis aut alterius a quo ablegati ſunt, Gothofred. de Jure præcedentiæ, cap.* 7. *num.* 47. ſo that though Kings themſelves would ſit above all theſe Judicatures, yet their Ambaſſadours ſit but among them; Thus the *Venetian* Ambaſſadour was onely placed in the Parliament of *Paris* after the Biſhops, as *Rupan.* obſerves, *lib.* 7. *cap.* 10.

Though Ambaſſadours have the ſame Precedency that is due to their Conſtituents, yet Agents and Reſidents of Princes have not, nor has the Popes Nuncio the Precedency that is due to an Ambaſſadour, *Gothofred. ibid.* for theſe in effect are ſent oftentimes to prevent the Debates that might fall amongſt Ambaſſadours, and therefore the *French* King ſends very rarely his Ambaſſadours to the Emperours Court, becauſe he knows that Court would give the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſadours the Precedency, which he thinks is due to his Ambaſſadours.

QUESTION XXXVII.

Whether have ſuch as have been Ambaſſadours, or have been in ſuch honourable Imployments, any Precedency thereby when their Imployment is ended?

To which it is anſwered, That though after an honourable Imployment is over, whether by Dimiſſion,

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Dimiſſion, or by the expyring of the Commiſſion, the Precedency thereto annex'd ceaſes with it; Yet the Prince ſometimes gratifies the perſon with a continuance of ſome Precedency and Honour: And in the Records of the *Herauld* Office in *England*, I find that in a Court *Mariſhal*, Sir *Dudley Diggs*, and Sir *Thomas Smith*, were adjudged to have the Precedency from other Knights-Batchelours of their own Degree, becauſe they had been Ambaſſadours, though their Commiſſion was expyred. In the Cuſtoms alſo of moſt Nations, a Judge retains ſtill amongſt thoſe of his own Bench the ſame Precedency that he had formerly before his Dimiſſion, or his being laid aſide, except he has been laid aſide for a Crime or Fault.

QUESTION XXXVIII.

What place is due to the Repreſentatives of Subjects, ſuch as Viccars, Deputs, Aſſiſtants, &c.

IT would ſeem that as Ambaſſadours have the ſame place that is due to him whom they repreſent, ſo thoſe who repreſent Subjects, as Viccars who repreſent the Biſhop, Deputs who repreſent Judges, ought to have the ſame place that is due to thoſe whom they repreſent: I find that *L. 7. de Bonorcodicil. C. Theod.* there are four Dignities Ranked, *viz. Præfectorum, Proconſulum, Vicariorum, & Exconſularium.* And certainly in thoſe Acts, wherein they repreſent their Conſtituent, they have the ſame Precedency that is due to him, *Felin. in cap. cum olim de Offic. de Legat.* And thus by the Canon Law, the Biſhops Viccar is preferred to the Dean, and Arch-dean, and not onely are theſe repreſentative Dignities preferred in the Acts of their Juriſdiction, but even in all other deeds, which neceſſarily preceed or follow them; And ſome Lawyers are of Opinion, that they are to be preferred to the ſame Dignity, in all promiſcuous and indifferent Acts which fall in during the time of the Repreſentation, and thus *Cautuccius deciſ.* 582. is of Opinion, that the Biſhops Viccar ſent by him to hold a Synod, is to have Precedency before all the Chapter, not onely in the Synod it ſelf, but likewiſe in all other Aſſemblies, Viſits, and Entertainments, during his Commiſſion: But the contrare of this is maintained by *Menoch, Conſil.* 51. And in my Opinion, theſe Doctors may be thus reconciled, *viz.* If the Repreſentation flow immediately from the Law, or for inſtance, If the Council ſhould Delegate any man to be Sheriff, there the perſon ſubſtitut would have in all caſes during his Commiſſion, the ſame place that is due to him in whoſe place he was Surrogat, for there *Surrogatum ſapit naturam ſurrogati*; But if the Repreſentation flow from the perſon himſelf whom he Repreſents, in that caſe the Repreſentative has onely the Precedency, whilſt he is exerciſing the Office, or in Actions thereto relating; And thus Sheriff-deputs with us have onely the Precedency due to their Conſtituents, whilſt they are exerciſing theſe Acts which relate to their Office: And yet I think, that thoſe Repreſentatives of Subjects have even in all extrinſick and indifferent Acts the Precedency due to their Conſtituents, when they meet with others of the ſame Degree, and thus amongſt Sheriff-Deputes, *&c.* the Precedency is to be given according to the Precedency that is due to the Principal Sheriffs.

QUESTION XXXIX.

What Precedency is due to Aſſeſſors appointed for Judges, and to extraordinary Judges?

I CONCEIVE that Aſſeſſors choſen by a Judge get no Precedency thereby, ſince Subjects cannot beſtow Dignities; but that where the Prince names any man Aſſeſſor to a Judicature, the Perſon ſo named Aſſeſſor, *nam eſt ejus umbra*, his ſhadow as the Law ſpeaks, and the ſhadow ſhould follow the body: And with Us when the Council names Aſſeſſors to the Juſtices, the Aſſeſſors vote onely after the Juſtices; And yet in *France* I find that Aſſeſſors take place after the Preſident, and before the other Councellours, and ſo it was decided at *Paris*, 1608.

It may be alſo doubted, whether Our extraordinar Lords of Seſſion who ſit with and vote after the ordinar Judges, ſhould have place after them if they were not Earles or Noblemen, as by the inſtitution they are oblieged to be (but not either as that the King may not promote Gentlemen hereafter) *quo caſu*, I think they would take place after the ordinar, as they vote after them: For theſe extraordinar Lords are like to theſe *adſcriptitii* or *allecti*, *L. 2. C. ut dignit. ord. ſervetur.* of whom *Capitolinus* in the life of *Pertinax*, *quum Commodus allectionibus innumeris prætorios miſcuiſſet, ſenatuſconſultum Pertinax fecit juſſitque eos qui præturas non geſſiſſent ſed allectione accepiſſent poſt eos eſſe qui vere prætores fuiſſent.*

QUESTION XL.

Whether can the King Creat now an new Earl, and Ordain him to preceed all the former Earles, or any ſuch Number of them as he pleaſes?

IT would ſeem that the King cannot: For there being a Precedency acquired to the former Earles by their firſt Gift, the King cannot by any new Gift prejudge third Parties, and this were in effect to Forfeit them of their Precedency; Likeas it would ſeem, that ſince moſt Earldoms were granted by erecting Lands in an Earldom in favours of the Receiver, that therefore the Conceſſions of Land and Honours are of the ſame Nature, and that no new Grant can prejudge the one more then the other.

But it may be urged on the Kings part, that the King being the onely Fountain of Honour, he may do therein as he pleaſes, except in ſo far as he is limited by Law; And therefore ſince there

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is no Law with us limiting the King in this point, he may do therein as he pleaſes. 2° The King by Act of Parliament, *Henry* the Eight, is limited as to this point in *England*, ſo that he can grant no ſuch Preference; And therefore it may be concluded that this was formerly in his power even there, and that ſince he is not limited here, his power is here intire as to this point, whereof many Inſtances are given in anſwer to *Queſt.* 35. and ſince that Statute, it is thought that His *Majeſty* may ordain the laſt Knight to preceed all the reſt formerly dubb'd and created, becauſe Knights are not expreſt in that Statute. 3° We ſee the King in *Scotland* does impower Counteſſes to retain their former Precedency, though they marry a Huſband of a Rank inferiour to their firſt Huſband; And Dukes Daughters even after their Marriage, to retain the Precedency due to them as Dukes Daughters. 4° His *Majeſty* does by new Confirmations transfer the Honours to Heirs Female, though the Patents at firſt were only granted to Heirs Male, and ſo by the not exiſting of the Heirs Male, thoſe Earles who have the next Precedency might aſwell alleadge, That the King could not by any new right in favours of the Heirs Female prejudge them. 5° His *Majeſty* does ſometimes appoint any of his Officers of State to preceed others as he pleaſes; though theſe may likewiſe alleadge, that there is *jus quæſitum* to them by their prior Gifts. 6° His *Majeſty* reſtores the Sons of Perſons forfeited to their Fathers Precedency, notwithſtanding of the *jus quæſitum*, by others *medio tempore*. 7° The King has oblieged himſelf not to prefer the Knights of *Nova Scotia*, or Knights-Baronets, otherwiſe then according to their Creation, which had been unneceſſar, if the King could not have preferred them by His Royal Prerogative: Sometimes alſo His *Majeſty* confirms to the Nobility the Entails of their Eſtates, whereby they have power to name their Succeſſors with the Precedency due to themſelves, which right being ordinarly ratified in Parliament, uſes to eſtabliſh and transfer the Precedency upon the Heir or Succeſſour ſo nominated; But ſince Ratifications paſs without obſervation, and oftentimes without reading, it may be doubted whether ſuch a Ratification ſhould prejudge even thoſe who were Members of Parliament, but much more ſuch as were not preſent, or ſuch were Created thereafter, theſe Ratifications not being properly publick and Legiſtative Statutes, and ſo can bind onely ſuch as conſented.

QUESTION XLI.

Whether if the King ſhould creat an Earl with Precedency to all other Earles, during his life? Or if when an Earl is Forfeited, will his Lady in either of theſe Caſes retain the Precedency ſhe formerly enjoyed during her Husbands life?

To which it is anſwered, That as to the firſt it was expreſly decided in *England*, in the caſe of the Earl of *Notingham*, that he upon the ſurrender of the Admirals Office, being by King *James* allowed the ſame Precedency that belonged to *John* Lord *Moubray* his Predeceſſour, That therefore his Lady ſhould enjoy the ſame Precedency if ſhe ſurvived him, becauſe this was not a Dignity of Office, but a real Dignity ſettled in his Perſon; and generally in all real Dignities ſuch as thoſe of *Dukes*, *Marqueſſes*, *Earles*, &c. the Wives participat the Huſbands Honour even after his Death, for it is not the Patent that confers the Honour upon her, for elſe ſhe could not enjoy the ſame except ſhe were therein mentioned, but her right flows from the Common-Law which illuſtrates the Wife with the Huſbands Dignity, becauſe Marriage is *individua vitæ conſuetudo*; And in the Law, the Huſband and Wife are one Perſon, and for the ſame reaſon we ſee likewiſe that the Wives of Knight-Batchelours, and Knights of the Bath, enjoy the ſame Precedency that was due to their Huſbands, though they enjoyed the ſame for Life: And whereas it may be objected that the Huſband having the Honour but for Life, it cannot be continued longer then for the time limited, or to be transferred to the Wife after the death of her Huſband. It is anſwered by the ſame rule and proportion no Wife whatſoever ſhould enjoy the Title of her Huſbands Honour after his deceas, but then all the Honour and Place ſhould ſurceas, for ſhe challenges nothing but from her Huſband: The Honour for perpetuity to the Heirs, concerns onely the Deſcendants and they are thereby Enobled; But to her a State for Life, and a State to the Heirs is all one. I find alſo that Sir *William Heron* having married the Daughter and Heir of the Lord *Saye*, and ſo being in her right a Baron, and by reaſon of that Marriage ſummoned to the Parliament as a Peer of the Realm, having ſurvived his Wife, albeit he had no Iſſue by her, he notwithſtanding enjoyed that Title and Dignity during his Life.

To the ſecond branch of this Queſtion it is anſwered, The Wife of a Perſon forfeited, enjoyes the ſame Title and Dignity that was due to her before the forfeiture; for though it may ſeem that the Dignity of the Father is extinguiſhed, and conſequently ſhe cannot enjoy it; Yet the Crime puniſhes onely the Perſon, and corrupts onely the Blood *quo-ad* the Deſcendants, but not *quo-ad* the Wife: And though the Honour be extinguiſhed, yet being extinguiſhed upon a perſonal Account, the Puniſhment ought not to reach further then the Crime.

QUESTION XLII.

Whether amongſt thoſe of the Royal Line, does the next to the Royal Stock preceed? Or does the Precedency belong to the eldeſt of that Branch?

The reaſon of this doubt is, Becauſe as in other Nobility the firſt who is dignified has ſtill the Precedency, as being fartheſt removed from the

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the Dreggs and Lees of the Vulgar; So amongſt thoſe who are deſcended of Kings, the laſt is ſtill preferred as being nearer to the Common-Stock, by which all are Enobled: And therefore the Uncle, it ſeems, ſhould preceed his Nephew by the elder Brother, as being a Degree nearer to the Stock, as was alleadged by the Cardinal of *Bourbon*, Uncle to *Henry* the Fourth: But yet it was juſtly decided for *Henry* the Fourth, becauſe though the younger Branch be ſtill preferred, yet amongſt theſe of the ſame Branch the eldeſt is ſtill preferable, for by the right of Repreſentation he Repreſented his Father, which Father would have been preferred, and here again the right of Birth-right ſtill returns: And this holds not only in *France*, as *Tillet* obſerves, but with us in *Britain*, and generally in all Law, *Exod.* 6. and 1 *Chron.* 4. *vid. Dec. Conſil.* 445. albeit of old in *Scotland* the Uncles did oftentimes uſurp upon this account, *L'oiſeau chap.* 7. And to this day the eldeſt Cadets in private Families do ſtill take place with us, from the laſt deſcended beyond the Brothers of the Family, and thoſe old Cadets take place of the Nephews, which is an Errour.

QUESTION XLIII.

Whether and when is the right or left Hand the chief Mark of Precedency? And whether is the Place oppoſite to the Seat of the chief Perſon who ſits betwixt the two preferable to either right or left Hand?

To this it is anſwered, That amongſt both the *Jews*, *Greeks*, and *Romans*, where three were either ſitting or walking, the middle-place was thought the chief place; but where two were without a third, the right Hand was concluded the more Noble amongſt the *Jews*: And thus the Scripture tells us, *That ſuch as are to be ſaved ſhall ſit at the right hand of GOD*; And yet in *Jacobs* Bleſſing *Ephraim* and *Manaſſeh*, the left Hand was preferred, *Geneſ.* 48. *vid. Panſirol. lib.* 1. *pag.* 501. But amongſt the *Romans* it was doubted which of the two was preferable, *Demſterus Antiq*; *Roman. pag.* 866. And yet it is certain that amongſt the *Turks* the left ſide is accounted the more Noble, becauſe he commands his Neighbours Sword: And though theſe be the chief Seats, yet he who is ſet oppoſite to him who ſits in the midle, is thereby preferred to him who either ſits upon the right or left Hand, ſince in effect he is made the Correſpondent of the chief Perſon, as *Golſtadus* defends by many Inſtances, *pag.* 433.

QUESTION XLIV.

Whether in Improbations raiſed to ſecure Precedency, can Certifications be granted, aſwell, againſt Patents of Honour as againſt other Writes?

This Queſtion having occurred in a Debate *January* 1672. betwixt the Earl of *Sutherland* and the Earl of *Errol*, It was urged that in Declaratours of Precedency, and Improbations raiſed for ſecuring thereof, no Certification could be granted, becauſe 1°. Such Certifications were only granted where the Right and Title to be improven was conſtitute by Write: But ſo it is, that the Dignity and Honour of *Dukes*, *Marqueſſes*, *Earles*, &c. was not onely eſtabliſhed by Patents, or Infeftments, but might be acquired by bringing them in to Parliament in their Robes, and ſuch other formes of Creation, as have been practiſed both amongſt us and other Nations, againſt which no Certification could operat. 2°. Certifications are onely allowed where the Purſuer of the Improbation has a direct Title to that whereof the Right is to be improven, excluſive of all others: But ſo it is that the Earl of *Sutherland*, nor no other has an expreſs, and explicite Right to be the firſt Earl of *Scotland*, and any right he has to the Precedency; ariſes only conſequentially. 3°. Improbations being onely a Remedy introduced by our Law and the native deſigne thereof being to ſecure real Rights, and private Eſtates: It ought to be extended to no ſuch Caſe, as that of Dignities and Honours, to which it has never been applyed, during theſe many Years that Improbations have been uſed here, and to which certainly our Predeceſſours would have applyed them, if the nature of the Action would have allowed it.

To which it was anſwered, That Certifications be being introduced amongſt us, to ſecure the Purſuer againſt any Events in the Defenders Hand, which might prejudge the Purſuers right, they ought to be extended to Honours eſtabliſhed by Patent, or Infeftment, theſe being Rights that are tranſmitted by Write, and this being the nature of thoſe Certifications, they ought to take place every where except where expreſs Law or Deciſions have reſtricted them. And therefore, ſince there is no Law nor Deciſion, Declaring that Certifications ſhall not be granted againſt Patents, or Infeftments which tranſmit Honour: They ought to be granted againſt theſe, aſwell as againſt other rights. Nor is it craved, that theſe Certifications ſhould run againſt Honours tranſmitted *via facti*, ſuch as *Robing*, and *Belting*, and though the Purſuer be not deſigned by his Infeftments the firſt Earl, yet that cannot hinder him from removing by this Certification, all Writes, or Evidents, which may hinder him to be the firſt; Upon which Debate, the Lords refuſed to grant Certification againſt ſuch Patents, or Infeftments.

Courſes taken by Princes and Judges, when they intend to ſhun the decyding of Contraverſies concerning Precedency, and to preſerve the Rights of all the Competitors.

Firſt, They ordain the Competitors to preceed one another by turns, and alternatively: And thus the Emperour *Lewis* the Fourth did in *Anno* 1328. decide betwixt the Prince *Palatine*, and

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the Duke of *Bavaria*, and ſo the Parliament of *Paris* decided in *Anno* 1616; but leſt the firſt turn ſhould give the Precedency that uſes to be decided by lot. And I find this alternation very old, for the *Thebans* did ſo decide betwixt the Brother-Kings, *Etheocles* and *Polinix*; and *Plutarch* obſerves the ſame betwixt *Thyeſtes* and *Attreus*.

Secondly, They uſe to aſſigne one of the Competitors a place out of all Rank; as was done to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſadour in the Council of *Trent*, and is frequently done in Our Parliaments; But though this preſerves the Right, it inſinuates a Ceding: And therefore the juſter way is to place both ſo without the Benches, as that neither of their Seats can ſhew any Preference, as was done at the Council of *Trent* betwixt the Emperours Ambaſſadour and the Cardinal of *Trent*.

Thirdly, They uſe to cauſe them to enter by ſeveral Doors, as was obſerved betwixt the Queen of *France*, and *Margaret* Siſter to *Charles* the Fifth, as *Guicciardin* obſerves.

Fourthly, They uſe round Tables, or to write the Names of the Pretenders in a Circle, an Example whereof we have in *Garius*, *lib.* 1. *Inſtitut.* and Pope *Urbane* having deſired the *Franciſcans* to give him three of their Number, out of which he might chuſe one to be Cardinal, they wrote down their three Names circular-ways; but in this caſe, the Names ſhould be written down exactly in the middle of the Table or Paper; for elſe as *Crantzius* obſerves, he whoſe Name is next to the top of the Paper has thereby ſome Precedency.

Fifthly, The eldeſt of the Competitors is ſtill ordained to preceed: Of which *Livius* gives an Inſtance, *lib.* 42. and King *James* the Sixth decided ſo between ſeveral Families in *Scotland*, and particularly between the Lairds of *Blair* and *Balthaok*.

Sixthly, Sometimes he who was firſt promoted to a Benefice or Office is preferred, where the difference is betwixt the Offices or Benefices; and thus it was decided betwixt the Sees of *Rheims* and *Treves*.

Seventhly, Sometimes alſo the Competitors are preferred according as they produce their Commiſſions, as was done in the Council of *Trent* betwixt the Ambaſſadours of *Portugal* and *Hungary*; and the *Polonians* do frequently in Competitions between Ambaſſadours, prefer him who firſt enters their Territories, *Bodin. de Repub. lib.* 1. *cap.* 9.

Eightly, Sometimes alſo the Competitors are ordained to give their ſuffrage and preceed according to the reſpect due to the Nations, and not to the Perſons: As was decided in the Council of *Conſtans* and *Baſil*.

Ninthly, It is obſerved that *Octavius Farneſius* Prince of *Parma* and *Placentia*, to ſhun the difference of Precedency betwixt his two Towns of *Parma* and *Placentia*, did write himſelf Duke of P. P. And King *James* the Sixth to ſhun any debate that could have been between *Scotland* and *England*, aſſumed the Title of *King of Great Britain*.

Tenthly, Some uſe to ſecure themſelves againſt ſuch Conteſts by Proteſtations, which certainly do interrupt preſcription, and preſerve the Proteſters right, *L.* 14. § 8. *ff. de Relig.* but in that caſe the proteſtation muſt be preſently interpoſed, for proteſtations after the deeds contraverted are ended and paſt, are concluded to be of no value, *Carpzol. def.* 22. for proteſtations cannot be drawn back: But it has been doubted whether the Perſon againſt whom the proteſtation is taken, does prejudge himſelf, when he does not proteſt in the contrar, for this ſeems to infer an acquieſcence that the proteſtation is juſt, ſince *qui tacet conſentire videtur*, and this is the occaſion, why in our Judicatures when one proteſts, the other ordinarly proteſts in the contrare: But yet it is generally concluded that Silence in that caſe does not prejudge him againſt whom the proteſtation is taken, ſince he knows that in Law the proteſtation ſecures his right, *Tuſc. tom.* 6. *Concluſ.* 941.

Ana-

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Analogia Honorum:

OR, A

TREATISE

OF

Honour and Nobility,

According to the

LAWS and CUSTOMS of *ENGLAND.*

Collected out of the moſt Authentick AUTHORS, both Ancient and Modern.

In Two Parts.

THE FIRST

Containing Honour Military, and relateth to War.

THE SECOND

Honour Civil, and relateth to Court and City.

Illuſtrated with variety of SCULPTURES ſutable to the ſeveral SUBJECTS.

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The Effiges of ȳ Right Honᵇˡᵉ Charles Morpeth Baron Dacres of Cumberland & Westmoreland Northumberland Cumberland Durham The Tonne & County There adjacent & one of his Matᵗʸ most Honᵇˡᵉ privy Councell Earle of CARLISLE Viscounte Gillsland, Lord Leiutenant of Vice Admirall of ȳ Countyes of Westmoreland ȳ Bishoprick of of Newcastle & Maritin Parts

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THE FIRST PART; OR Honour Military.

CHAP. I.

ALL Honours may not improperly be ſaid to receive their Birth either from the City, Court, or Camp, which of all is eſteemed the moſt worthy and honourable, raiſing ſome to Imperial and Princely Dignities, and diſthroning others: And in all Kingdoms (even amongſt the barbarous *Americans*) War hath ever been, and yet is, held in high Eſteem and of great Importance; as well for the preſervation of their Laws and Rights, as for the defence of their Dominions; for which War is permitted by the Laws of God, is taught by the Laws of Nature, and commanded by the Laws of Nations. And to excite Men to Valour and noble Atchievments, Reward, or Honours is conferred upon ſuch that merits the ſame, according to their Deſerts, for the defence of holy Church, their King, and Country.

War being therefore of ſuch concern, it behoveth every prudent Prince, for the welfare of his People, to be always prepared for Peace or War, either Offenſive or Defenſive, both for Foreign Invaſion, or the ſuppreſſing Domeſtick Inſurrections; wherefore it hath been found expedient to joyn good Laws (the Friends of Peace and Reſt) unto Arms; War being always accompanied with Men of audacious and furious Spirits.

Juſtinianus, for the uniting of Laws and Arms, appointed one Officer, called a *Prætor*, to command both Martially and Civilly; which Name the *Romans* continued for their General of War, and by his Office had Authority both Martial and Civil. By which it appears that War cannot endure without the aſſiſtance of Law: And wiſe Men, in former Ages, did hold that Prudence and Power ought not to be ſeparated; of which Opinion was *Horace*, ſaying, *Vis expers conſilii mole ruit ſua.* Likewiſe for the ſame reaſon, learned Writers were induced to commend valiant Captains and wiſe Counſellors, as it were joyntly and in one rank; for with *Simonides* they joyned *Pauſanias*; with *Cræſus*, *Solon*; and with *Pericles*, *Anaxagoras.*

Of War, and the Cauſes thereof.

DISCORD is common to all Men, and that occaſioned either by Revenge for Injuries done, out of Covetouſneſs in gaining that which belongs to others; for Ambition in gaining Fame by noble Victories, or ſuch like Reaſons; and this maketh one City to wage War againſt another, one Province to invade another, and whole Kingdoms to oppreſs one another, even to a Conqueſt if they can. *Ariſtotle* proveth that ſome Men by nature are born to Command, and others to Obey: By which it appears that War is neceſſary, as well to compel thoſe to Obedience, as others to hold their Authority. The *Romans* did ſometimes judge it convenient to make War,

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to train up their Youth fit for Service, and to keep them from Idleneſs, which breedeth Intemperance and Diſhoneſty. And by Action, Princes that are martially inclined, have not only gained Renown, but alſo much enlarged their Dominions. Yet I am of the Opinion, That War ought not to be made without juſt Cauſe, and when the Enemy cannot be perſwaded to Reaſon by Ambaſſadors, prudent Princes and Commanders do not wage War unadviſedly; and when they do, they ſhould follow the Example of *Trajanus*, who obſerved theſe Cautions; to be careful to ſupply the places of his ſlain Soldiers; to repreſs the Enemies Pride; and according to Military Diſcipline, conſtrain Mutiners to Obedience and Order.

Of Soldiers.

SOLDIERS, or Men profeſſing Arms, according to *Ulpianus*, were called *Milites à malitia, id eſt duritia*; that is, were ſo named in reſpect of the hardneſs and danger they endure in defence of other People, or becauſe they keep off the Injuries which Enemies do offer. He that deſireth to enjoy the Honour belonging to Arms, ought firſt to prove himſelf a Soldier: which by the Civil Laws may be done three ways; the firſt is by Certificate from the Captain or Officers; ſecondly, he ought to make proof of his Experience and Manhood in Martial Affairs; and thirdly, to be regiſtred in the Liſt of received Soldiers: And none other properly ought to be termed Soldiers.

By ancient Cuſtom, Soldiers always took an Oath not to abandon their Captain or Camp, not to commit Treaſon, nor conſult with one another privately to cauſe Mutining, and the like. *Martianus* the great Doctor, did reject Bondmen as perſons unfit and unworthy to be called Soldiers; and no Perſon that hath committed any infamous Crime, of which he is convicted, ought afterwards to bear Arms; ſo honourable is the Name and Dignity of a Soldier.

The perſons excuſed from bearing Arms, are Prieſts, and all in Holy Orders, all Graduates in Schools, all Men above the Age of 60 Years, and thoſe under the Age of 17 Years.

Thoſe Soldiers that had long ſerved the *Romans*, either in their Legion, or elſewhere, and deported themſelves obediently to their Officers, and honeſtly to all Men, were called *Veterani*, and had great favour ſhewed them; and that when any *Veteran* had honeſtly ſerved them the ſpace of twenty Years, he was then called *Emeritus*, and might have his Diſmiſſion to end his Days in Peace and Quietneſs, with the enjoyment of divers Immunities, beſides ſignal marks of Honour according to their Merit; which was a great Encouragement to Youth to be trained up in Military Service, which oft-times they made uſe of, appointing Tutors to inſtruct them therein, and theſe they called *Tyrones*.

And as on the one hand the *Romans* rewarded them for good Service, ſo on the other they inflicted Puniſhments according to the heinouſneſs of the Offence; as for Treaſon, Diſobedience, abandoning their Colours, and aſſiſting the Enemy; alſo for Theft, Murder, and Cowardiſe, which they eſteemed moſt vile. The experience of which was ſeen when *Spractacus* defeated the *Romans*, conducted by *Craſſus*: For preſently upon that diſhonour, *Craſſus* commanded a Decimation, and put to Death a tenth Man in every Legion, for not having couragiouſly behaved himſelf; which being done, he began the Fight afreſh, and although their Number was leſſened, yet were they victorious, and made havock of the Enemy. And if it happened that a Soldier was degraded for any Offence, it was deemed more diſhonourable unto him, than a Puniſhment either Corporal or Pecuniary.

The Donatives or Rewards which the *Romans* uſed to beſtow on deſerving Soldiers, were either advance of Honour, increaſe of Wealth, or both; and that more or leſs, according to their Deſerts: ſome of which I ſhall here give account of. To him that had diſmounted an Enemy (if a Foot-man) was given a pot of Gold, or a piece of Plate; and if an Horſe-man, an ornamental Badge to be ſet on his Creſt. He that firſt mounted the Wall of an Enemies Town or place of Fortification, had a Crown of Gold. *Octavius Cæſar*, after the *Philippian* War, gave unto the Legionary Soldiers certain Crowns, and unto every Captain a purple Garment. *Julius Cæſar*, after his Triumph for Victory againſt *Pharnax*, gave unto every Soldier five thouſand Groats, to every Leader twice as many, and to every Horſe-man double ſo much. *Pompeius* having overcome *Mithridates*, before he triumphed, beſtowed upon every Soldier five hundred Groats, and upon the Captains a far greater Reward. And *Alexander Severus* did uſually ſay, *That Soldiers would not live in awe of their General, if they were not well clothed, well fed, well armed, and ſome Money in their Purſes.*

Nor was the *Romans* ſlack in their Rewards unto their Generals; for beſides rich Preſents, they conferred Honour on them, and received them home with triumphal Arches; and to perpetuate their Fame, they erected Pillars, Statues, or Obylisks, to ſet forth their noble Victories.

But what need we fetch all theſe Examples from the *Romans*, when our modern Princes do the ſame: Witneſs the high advance to Honour and Riches that our Sovereign, King *Charles* the Second, beſtowed on that truly Loyal and much deſerving Subject, *George* late Duke of *Albemarle*, whom I ſhall anon take more occaſion to ſpeak of: Nor hath His Majeſty's Favour been only ſhewed on him, but on divers others, as their Merits deſerved; ſome of which I ſhall alſo take occaſion to ſpeak of in place more convenient.

Of

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Of Ambaſſadors or Legats.

THE Office of an Ambaſſador is of ſo great Honour and Truſt, that none are imployed therein, but ſuch as are ſufficiently known unto their Prince for Perſons of Integrity, Prudence, Knowledge in State Affairs, and ſuch as will be ſtrict Obſervers of their Maſters Commands. The *Romans* had ſo high an eſteem for Ambaſſadors, that whenſoever any came to *Rome*, he was firſt brought unto the Temple of *Saturnus*, where his Name was written before the *Præfectiarii*, and from thence he was conducted to deliver his Embaſſy to the Senate. Ambaſſadors ought to be in all Countries inviolable; and whoſo offered Violence unto them, was thought to have done contrary to the Law of Nations: which cauſed *Publius Mutius* to command, That whoſoever did aſſault an Ambaſſador, ſhould be delivered up to the Enemy from whom the Ambaſſador was ſent; and although the Enemy received him not, yet was he to remain an Exile.

Ambaſſadors are generally imployed by their Prince for the Confirming or Eſtabliſhing of Peace, a Truce, or Leagues: To demand Reſtitution for Things unjuſtly detained, or Satisfaction for Injuries done: To eſtabliſh or adjuſt Commerce, or the like. And they are ſent (and ſo likewiſe received) in ſome State and Grandure befitting ſo high a Dignity.

The Ceremonies, in many Countries, for the Confirming and Eſtabliſhing of Peace, a Truce, and Leagues have been diverſly uſed.

The *Lacedemonians* confirmed their Treaties with great Sacraments, ſwearing to obſerve the ſame juſtly, and without Fraud. The *Tartarians* cauſed ſome Weapon of War to be brought, and thereupon they took an Oath to obſerve the ſame; which done, they drank of the Water wherein the Weapon was waſhed. The *Grecians* (after the death of *Cyrus* the younger) confirming a Peace with *Arieno*, a Commander of a barbarous ſort of People, cauſed a Bull, a Boar, a Wolf, and a Ram to be ſlain, and laid upon a Shield, and in the Blood of thoſe Beaſts the *Grecians* dipt their Swords, and the *Barbarians* their Launces, each proteſting to obſerve Fidelity and Friendſhip to each other. And the *Romans* uſed this Ceremony, that when Peace was made, the *Prætor*, the *Conſul*, or *Senate* delivered to the *Fœcial* an Herb called *Verbena*, or Graſs pull'd up by the Root, and therewith ſome Boughs of *Verbena*, together with a Flint taken out of the Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius*; which done, the *Fœcial* cauſed a Sow to be brought to the Market-place, and holding a Scepter in his Hand, having his Head covered with a Cloath, he crowned himſelf with a Crown of *Verbena*; then beſeeched he *Jupiter*, *Mars*, and the other Gods, that if any of the Parties failed to perform their Agreements, that then he ſhould be ſtricken and ſlain like the Sow; after which Imprecations her Body was cut with the Flint, upon which they caſt Fire and Water, and ſo their Sacrifice was ſolemnized. †

Of War, and the natural Inclinations of the Engliſh to it.

IRRATIONAL Animals and Vegetables are not only ſubject to, and ſwayed by the Powers and Influences of the Climate under which they live, but likewiſe the Temperatures and Complexions of Mens Bodies, which alſo worketh different effects in their Minds and Diſpoſitions: For proof whereof, Experience ſheweth that the *Italians* and *French* (as well in former Ages as at preſent) are more naturally Courtly, and of brisker Spirits than the *Flemmings*: The *Spaniards* and *Lybians* more Agile and Crafty, ſubject to Choller, Malice, and Pride, than the *Suede*, *Muſcovite*, or other Septentrional People remoter from the Sun, who are more inclined to Valour and Animoſity, and the Nations proximate to the Sun have their Blood ſeccicated, which cauſeth Melancholineſs, and are noted for the ſearching into the Secrets of Nature. The *Greeks* are inclined to Anger, but noted to have been exquiſite Mechanicks. The *Egyptians* and *Jews* are addicted to Superſtition and Idolatry. The *Turks* and *Tartars* to Cruelty: Yea, the careleſs *Americans* to Luſt and Idleneſs, repreſenting the Golden Age in their modern Lives, who are, according as *Ovid* fanſies, the ancient World.

Contentique cibis nullo cogente creatus,
Arbutes fetus, montanaque fraga legebant.
Cornaque, & in duris herentia mora rubetis
Etque deciderant patula Jovis *arbore glandes.*

Content with Natures vain forc'd food
They gather Wildings, Strawberries of the Wood,
Sower Curnels, what upon the Bramble grows,
And Acrons which Joves *ſpreading Oak beſtows.*

To draw home to *Britain*, a Microcoſme of it ſelf, ſituate under a temperate Clime, Fertile to the envy of many of her Neighbours, and bleſſed with all that is neceſſary for Human Life, producing Men endowed with all the Vertues that other People diſperſed over the Face of the Univerſe can boaſt of, and principally with Hearts that contemn Death it ſelf, which to other Nations is ſo dreadful, having an affection to Arms, and are covetous of Fame, Sovereignity, and Honour above other Men.

But it may be objected, How then comes it to paſs that we are confined within the narrow Bounds of our *Britiſh Seas?* Secondly, Wherefore have we quitted our Claim to *France*, or ſuffered it to lye dormant ſo many Ages?

To the Firſt may be anſwer'd, That it was the Piety of our Princes to content their ſelves within their own Limits, and were unwilling to be troubleſome to other Princes, until our *Henry* the Second was ſupplicated by the *Iriſh* to commiſerate their Calamities, and deliver them out of their inteſtine Broyls, into which their irreconcileable Diviſions and unchriſtian-like Fewds had plunged them. Thus by Compoſition, rather

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than Conqueſt, was our Sovereignity confirmed in *Ireland*, and the Charter ſigned by the *Iriſh* Princes and the Commonalty, which being tranſmitted to *Rome*, was confirmed by Pope *Adrian* about the Year 1174.

For *France* it may alſo be anſwered; That we were conſtrained to vindicate a juſt Title to that Crown by force of Arms, when Arguments and fair Means would not prevail: And for the loſs of it, 'tis apparent in all Hiſtories, that our Diſcords at Home, not the Courage or Force of *France*, forced us to quit the ſame, gaining with few Blows what otherwiſe they would not ſo much as have attempted. Add hereunto the Covetouſneſs and Envy of ſome of our Natives, who being themſelves out of Command, will yield any tearms to a foreign Enemy, rather than maintain an Army in Pay for their Security; by which facile Conceſſions and Peace thus purchaſed, we diſcourage, our Soldiery, ſuffer them to loſe their Diſcipline, and to degenerate by Sloath and Idleneſs; (a Depravity which coſt the *Romans* very dear at the beginning of their ſecond *Carthaginian* War) being almoſt ruined before they could recover their former practice of Arms, but for us *meliora ſpero.*

War being in divers Caſes juſt upon the Offenſive part, and abſolutely neceſſary on the Defenſive, 'tis fit we conſider the proper Definition thereof. It is generally ſaid, to be the Exerciſe of Arms againſt an Enemy, but more properly 'tis a Contention between Princes or States, by force of Men under Diſcipline to obtain Victory: And the end of War is either to obtain Victory, or to live in Peace and Honour.

The Diviſion of War (for ſo much as concerns *England*) may be of two Sorts or Kinds; *viz.* Terene and Naval; in open Field, or upon the Seas. The Art and Exerciſe of both are abſolutely neceſſary, it being impoſſible for us to ſecure our Shoars, if we are not Maſters of the Seas; nor were we ever victorious in our Tranſmarine Attempts, before our Enemies Naval Forces were conquered, as appears by the Hiſtories of *Edward* the Third, *Henry* the Fifth, *&c.* Thus are our Oaken Caſtles our ſecureſt Bulwarks to defend us from our Enemies; nor can we offend them abroad without theſe floating Squadrons; how needful then is the excellent Employ of Navigation to our Nation, and how glorious, or rather terrible might we be to the Univerſe, if we did more encourage it, by maintaining a Royal Navy, and having an Army ready upon any occaſion; be it either by ſtanding Troops, or a reformed and well diſciplined Militia, which is held more grateful to the People in general.

Philip de Comines tells us of of his own knowledge, That the *Engliſh*, at their firſt Arrival in *France*, were very raw, and ill diſciplined Soldiers; but within the ſpace of two or three Weeks, which they ſpent in moderate Exerciſe, before the *French* could rally up a Force to engage them, they grew expert in their Weapons, and became fit for the Field-Service: from whence he concludes, That the *Engliſh*, of all People in the World, are the moſt prone to War, and apteſt to make good Soldiers. Our late Actions at Home and Abroad juſtifie our ligitimate Succeſſion from ſuch valiant Anceſtors; nor is there any thing ſo much wanting amongſt us, as Encouragement to the truly generous Martial Spirits. *Charles* the Fifth, adviſes his Son to preſerve his old Soldiers from Sloath by conſtant Exerciſe, and to train up the Youth of *Spain* under Leaders who had Lands, Goods, and Relations, to ſecure their Loyalty to the Crown, if they were naturally addicted to Arms; becauſe ſenſe of Honour, or ſhame of Puniſhment, with the loſs of Eſtate, muſt neceſſarily prevail more with ſuch, than can be expected from others who carry all their Intereſt in their Perſons, and have nothing to care for but their own Safety. Alſo the Privilege of wearing a Martial Robe; the Priority of place in ſome publick Aſſemblies, or the like, would much encourage Youth to Martial Diſcipline. Nor is this only a *Spaniſh* Device, but 'twas the practice of the *Romans*, who had their ſeveral Triumphs for their Victorious Generals, and alſo particular Rewards for their private Soldiers. He who had firſt boarded an Enemies Ship, entred their Camp or Garriſon, ſlain one of their Captains in Combat, taken a Standard, *&c.* was rewarded with a Silver Crown of form denoting his Exploit, with a Collar of Gold, or the like; the wearing of which in their Theatres was prized equal to the poſſeſſion of a Seignory without ſuch an Honour. We read of a young Man in *Scipio*'s Army, who had done gallant Exploits in a Battel under him, ſo that he deſerved ſuch a Reward as aforeſaid; *Scipio* judging of his Mind, gave him a good Sum of Money, exhorting him to perſevere in his Valour: but he with a ſad Countenance laid down the Gold at *Scipio*'s Feet, demanding of him the Honourable Enſign of Victory in lieu of the Gold, preferring Glory before Gain; for which noble Act he was not only commended, but advanced by the General, as moſt fit for Honour and Office, having a Spirit free from the ſordid Vice of Covetouſneſs, which blaſts the Fame of many a valiant Captain, and ruins many a brave Army. It were to be wiſhed that ſuch *Roman* Spirits were now to be found amongſt us, and then 'tis probable the War might have proved more Succeſsful: but now adays ſuch true Valour gives place to Intereſt, and to an Officer of Fortune, the dread of being disbanded makes a Victory more fatal to him than a Foil; for who will beat his Enemy, that muſt feel a want when he has none to appear againſt? What then more ſerviceable than a well-diſciplined Militia to be imployed upon all Occaſions, at Sea and Land? For the Officers (as Men of Eſtates) would be glad to win Honour with hazard of their Lives; and if they ſhould return with the loſs of a Limb, would not put the King to the Charge of a Penſion: And for the Soldiers, when diſmiſt, may immediately fall to their Trade, or to Husbandry, pleaſing themſelves to tell their Neigh-

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Neighbours the Story of their Adventures Thus the large Armies of Horſe, which ſupport the *Turkiſh* Empire, are maintained. Thus is *Poland* preſerved from the Power of the *Turk:* and by this very way were our Kings antiently guarded, their Caſtles defended, their Forces for Conqueſt, as well as Defence, muſtered up (*viz.* by Knights Service) as our Hiſtories and Law Books ſufficiently demonſtrate.

Of Captains General, Marſhals, and other Chief Commanders.

AN Army may be provided, a Navy rigged, manned, and equipped, but the chief and moſt difficult Taſk is to find a *Generaliſſimo* worthy of Command, one upon whoſe Conduct the Hope of the War depends; I mean not in the Force of his Perſon, but in his Knowledge in Military Affairs, in his Magnanimity, which comprehends the four Cardinal Virtues, *viz.* Prudence, Juſtice, Temperance, and Fortitude; in his Authority, and in his Diſpoſition to engage the Affections of his Soldiers, without which they will hardly be brought to do him Honour, nor their King and Country good Service, as might be demonſtrated by ſeveral Examples, were it convenient.

It behoveth a General, not only to Conduct his Army, but carefully to provide for them Proviſions as well as Ammunition, and to ſhew himſelf prudent, patient, cautious, and liberal unto them, endeavouring to gain by Love what he might command from them by Power. And this made *Homer* to call *Agamemnon* a *Paſtor of People*, becauſe he carefully looked after the Safety of his Army. *Theodoſius* the Emperor did not command the meaneſt of his Soldiers to do any thing, but that he himſelf would ſometimes do. And *Antonius* did ſometimes march on foot, and carry in his Hand the general Enſign of the Army, which was very ponderous, to ſhew that his Soldiers ſhould not refuſe to undergo any Labour that ſhould be required from them.

Amongſt the many good Properties required in a General, nothing is more commendable than Liberality; and on the contrary, Covetouſneſs as much deteſtible: for hard it is to attend the Affairs of War, and be overmuch in love with Money. Yet that Commander, who with Honour and good Conſcience can attain to Wealth, is not to be diſliked; for thereby he may upon an emergent Occaſion ſupply the Wants of a neceſſitated Army. And that General is moſt to be eſteemed, who (as a Soldier) knoweth how to offend his Enemy, to govern his own Forces, patiently to ſuffer Want, and to endure Labour, Heat, and Cold: For ſometimes it is found, that he who hath Authority to command, wanteth another to command him, for want of true Knowledge of thoſe things that belong unto his Office; for it is more difficult for a General or Commander to know what belongeth unto him, than to execute the Office of that Place, ſeeing that Skill muſt precede Action, and Uſe go before Commandment.

It is expedient for all Princes and Commanders to be well read in Hiſtories, and principally thoſe that concern the Actions of their Anceſtors. And this (as ſome believe) cauſed King *Edward* the Third (when he made War againſt *Robert* the Second, King of *Scots*) to order a certain *Monk* to attend him in that Expedition, to write down all the Actions of that Enterprize. *Mahomet* the Second, Emperor of the *Turks*, endeavoured much to know the Hiſtories of his Predeceſſors, and gave liberally unto one *John Maria* of *Vinzenza*, to write the Victories he obtained againſt *Uſſancaſſan*, King of *Perſia*. Much more Praiſe and Honour is due unto thoſe Commanders, that by long Service, and due degrees of War, have deſerved the Titles appertaining unto Arms, and bear about them the Scars and Marks of true Valour.

A General of Horſe (according to *Plato*) ought to be made by the Conſent of the whole Army. The *Præfecti*, or great Commanders, were elected by thoſe Soldiers that bare Targets: The *Tribuni Militum* had their Advancement by the Voice of Men at Arms; and other Captains or Commanders of a lower Quality were choſen by the Chief General. And that Perſon that in Service was moſt painful, in Actions moſt induſtrious, in Perils moſt reſolute, in Counſel moſt provident, and in Execution moſt quick, was by the Chieftains elected for their Emperor.

Leo the Emperor, in his Book entituled, *The Preparation for War*, ſpeaking of the Election of a General, ſaith, *That to know the Generoſity of a Horſe, or a Dog, we have regard to his proper Operations, rather than to the Dam or Sire which begot him; even ſo the Nobleneſs of a Man ought to be conſidered by his proper Valour and Virtue, and not by the Blood of thoſe that brought him into the World, neither of the Glory of his Anceſtors, which oft-times degenerates.* I confeſs, to aim more at the Nobleneſs of the Blood, than at the neceſſary Virtues of the Perſon choſen, is a dangerous Error in Time of Action, and proved fatal to *Phocas* the Emperor, when he ſent his Nephew *Manicel* againſt the *Sarazens*, being a young Man of no Experience, yet ſtubborn in his Reſolves; who, contrary to the Vote of his Council of War, followed his Enemy, till he was drawn by them into certain Streights, and hemmed in, and the moſt part of his Army ſlain. *Fazelli, lib. 6. Dec. 2. Hiſt. Sicili.*

A Charge of ſo grand an Import, ought therefore to be beſtowed upon a worthy Perſon, whoſe Virtues have been tried in Times of Trouble, one (if to be found) whoſe Conduct hath been crowned with Succeſs. The Commander, whoſe Helmet hath been uſually canopied with

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the Plumes of Victory, will not quickly be forſaken of his Soldiers in the utmoſt Extremity; they ſtill expecting the ſame Fortune ſhould attend him, as *Julius Cæſar* oftentimes experienced: nor is it an eaſy Taſk to engage an Enemy againſt him upon equal Terms.

An experienced, liberal, and tender affectionative General to his Soldiers, is then the Man: and the more Illuſtrious by Birth, the better; Equality cauſing Emulation, which ſome convert to Envy, and that oftentimes ends in inveterate Malice.

Never have we been more fortunate than in our Royal Armies when we have had a King, or an Heir Apparent to the Crown, the Head thereof; witneſs our Victories in *Paleſtine* and *Cyprus*, under King *Richard*; our many victorious *Henries* and *Edwards*; the Battels of *Creſſy*, *Poictiers*, and *Agincourt*; our grand Victory at Sea in the *Dutch* War, under the Conduct of his Royal Highneſs *James* Duke of *York*. Nor are we at preſent deſtitute of Captains of the Blood Royal, which are endowed with all Virtues and Princely Qualities requiſite for ſo great Imploy: Let me but mention his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, and all Chriſtendom will ſecond me, to his eternal Fame, that neither *Alexander*, *Cæſar*, nor any other old Captains ſhewed greater Courage or Skill, paſſed through greater Perils by Land or Sea, than he hath done; nor is there any Perſon in *Europe*, that can juſtly diſpute for Glory with him, or whoſe Life hath been ſo illuſtrious. Let us but conſider, how that at Twenty Years of Age he had traced moſt Part of Chriſtendom to encounter glorious Actions; that ſince, he has been engaged in all ſorts of Combats, wherein he hath been Conqueror: That he hath appeared magnanimous in Campaigns, Leguers, Battels, and Sieges by Land; in the moſt furious and dreadful Sea Fights, in which he hath given Life to ſome Enemies, and taken it from others: His eſcaping ſuch Hazards, and paſſing by domeſtick Broils with a Princely Scorn, would half perſuade a credulous Perſon, that he had evaded the Time of dying, and that for the World's general Good it were decreed, he ſhould endure as long as the Sun and Moon, to ſupport the Grandeur of the *Britiſh* Monarchy, in the Perſon of his Sacred Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, and his lawful Succeſſors.

Next to his Royal Highneſs, we may juſtly commemorize his Highneſs Prince *Rupert*, Duke of *Bavaria*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Cumberland*, Earl of *Holderneſs*, *&c.* who from his Birth was deſigned for Warlike Atchievments: for the Calamities that followed that Illuſtrious Family from *Bohemia* to the *Palatinate*, forced the Queen and this Infant Prince into the *Low Countries*, where he paſſed his tender Age in the practiſing the Knowledge of Military Affairs; inſomuch, that at about the Age of Thirteen Years he marched under the Command of the Prince of *Orange* to the Siege of *Rhineberg*, and proved ſo good a Proficient in that rough Study, that at the Age of Eighteen he was thought fit to command a Regiment of Horſe in *Germany*. In the Battel of *Lemgow*, 1638. being taken by the Imperialiſts, under the Command of Count *Hatzfield*, he remained a Priſoner above three Years, till by the Mediation of his Uncle, the King of *Great Britain*, he was ſet at Liberty: And in Requital of which Kindneſs, hearing that *England* was in an Uproar, he poſted hither, and tendered his Service to his Uncle, who in *Anno* 1642. graciouſly received him; and at a Chapter held at *York*, was made Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. 'Twas then a Time of Action, and each Party endeavoured to gain a Reputation by their Valour at the opening of the War; in which his Highneſs had the Fortune to rout a Party of the Rebels Horſe near *Worceſter*, commanded by one Colonel *Sands*. The Prince being made General of his Majeſty's Cavalry, he had Field-room enough to exerciſe his Courage, and ſhew his Conduct. Divers Encounters, and ſome pitched Fields, are fought with various Succeſs, *viz.* at *Edgbill*, the taking of *Cirenceſter*, the raiſing of the Siege of *Newark*, *Litchfield*, and *Latham-Houſe*, the taking of *Briſtol*, and thoſe bloody Battels at *Newberry* and *Marſton-Moor*, in all which he was a principal Actor, and in ſome the chief Commander. And as an Acknowledgment of his Majeſty's Favours for theſe his many Hazards and good Services done, he was created Duke of *Cumberland*; and in *Anno* 1644. was made Generaliſſimo of his Majeſty's Forces in the room of General *Ruthen:* He marcheth from *Oxford* with the King Northwards. In *May* 1645. takes *Leiceſter* by Storm; but hearing that *Fairfax* and *Cromwell* had beleaguer'd *Oxford*, he returns, diverts their Deſign, and fights the fatal Battel of *Naſeby* againſt them: Is afterwards beſieged in *Briſtol* by *Fairfax*, which he ſurrenders upon Articles; and thence marcheth to *Oxford*, where he continued, till the King deſpairing of any Relief, quitted the Garriſon, and went into *Scotland*. *Oxford* being delivered up, the Prince takes the Benefit of the Articles of Surrender to tranſport himſelf into *France:* Was afterwards Admiral of ſuch Ships as left the Rebels to pay their Duty to their Sovereign Prince, in which he ran many Hazards, and eſcaped the Perils of the Seas; but his Brother, Prince *Maurice*, periſhed in a Hurricane. At laſt he returns to *Paris* to the King, and from thence goes into *Germany*, where he remained till his Majeſty's moſt happy Reſtauration, by whom he was affectionately invited and welcomed into *England* in *Anno* 1662. and made a Privy Councellor. In the Year 1666. was joined Admiral with the Duke of *Albemarle* againſt the *Dutch* Fleet, and reſcued him from the Danger that he and his Squadron were in, being aſſaulted by the whole *Dutch* Fleet,

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The Effiges of the Right Hon.ble William Earle of
Craven, Viscount Craven of Uffington, Baron Craven of
Hampsted-Marshall, Lord Leiutenant of the County
of Middlesex, and Borough of Southwarke, and one of the
Lords of his Majestys most Hon.ble privy Councell &c.

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Edw: Le Davis sculp

This Portraiture is in memory of Bertram Ashburnham of Ashburnham in Sussex, who in the tyme of King Harold was Warden of the Cinqueports, Constable of Dover and Sheriff of the said County. and being a person in soe great power at the Landing of William the Conqueror, King Harold (who was then in the North) sent him a Letter to raise all the force under his Comand to withstand the Invador. And when the King came vp to oppose ỹ Conqueror, the said Bertram (who had an eminent Comand in the Battle) receiued soe many wounds that soon after he dyed thereof. And since which tyme (through the mercy of god) the said family (in a direct male line) have euer since continued at Ashburnham aforesaid. and are the present possessors thereof.

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Edw. Le Davis sculp

The Effiges of the Right Noble George, late Duke of ALBEMARLE.
Earle of Torrington, Baron Moncke of Potheridge, Beauchamp and
Teys, Knight of the Noble order of the Garter, Lord Leuitenant of
Devonshire, Captaine Generall of all his Majestyes Land Forces.
Ioynt Admirall with his Highness Prince Rupert in the last Dutch Warr,
one of the Lords Comissioners of his Majestys Treasury one of the Gentlemen
of his Bedchamber & one of ij L.ds of his most Hon.ble privy Councell &c.a

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Fleet, when ours was unhappily divided; but the Prince's ſeaſonable Aſſiſtance ſecured our Honour, and put the Enemy to a ſhameful Flight. In the Year 1673. he went Admiral to Sea againſt the *Dutch*. Theſe his Actions are remunerated by a Penſion of Four Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, and the Wardenſhip of *Windſor* Caſtle. Thus you ſee the Life of a Hero to be like a Voyage at Sea, compoſed of Calms and Tempeſts, which unexpectedly ſucceed each other.

Thus in a Victor's Garland oft we ſee
Laurels with Cypreſs intermixed be.

But I could loſe myſelf in the Admiration of theſe Objects, were I not again ſurprized by the late generous and noble Exploits of the heroick Prince, *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, whoſe brave Spirit diſdaining to be confined to the Eaſe of a Court Life, contemning the ſoft Pleaſures of Peace, ſeeks out Dangers abroad, makes *Bellona* his Miſtreſs, defies Death in his Aſcent to Honour, and thus immortalizes his Name throughout Chriſtendom by his Valour and Conduct at *Maeſtricht*, in *Anno* 1673. To affect Glory in Youth, is becoming a Royal Birth; and to begin with Victory, is a happy Omen of future Succeſs. In a long progreſs of Time a Coward may become a Conqueror: Some others from mean Adventures, paſſing through groſs Errors, grow to Experience, and in Time perform great Exploits: But as there are few Rivers navigable from their firſt Fountain; ſo are ſuch Men doubtleſs very rare and ſingular, who have not any need either of Growth or Years, nor are ſubject either to the Order of Times, or Rules of Nature. Proceed, brave Prince, in the Path you have ſo fairly traced out, and let the World ſee your renowned Valour.

Of a lower Orb, we may juſtly boaſt of our Engliſh *Fabius*, General *Monk*, who ſo wiſely wearied out *Lambert* by his Delays, and cajoled the rebellious Rump Parliament. He was a Perſon of great Valour, Experience and Prudence, whoſe Loyalty and Conduct hath given him a never dying Fame to be celebrated by the Pens and Tongues of all good Subjects, whilſt the Name of *Britain* laſteth. His Exploits were truly great, his Succeſs in his Conduct renowned with too many Victories to be here inſerted: Let it ſuffice to ſay, he was bred a Soldier, and after the many Riſques of Fortune, got the Art to manage that fickle Lady ſo well, that he triumphed over his Foes both in War and Peace, acted the Part of a good Politician, the truſty old *Cuſhai*, confounding the Counſel of *Achitophel*, to preſerve his Royal Maſter, and was the bleſſed Inſtrument of his Majeſty's moſt happy Reſtauration to his Crown and Dignity, and the Kingdom to its priſtine Laws and Liberties; ſecuring to himſelf and Poſterity that well purchaſed Title of the moſt High, Potent, and Noble Prince, *George*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Torrington*, Baron *Monk* of *Potheridge*, *Beauchamp*, and *Teys*; beſides which Hereditary Titles, he was Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and Captain General of all his Majeſty's Forces during Life; an Honour and Office ſcarce ever before intruſted in the Hands of a Subject in Times of Peace. He lived the Darling of his Country, dearly beloved of his Majeſty, and all the Royal Stem, and dreadful to our foreign and home-bred Foes; but laden with Love, Honour, and Years, he yielded up his Life to the Hands of him that gave it, and departed in Peace the Third Day of *January*, *Anno Dom.* 16$\frac{7}{8}$. lamented by all good Subjects.

——*Poſt funera Virtus.*

We have many more that by Experience and Conqueſt are very well known to be eminent Warriors, whoſe Noble Acts were enough to fill large Volumes, and whoſe worthy Atchievements will be recorded in the Hiſtories of that Age for an Encouragement to Poſterity, the Effigies of ſome of which I have here lively repreſented to your View.

THE

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THE SECOND PART; OR Honour Civil:

AND

Treateth of the NOBILITY and GENTRY, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of *ENGLAND*.

CHAP. I.

Of Honour General and Particular.

HONOUR is the Reward of Vertue, as Infamy the Recompence of Vice, and he that deſireth to mount her Footſteps (as naturally all Men in ſome degree or other are addicted unto) muſt arrive thereunto by the way of Vertue: Which was ſtrictly obſerved by the *Romans*; for Dignities by Birth were not enough to advance them thereunto, if they were not endowed with Heroick and Vertuous Qualifications; and Honour ſhould be a Teſtimony of their Excellency therein. Some Learned Writers ſay, That Honour conſiſteth in exterior Signs; and *Ariſtotle* calleth it, *Maximum bonorum exteriorum*: Others ſay it is a certain Reverence in Teſtimony of Vertue. Honour is of greater eſteem than Silver or Gold, and ought to be prized above all Earthly Treaſure. And for the encouragement of Youth to vertuous Atchievements, the *Romans* were no more ſlack in their Rewards and Badges of Honour, than they were in their puniſhment of Vice, which was moſt deteſtable unto them. And *Marcus Tullius* ſtudying to reſtrain the Vice of Youth, by Law ordained eight ſeveral Puniſhments, which he called *Damnum*, *Vincula*, *Verbera*, *Talio*, *Ignominia*, *Exilium*, *Mors*, *Servitus*.

The Enſigns of Honour, which the *Romans* uſed to beſtow in token of Dignity, were Chains of Gold, gilt Spurs and Launces, but principally Crowns of different Forms; which at firſt were made of Bays, in token of Mirth and Victory, but afterwards they were made of Gold.

The chief Crowns were Military, with which their Conſuls and chief Commanders in their Triumphs were crowned.

The next was by them called *Corona Muralis*, and was given to him that was firſt ſeen upon the Wall of an Enemies Town; and this Crown was wrought with certain Battlements like a Wall, and made of Gold.

Corona Caſtrenſis, made of Gold with points like Towers; and this was given for a Reward to him

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him that could break the Wall of an Enemy, and enter the Town or Caſtle.

Corona Navalis, made of Gold, garniſhed with Forecaſtles, and given to him that firſt boarded an Enemies Ship.

Corona Oleaginea, made of Gold, given to them that repulſe an Enemy, or were Victorious in the *Olympian* Games.

Corona Ovalis, made of Gold, given to them that entred a Town taken with little Reſiſtance, or yielded upon Compoſition.

Corona Obſidionalis, given to a general Leader that had ſaved his Army in Diſtreſs; and this Crown was made of the Graſs growing where the Army was beſieged.

Corona Civica, made of Oaken Boughs, and was given to him that ſaved a Citizen from the Enemy.

Corona Hæderalis, which was given to Poets.

Corona Populea, which was given to young Men that were induſtrious, and inclined to Vertue.

Ariſtotle makes four kinds of civil Nobility, *viz. Divitiarum*, *Generis*, *Virtutis*, *& Diſciplinæ*.

Sir *John Ferne* defines Civil Nobility to be an Excellency of Dignity and Fame, placed in any Kingdom or People, through the Vertues there ſhewed forth to the profit of that Kingdom. Which made *Diogenes* to term Nobleneſs of Blood a Vail of Lewdneſs, a Cloak of Sloth, and a Vizard of Cowardiſe.

Civil Nobility may be refined into a triple Diviſion; firſt by Blood, ſecondly by Merit, and thirdly by Blood and Merit; which laſt without doubt is the moſt Honourable, and of greateſt eſteem: For certainly the Honour gained lives in his Family, and doth perpetuate his Vertues to Poſterity; whilſt the glory that thoſe by deſcents of Blood ſhine in, is but the reflection of their Anceſtors. For all will judge the raiſer of a Family more honourable than him that ſucceeded him, not adding to that Honour by any Merit of his own. So that it is the beſt Honour the Son can do his deceaſed Father or Relation, to imitate his Vertues.

If any Perſon be advanced by lawful Commiſſion of his Prince, to any Place, Dignity, or publick Adminiſtration, be it either Eccleſiaſtical, Military, or Civil, ſo that the ſaid Office comprehends in it *Dignitatem, vel dignitatis titulum*, he ought to be received into the Degree of Gentility. And a Man may be enobled by Letters Patents from his Prince, though he have not the Superiour Titles added; and may have a Coat of Arms given him.

Of Gentry, and bearing of Arms.

NOAH had three Sons who were ſaved with him in the Ark from the Deluge, *viz. Sem*, *Cham*, and *Japheth*; and between theſe three he divided the World. *Sem*, his eldeſt Son he made Prince of *Aſia*; *Cham*, his ſecond, Prince of *Affrica*; and *Japheth*, his third, Prince of *Europe*.

Of theſe three iſſued divers Emperors and Rulers, whereof at this Day we have ten Degrees; of which Six are called Noble, as a *Gentleman*, *Eſquire*, *Knight*, *Baronet*, *Baron*, and *Viſcount*: and four others are called Excellent, as an *Earl*, *Marquis*, *Duke*, and *Prince*.

There are Nine ſundry Callings of Gentlemen.

1. The firſt is a Gentleman of Anceſtry, which muſt needs be a Gentleman of Blood.

2. The ſecond is a Gentleman of Blood, and not of Anceſtry, as when he is the ſecond degree deſcended from the firſt.

3. The third is a Gentleman of Coat Armour, and not of Blood, as when he weareth the King's Deviſe given him by a Herald. If he have Iſſue to the third Deſcent, that Iſſue is a Gentleman of Blood.

4. The fourth alſo is a Gentleman of Coat Armour, and not of Blood; as when the King giveth a Lordſhip to him and his Heirs for ever; then he may by vertue thereof bear the Coat of the Lord's making, the Herald approving thereof: But if any of the Blood of that Lordſhip be yet remaining, he cannot bear the ſame.

5. The fifth is a Chriſtian Man, that in the Service of God and his Prince kills a Heathen Gentleman, he ſhall bear his Arms of what degree ſoever (a Knight Banneret excepted) and uſe his Atchievment without any difference, ſaving only the Word of the ſame miſcreant Gentleman. If he alſo have Iſſue to the fifth Degree, they are Gentiles of Blood. Note, that no Chriſtian may bear another Chriſtians Coat, nor a Pagan a Pagans Coat, on the Condition aboveſaid: But if an *Engliſh* Man in the Field, when the Banner Royal is diſplayed, do put to flight any Gentleman which is an Enemy to his Prince, from his Banner of Arms, the *Engliſh* Soldier may honour his own Coat in the Siniſter Quarter with the proper Coat of the Gentleman that he has ſo put to flight.

An Inſtance of this kind is the Coat of Sir *John Clark*, who took Priſoner *Lewis de Orleans*, Duke of *Longevile*, at the Journey of *Bomy*, by *Terovene* 1*ſt. Auguſt* 5. *H.* 8. Some carry their Priſoners Coat as part of their Creſt; thus did *Richard Waller*, of *Groombridge* in *Kent*, who took Priſoner *John* Duke of *Orleans*, at the Battle of *Agencourt*; and hung the entire Coat of the ſaid Duke by a String, upon a Branch of his Wallnut-Tree or Creſt. See more of theſe in my Diſcourſe upon Augmentations.

Alſo in Challenge of Combat, the Victor ſhall not bear the Coat of the Vanquiſhed: Yet indeed the Vanquiſhed ſhall looſe his own Coat: But if he marry a Gentlewoman of Coat-Armour, by the Curteſie of *England* he may bear hers.

6. If the King do make a Yeoman a Knight, he is then a Gentleman of Blood.

7. The Seventh is, when a Yeoman's Son is advanced to Spiritual Dignity, he is then a Gentleman, but not of Blood; but if he be a Doctor of the Civil Law, he is then a Gentleman of Blood.

8. The Eighth is called a Gentleman untryal, as brought up in an Abby, and ſerving in good Calling, and alſo is of kind to the Abbots.

9. The

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9. The Ninth is called a Gentleman Apocrifate, ſuch a one as ſerving the Prince as a Page, groweth by diligence of Service to be Steward, or Clerk of the Kitchin, and is without Badge of his own, except when the Prince by the Herald endoweth him with ſome Cogniſance, *&c.*

Ariſtotle in his *Politicks* reciteth four Kinds of Nobility; that is, Nobleneſs of Riches, Nobleneſs of Lineage, Nobleneſs of Vertue, and Nobleneſs of Science: amongſt which, thoſe of Vertue and Lineage are of chief eſtimation, being ſuch from whence the others do proceed.

As ſome write, Nobility began to be advanced ſhortly after *Noah*'s Flood: For when Poſſeſſions were given by the conſent of the People (who had all Things in common, and were of equal Degree) they gave them to ſuch whom they admired for their Vertues, and from whom they received a common Benefit.

The Law of Arms, which is chiefly directed by the Civil Law, muſt needs be very ancient; for Field nor Fight cannot be continued without the Law; therefore 'tis to be preſumed it began when Battels were firſt fought in the World; and the bearing of Arms (as we now underſtand the Word) was introduc'd as I obſerv'd to you in my Introduction, by Emboſſing or Painting *Inſignia* or *Nota* on Arms, *i. e.* Weapons; which by Hiſtory plainly appears to be a very ancient Cuſtom; *Viz.* in the Cradle-Age of Diſcord, whence as it were *Pedetentim* they are arriv'd to their preſent Perfection.

It is written by an ancient Author, called *Geſta Trojanor*, that a Knight was made before any Coat-Armour; and how. *Aſterial*, who came from the Line of *Japheth*, had a Son named *Olibion*, who was a ſtrong and mighty Man, and when the People multiplied, being without a Governour, and were warred upon by the People of *Cham*, they all cryed upon *Olibion* to be their Governour; which accepting of, and Men being muſtered under him, his Father made to his Son a Garland of Nine divers precious Stones, in token of Chivalry. Then *Olibion* kneeled down, and his Father took *Japheth*'s Faulchion that *Tubal* made before the Flood, and ſmote him nine times on the right Shoulder, in token of the nine Vertues of *Chivalry*. Alſo *Aſterial* gave to his Son *Olibion* a Target made of an Olive Tree, with three Corners, two above his Face, and one beneath to the Ground-ward.

Principles of Honour and Vertue that every Gentleman ought to be endoweth with.

To love, honour, and fear God; To walk after his Commandments, and to his Power defend and maintain the Chriſtian Religion; to be loyal and ſerviceable to his Prince and Country; To uſe Military Exerciſes; To frequent the War, and to prefer Honour before worldly Wealth; To be charitable to the Diſtreſſed, and to ſupport Widows and Orphans; To reverence Magiſtrates, and thoſe placed in Authority; To cheriſh and encourage Truth, Vertue, and Honeſty, and to eſchew Riot, Intemperance, Sloth, and all diſhoneſt Recreations and Company; To be of a courteous, gentle, and affable Deportment to all Men, and to deteſt Pride and Haughtineſs; To be of an open and liberal Heart, delighting in Hoſpitality, according to the Talent that God hath bleſt him with; To be true and juſt in his word and dealing, and in all reſpects give no cauſe of Offence.

Of Precedency.

THE Degrees of Honour which are in this Kingdom obſerved, and according to which they have *Precedency*, may be comprehended under two Heads, *viz. Nobiles Majores*, and *Nobiles Minores*. Thoſe comprehended under *Majores* are Dukes of the Royal Blood, Archbiſhops, Marquiſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, Biſhops, and Barons: And thoſe under *Minores* are Knights of the Garter (if no otherwiſe dignified) Knights Bannerets, Baronets, Knights of the Bath, Knights Batchelors, Eſquires, and Gentlemen. And all or moſt of theſe Degrees of Honour are ſpeculatively diſtinguiſhed the one from the other in their Enſigns or Shields of Honour, as ſhall be ſhewed in the Chapter of each particular Degree.

Touching place of Precedency amongſt the Peers, or thoſe under the Name of *Nobiles Majores*, it is to be obſerved, That all Nobles of each Degree take place according to their Seniority of Creation, and not of Years, unleſs they are deſcended of the Blood Royal, and then they take place of all others of the ſame Degree.

That after the King, the Princes of the Blood; *Viz.* the Sons, Grandſons, Brothers, and Nephews of the King take place: Then theſe great Officers of the Church and Crown are to precede all other of the Nobility, *viz.* the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal, the Archbiſhop of *York*, the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, the Lord Preſident of the Privy Council, and the Lord Privy Seal. Next Dukes, Marquiſſes, Dukes eldeſt Sons, Earls, Marquiſſes eldeſt Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viſcounts, Earls eldeſt Sons, Marquiſſes younger Sons, Biſhops, Barons, Viſcounts eldeſt Sons, Earls youngeſt Sons, Barons eldeſt Sons, Privy Councellors, Judges, and Maſters of the Chancery, Viſcounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Knights of the Garter (if no otherwiſe dignified, which is ſeldom found) Knights Bannerets, Baronets, Knights of the Bath, Knights Batchelors, Colonels, Serjeants at Law, Doctors, and Eſquires, which may be comprehended under five Heads: 1. Eſquires unto the King's Body; 2. The Deſcendants by the Male Line from a Peer of the Realm; 3. The eldeſt Sons of Baronets and Knights; 4. The Two Eſquires attending upon Knights of the Bath at their making; And 5. Officiary Eſquires, as Juſtices of the Peace, Barreſters at Law, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and Captains; and laſtly, Gentlemen.

Note,

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Note, That theſe great Officers of Court, of what Degree ſoever they are of, take Place above all others of the ſaid Degree; *viz.* the Maſter of the Horſe, Lord Chamberlain of *England*, Lord High Conſtable of *England*, Lord Marſhal of *England*, Lord Admiral of *England*, Lord Steward, and Lord Chamberlain of His Majeſty's Houſhold.

So the Secretaries of State, if Peers, take place of all of that Degree, except theſe great Officers aforeſaid.

Note, That the Ladies take place or precedency according to the Degree or Quality of their Huſbands.

Note, That it was decreed by King *James*, That the younger Sons of Viſcounts and Barons ſhould yield place to all Knights of the Garter, to all Bannerets made under the Standard Royal, His Majeſty being preſent, to all Privy Councellors, Maſter of the Wards, Chancellor, and under Treaſurer of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the Dutchy, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, Maſter of the Rolls, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and to all other Judges and Barons of the degree of the Coif, by reaſon of their Honourable imploy in His Majeſty's Courts of Juſtice.

Note, That as there are ſome great Officers, as aforeſaid, that take place above the Nobility of a higher Degree; ſo are there ſome Perſons, who for their Dignities Eccleſiaſtick, Degrees in the Univerſities, and Officers in an Army, although neither Knights nor Gentlemen born, take place amongſt them: Thus all Deans, Chancellors, Prebends, Doctors of Divinity, Law, and Phyſick, are uſually placed before moſt ſorts of Eſquires.

All Colonels are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to precede ſimple Knights; ſo are all Field Officers, Maſter of the Artillery, Quarter-Maſter General, *&c.*

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Phyſick, all Maſters of Arts, Barreſtors in the Inns of Court, Captains, and other Commiſſionate Officers in the Army, or thoſe by Patent-places in His Majeſty's Houſhold may equal (and ſome of them precede) any Gentleman that hath none of theſe Qualifications. But how unjuſtly theſe Privileges are poſſeſſed by ſome of theſe Pretenders, and how contrary this Uſage is to the Laws of Honour, ſee the Chapter of Gentlemen.

I think it here convenient to give you an Account of the Cavalcade of His Majeſty's paſſing through the City of *London*, before his Coronation.

THE King being arrived at *Greenwich*, and the Day fixed for His Majeſty's Royal Entry, publick Notice thereof was given by the Lord Marſhal of the Times and Places, where the Nobility, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of *London*, *&c.* were to meet, in order to attend His Majeſty: And ſome of the Officers of Arms being appointed by the Lord Marſhal to go to *Greenwich* early that Morning, to Rank the Coaches of the Great Officers, the Nobility, and others, in Order, the Juniors firſt, which were to aſſemble by Ten of the Clock in the Morning in the Park there, in order to precede the King's Coach; and Notice being given to the Officers of Arms when His Majeſty was ready to ſet out, His Majeſty preceded as aforeſaid, and attended by His Guard *du Corps*, to proceed from thence in His Coach, towards *London*, in the following Order; *Viz.*

Four of the Knight Marſhal's Men on Horſeback.
Coaches of Eſquires with Six Horſes each.
Coaches of Knights Batchelors.
The King's Solicitor. The King's Attorney.
Baronets of *Ireland*, *Nova Scotia*, and *Great Britain*.
Younger Sons of Barons of *Ireland* and *Great Britain*.
Younger Sons of Viſcounts of *Ireland* and *Great Britain*.
Barons of the *Exchequer*, and Juſtices of both Benches, } according to their Seniority.
Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas* (may go as a Baron.)
Maſter of the Rolls, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, } may go as Privy Councellors.
Privy Councellors not Peers.
Eldeſt Sons of Barons of *Ireland* and *Great Britain*.
Younger Sons of Earls of *Ireland* and *Great Britain*.
Eldeſt Sons of Viſcounts of *Ireland* and *Great Britain*.
The Speaker of the *Houſe of Commons*.
Barons of *Ireland* and *Great Britain*.
Biſhops of *England*.
Younger Sons of Marquiſſes.
Eldeſt Sons of Earls of *Ireland* and *Great Britain*.
Viſcounts of *Ireland* and *Great Britain*.
Younger Sons of Dukes of *Great Britain*.
Eldeſt Sons of Marquiſſes of *Great Britain*.
Earls of *Ireland* and *Great Britain*.

Earl

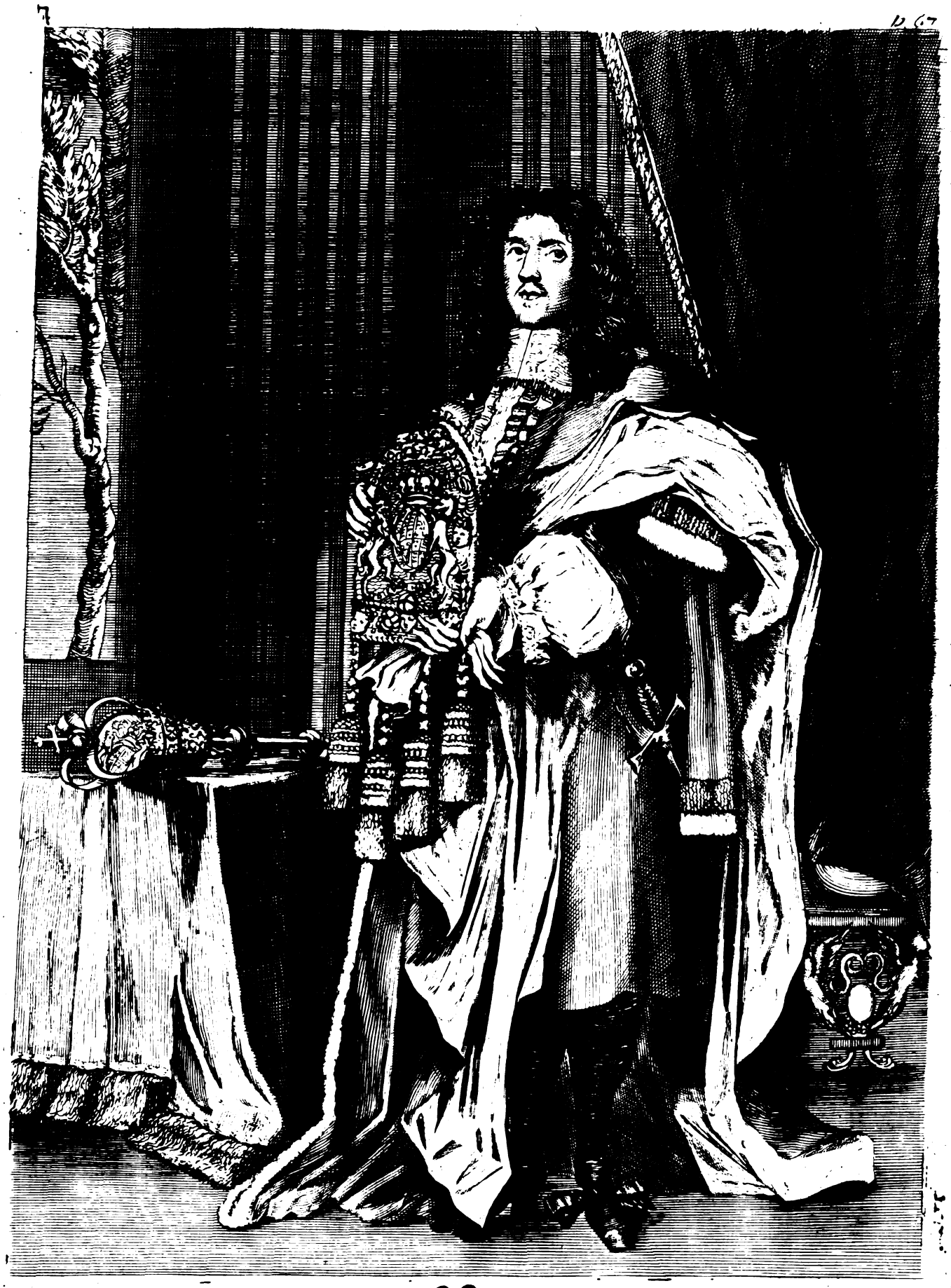
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The Effigies of ye Right Hon.ble Anthony Earle
of Shaftsbury, Baron Ashley, of Wimbourne,
St Giles, & L.d Cooper of Pawlet; L.d High
Chancellor of England, L.d Leiutenant of the
County of Dorset, and one of ye Lords of ye. most
Hon.ble Privy Councell. to King Charles ye. 2.d
Anno Domini 1673.

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The Effigies of the Right Hon.ble Heneage Lord Finch, Baron of Daventry, Lord High Chancellor of England, & one of ye Lords of the most Hon.ble Privy Councell, to King Charles ye. Second. Anno Dñi: 1676

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Earl *Poulet* Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold.
Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon* as exerciſing the Office of Earl Marſhal of *England.*
Eldeſt Sons of Dukes of *Great Britain.*
Marquiſſes of *Great Britain.*
Marquis of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England.*
Dukes of *Ireland* and *Great Britain.*
The Lord Chamberlain (who appear'd as Treaſurer.)
The Great Officers, *Viz.*
The Lord Privy Seal.
The Lord Preſident of the Council.
The Lord High Treaſurer.
The Lord Archbiſhop of *York.*
Lord Chancelor,
Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*

The KING's Majeſty in his Coach, with His Royal Highneſs the PRINCE.

The King's Guards of Horſe, commanded by the *Captains* of the *Guards.*

IN this Manner his Majeſty, preceded by the Nobility and others in their Coaches as aforeſaid, was attended from the Queen's Houſe in the *Park* thro' *Greenwich* and *Deptford* to *Kent ſtreet* End, and from thence to St. *Margaret's-Hill* in *Southwark*, where the Lord Mayor of *London*, and others did wait his Arrival.

AND upon Notice, That the Nobility, *&c.* were arrived near to St. *Margaret's-Hill* in their Coaches, the Officers of Arms began to draw out the Grand Proceeding, in the following Order, *Viz.*

A Detachment of the Artillery Company in Buff-Coats, *&c.*
The two City Marſhals on Horſeback with their Men on Foot to make Way.
Two of the City Trumpets on Horſeback.
The Sheriffs Officers on Foot with Javelins in their Hands.
The Lord Mayor's Officers in black Gowns, on Foot two and two.
Two more of the City Trumpets on Horſeback.
The City Banner born by the Water Bailiff on Horſeback, with a Servant on Foot in a colour'd Livery.
Then the City Officers on Horſeback, in their proper Gowns, Each attended by a Servant on Foot in colour'd Liveries.
The four Attorneys two and two.
The Solicitor, and the Remembrancer.
The two Secondaries.
The Comptroller.
The four Common Pleaders.
The two Judges.
The Town-Clerk.
The Common Serjeant, and the Chamberlain.
Two more of the City Trumpets on Horſeback.
The King's Banner born by the Common Hunt on Horſeback, with a Servant on Foot in a colour'd Livery.
The Common Cryer in his Gown, and the City Sword-bearer in his black Damask Gown and Gold Chain, both on Horſeback, each having a Servant on Foot in colour'd Liveries.
Then thoſe who have Fin'd for Sheriff or Alderman, or ſerved the Office of Sheriff or Alderman, in Scarlet Gowns on Horſeback, according to their Seniorities, two and two, the Juniors firſt, each attended by two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries.
The two Sheriffs in Scarlet Gowns on Horſeback, with their Gold Chains, and their White Staves in their Hands, each attended by two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries.
The Aldermen below the Chair on Horſeback in Scarlet Gowns, two and two, each attended by his Beadle and two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries.

Note, *The Recorder ſhould have rid between the Aldermen below the Chair and the Aldermen above the Chair; but by reaſon of his being to make a Speech to His* Majeſty, *when the Lord Mayor preſents the City-Sword to the* King *at St.* Margaret's-Hill; *He therefore rid (upon this Occaſion only) juſt before the Lord Mayor in the Proceeding. But this Indulgence is not hereafter to be drawn into Precedent.*

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Then the Aldermen above the Chair in Scarlet Gowns, on Horſeback, wearing their Gold Chains, attended by their Beadles, and two Servants each, in colour'd Liveries.

Then the Coaches of the Nobility, Great Officers, *&c.* in the Order they came from *Greenwich.*

The Knight Marſhal's Men on Horſeback, two and two.

The Knight Marſhal, or his Deputy on Horſeback.

The King's Kettle-Drums.

The Drum-Major.

Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces, bare headed.

The King's Trumpets, two and two.
The Serjeant Trumpet with his Mace.
Purſuivants of Arms uncover'd, two and two.
Heralds of Arms.
Kings of Arms.

Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces, bare-headed.

The Recorder in a Scarlet Gown on Horſeback, uncovered.

Gent. Uſher of the Black-Rod, on His left Hand, uncovered.

The King's Footmen.

The Lord Mayor of *London* in his Crimſon Velvet Gown on Horſeback, wearing his Rich Collar and Jewel, uncovered, bearing the City-Sword by His Majeſty's Permiſſion, with only four Servants on Foot, bear-headed, in colour'd Liveries.

Garter King of Arms, or his Deputy, on the right Hand, uncovered.

The King's Footmen.

Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard. The King's Equerry in waiting. Yeomen of the Guard.

The KING in His Coach,
With the PRINCE.

Yeomen of the Guard. Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

His Majeſty's Horſe-Guards as before, to cloſe the Proceeding.

THUS the KING did paſs from St. *Margaret's-Hill* (after the Recorder made his Speech, and the Lord-Mayor had receiv'd the City-Sword from His Majeſty) to his Royal Palace of St. *James's.*

The Train'd-Bands of *Southwark*, by Order of the Lord-Lieutenant of *Surrey*, lined the Way from *Kent-ſtreet* End, to the Foot of *London-Bridge.*

Three Regiments of the City Train'd Bands made a Guard from the *Bridge* to the *Stocks-Market.*

The ſeveral Companies of *London*, with their Enſigns, did line the Streets on both Sides, from the *Stocks-Market* to St. *Paul's Church-yard*, at the Eaſt-End whereof, the Children of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital* ſtood, and one of the King's Boys made a Speech to His Majeſty. The ſaid Companies reach'd to the End of St. *Paul's Church-yard* on one ſide of the Way, and on both from thence almoſt to St. *Bride's Church*, *Fleet-ſtreet.*

And the other Three Regiments of the City Train'd-Bands guarded the Way from St. *Paul's Church-Yard* to *Temple-Bar.* From *Temple-Bar*, the Steward, High-Bailiff and Burgeſſes of *Weſtminſter* in their Gowns, attended by all the Conſtables and Beadles with their reſpective Staves: And the High-Bailiff's Officers, with their Enſigns of Office, lined the Way: And next to them the Militia of *Weſtminſter* made a Guard, leaving a Space between them and His Majeſty's Foot Guards (who lined the Way from St. *James's* into the *Strand*) for the Artillery-Company of *London* to draw up in, who proceeded ſo far with the Conſent of the Lord-Lieutenant of *Middleſex*, and there made their Stand.

Againſt *St. Alban's-Street* in the *Pall-Mall*, the Sheriffs Officers, and Lord Mayor's Officers, made a Stand on the Right-Hand.

Thoſe who have ſerved, or fin'd for Sheriffs or Aldermen of *London*, made their Stand between the Paſſages into St. *James's-Square.*

The Sheriffs and Aldermen made their Stand towards the upper End of the *Pall-Mall*, on the Right-Hand leading to St. *James's-Gate.*

The Nobility, and others who went in their Coaches, did alight at St. *James's-Gate*, and the Coaches paſs'd by St. *James's-Meuſe* into St. *James's-Park*, and went out again at the upper Gate by *Hyde-Park.*

The Knight-Marſhal's Men, Kettle-Drums, Trumpets, and Serjeant-Trumpet, made a Stand on the Right-Hand-ſide from the End of the *Pall-Mall*, by the *Glouceſter-Tavern.*

The Officers of Arms, and Serjeants at Arms, paſs'd on to the ſecond Gate-way and there alighted.

The Lord Mayor, with Garter, and the Gentleman-Uſher of the Black-Rod, attended His Majeſty into St. *James's* to the Foot of the Stairs leading up to the Guard-Chamber; where they alighted, and the Lord Mayor humbly took his Leave of His Majeſty.

During

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During the whole Proceeding from St. *Margaret's-Hill*, the Conduits at *Stocks-Market*, and other Parts of the City, ran with Wine as uſual. And the great Guns at the *Tower* were twice Diſcharged: Firſt, at his Majeſty's taking Coach at *Greenwich*: And Secondly, after his paſſing over *London-Bridge*. And at His Majeſty's Arrival at his Royal Palace, the Cannon in the Park were thrice Diſcharged.

This is a Copy of the Ceremonial then Printed, according to the Appointment of the Earl Marſhal.

As in Man's Body, for the preſervation of the whole, divers Functions and Offices of Members are required; even ſo in all well governed Common-wealths, a diſtinction of Perſons is neceſſary; and the Policy of this Realm of *England*, for the Government and Maintainance of the Commonwealth, hath made a threefold Diviſion of Perſons; That is to ſay,

Firſt the King, our Sovereign Monarch (under which Name alſo a Sovereign Queen is compriſed, as it is declared by the Statute made in the Firſt of Queen *Mary*, *cap.* 1. *Parliam.* 2.)

Secondly the Nobles, which comprehend the Prince, Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons Spiritual and Temporal.

Thirdly the Commons, by which general Word are underſtood Baronets, Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Artificers, and Labourers *.

* *Co. Lit. fol.* 16. 3. 109. B. & 156. B. Dodridge's *Treatiſe of the Nobility*, p. 1.

It is obſerved, that our Law calleth none Noble under the Degree of a Baron, and not as Men of Foreign Countries do uſe to ſpeak, with whom every Man of Gentle Birth is counted Noble: For we daily ſee, that both Gentlemen and Knights do ſerve in Parliament, as Members of the Commonalty. † Neither do theſe words the Nobles, the high and great Men in the Realm, imply the Perſon and Majeſty of the King: * But with the Civilians the King or Emperour is reckoned among his Nobility. ‖

† *Lambert's* Juſtice of Peace, *l.* 4. *c.* 13. *Co. Lit. f.* 16. B.

* *Dyer* 155 *Crompton's* Courts, *fol.* 35. B.

‖ *Cod.* 12. 1. 8.

'And why ſo? Becauſe he ſhould not be 'puff'd up with the Glory of 'his Place and conceive himſelf 'to be of a more excellent Mould 'than the reſt; when indeed 'we are all one and the ſelf-'ſame Clay *.

* *Sir* Tho. Ridley's *View of Laws. Part* 2. *c.* 1. *Sect.* 7. *pag.* 140. *Edit.* 4*th.* 1575.

The Nobility are known by the general Name 'of *Pares Regni*, Peers of the Realm, Barons of 'the Parliament, Barons of the Realm, and Ba-'rons of Honour; for Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, and Viſcounts did anciently Sit together in the King's great Council of Parliament as Barons, which they do ſtill, and that in right only of their Baronies: Wherefore by the general Name of Barons of the Realm, and for the Baronage thereof, we underſtand the whole Body of the Nobility †; the Parliament Robes of the Dukes differing nothing from the Barons, but that they wear the Guards upon their Shoulders three or four Folds: For though Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, and Viſcounts in their Creations are attired with Ornaments of Silk and Velvet; yet in Parliament they uſe the ſame that Barons do, made of Scarlet, with divers differences of white Fur ſet as Fringes or Edgings on their Shoulders; and although they Sit in right of their Baronies, yet they take their Places according to their degrees of Dignity *.

† Co. 2. *Inſt. fol.* 61. *and* Cambd. *Brit. Eng. Edit.* 1610.

* *Mr.* Tho. Mills, *fol.* 66.

And hence it is that thoſe bloody Civil Wars concerning the Liberties granted in the Great Charter, both in the Time of King *John*, and *Henry* the III, his Son, proſecuted by all the Nobility (ſome few excepted) are called in our Hiſtories the *Barons Wars*. Neither have the Spiritual Lords any other Title to that Prehemineence, but by their ancient Baronies: For although originally all the Poſſeſſions of Biſhops, Abbots, and Priors, were given and holden in Frank Almoign; moſt of their Tenures were altered, *viz. Baronia*, as appeareth in *Matthew Paris A.* 1070. *fol.* 66. and of that Tenure have continued ever ſince, as you may read by the Conſtitutions of *Clarendon* in the Reign of *Henry* the II, and in *Glanvile* and *Bracton*. But the Tenures of all Abbots and Priors were extinguiſhed by the uniting and coming of them to the Crown by the Statute of Diſſolution of Monaſteries: For though the Nobility of *England* differ in Titles and certain Ceremonies, yet as Barons, all enjoy the ſame Privileges †.

† Co. *lib.* 6 *fol.* 53

And by Experience it is found, as in the Caſe of the Counteſs of *Rutland*, &c. That Dukes and all other degrees of Nobility in Caſes Criminal are tryed by Barons, together with Marquiſſes, Earls, and Viſcounts, as their Peers, and Peers of the Realm *.

* Co. Lit. *fol.* 156. B.

Nobilitas generally is of the word [*Noſco*] ſignifying in common Phraſes of Speech, Men of Generoſity of Blood and Degree; and therefore it is ſaid, *Vir nobilis idem eſt quod notus, & per omnia ora vulgatus*: But eſpecially it is applyed and uſed to expreſs the reward of Vertue in honourable meaſure, *a generis claritate*, which being in part of diſtributive Juſtice, remaineth with the higheſt Sovereign annexed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm.

For as Vertue is the gift of none but of God, ſo the reward thereof with Honour cannot be the gift of any but the Supreme Governour, being God's Vicegerent on Earth. But when Honour and Arms be beſtowed upon any, if there ſhall ariſe contention between Competitors for the ſame, the ancient Policy of this Realm hath ordained a Special Court; the Judges whereof in all Times having been Right Honourable Perſo-

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nages, *viz.* the Lord High Conſtable and the Earl Marſhal; and in latter Times the Judge thereof only the Earl Marſhal. The Juriſdiction of the Court conſiſteth in the Execution of that part of diſtributive Juſtice, which concerneth the advancement and ſupport of Vertue.

Nevertheleſs ſome Men there are, not duly conſidering of what Principle and Parts the Laws of this Realm do conſiſt, have laboured to prove that the Queſtions and Controverſies of Nobility and Arms ſhould not be determined by the Laws of the Realm, but by the Civil Law, framing to themſelves many Arguments to prove the ſame; but being of ſmall value, I paſs them over.

The Common Laws, as alſo the Laws of Charity uſed in the Marſhals Court, do prohibit any Subject of this Realm to receive Titles of Honour and Dignity by gift or donation from a Foreign Prince, King, or Emperor, without the Conſent and Approbation of his own Sovereign Prince; for it is a Thing greatly touching the Majeſty of the King and State of his Kingdom, *Eſt vis Majeſtatis & inter inſignia ſummæ poteſtatis.*

And if a Man ſhall bring an Action, and in the Writ is ſtyled by ſuch a Foreign Title, the Defendant may plead in Abatement of his Writ, That he is no Duke, Marquis, Earl or Baron; whereupon if the Plaintiff, as demanded, take Iſſue, the Iſſue ſhall not be tryed by the Jury, but by the Records of Parliament, wherein he faileth.

And if any *Engliſh-man* be created Earl of the Empire, or of any other Foreign Nation, and the King alſo do create him into any Title of Honour in *England*, he ſhall be named in all Judicial Proceedings only by ſuch Name and Title as he hath received from the King of this Realm, whoſe Subject he is. And if by the King of *England* he be not advanced to Title of Honour, then he ſhall bear the Name only of his Baptiſm and Surname, unleſs he be a Knight. For experience teacheth that Kings joyned in League together by certain mutual, and as it were natural, power of Monarchies according to the Laws of Nations, have diſmiſſed one anothers Subjects and Ambaſſadors graced with the Dignity of Knighthood.

A Duke of *Spain*, or of another Foreign Nation, cometh into *England* by the King's ſafe Conduct, in which alſo the King doth ſtyle him Duke, according to his Creation; nevertheleſs in all proceedings in the King's Courts he ſhall not be ſo ſtyled by his Title of Dignity.

And although the ſaid Noble Perſon be alſo by the King's Letters Patents, and by his Foreign Name and Title of Dignity made Denizon (for that is the right Name ſo called, becauſe his Legitimation is given to him): Or if he be naturalized by Authority of Parliament, wherein he ſeemeth to be in all things made as a Subject born, yet ſhall he not be ſtyled by his Foreign Titles of Dignity.

And ſo it is if a Nobleman of *France*, or elſewhere, come into *England* as Ambaſſador, and by lawful Marriage hath a Son, and the Father dieth, the Son is by Birth a Natural *Engliſh-man*, yet he ſhall not bear the Title of Honour of his Father; and the reaſon thereof is, becauſe that Title of Nobility had its Original by a *French* King, and not by any natural Operation: which thing is well proved both by Authority of Law and Experience in theſe Days.

If a *Poſtnatus* of *Scotland* or *Ireland* (who in theſe Days is a Natural Subject to the King of *England*) or if any of his Poſterity be the Heirs of a Nobleman of *Scotland* or *Ireland*, yet he is none of the Nobility of *England*: But if that Alien or Stranger born a *Scot*, be ſummoned by the King's Writ to Parliament, and therein is ſtyled by his Foreign or other Title, whereunto he is inveſted within *England* by the King's Grant; then, and from thenceforth he is a Peer of this Realm; and in all Judicial and Legal Proceedings he ought to be ſo ſtyled, and by no other Name. And it was the Caſe of *Gilbert Humfreville* Earl of *Angus* in *Scotland*: for it appertaineth to the Royal Prerogative of the King, to call and admit an Alien born to have Place and Voice in his Parliament at his Pleaſure; although it is put in practice very rarely, and that for great and weighty Conſiderations of State. And if after ſuch Parliamentary Summons of ſuch a Stranger born Queſtion do ariſe, and the Iſſue be, whether he is of that Title or no? it may well be tryed by the Record, which is the only lawful tryal in that Caſe.

'And truly, as Mr. *Brydall* Brydall's *Privilegia Magnatum.* 'further obſerves, ſuch foreign 'Titles ought not to be accepted by Subjects, 'nor admitted by the Prince: That it belongs 'only to the Prince, and not to any other 'whatſoever, to diſtribute Dignities to their Sub-'jects; according to that Saying of *Valerian* the 'Emperour, *Let that Dignity only hold, which is 'born by our Will.* For much is detracted from 'the Prince's Majeſty, and the Subjects Obe-'dience, if they may be permitted to receive Ho-'nours from foreign Princes; for a Tacit Con-'tract of Fidelity ſeemeth to paſs between the 'Honourer and the Honoured: That ſuch Titles 'are ſecret Enticements to withdraw the Hearts 'of Subjects from their Princes; That an Action 'of Theft lies againſt him that ſhall brand ano-'ther Man's Sheep with his Mark, and an Action 'of Fraud againſt him that by ſtrewing of Food 'ſhall entice another Man's Sheep to his Flock.

'The abovemention'd Gentleman concludes his 'Remark with the Judgment of Queen *Elizabeth*, 'touching the Title of Honour conferr'd by the 'Emperour on *Tho. Arundell* of *Wardour*, with-'out Her Majeſties being acquainted with it; '*Between Princes* (ſays the Queen) *and their 'Subjects there is a moſt ſtraight Tie of Affections. 'As chaſte Women ought not to caſt their Eyes 'upon any other Prince than him, whom God hath 'given them. I would not have my Sheep branded 'with another Man's Mark; I would not that 'they ſhould follow the Whiſtle of a ſtrange Shep-'herd.* Camden's *Eliz. Anno* 1596. *pag.* 467, 468.

'*Engl.*

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'*Engl. Edit.* 1635. Camden's Britannia, *Engl.* '*Edit.* 1610. Baker's Hiſtory *in vitâ* Eliz. '*pag.* 408. *Edit.* 1660. *and* Camden's Eliz. *Ann.* '1594. *p.* 435. *Dr.* Zouch *de Judicio inter* '*Gentes Pars* 2. *Sect.* 2. *p.* 64, *&* 65. *Ed.* 1650.

But there is a Diverſity worthy of Obſervation, for the higheſt and loweſt Degrees are univerſal; and therefore a Knight (*Engliſh* or Stranger born) is a Knight in all Nations, in what place ſoever he received his Title and Dignity, and ſo ought of Right, and by Law, to be named in the King's Courts as aforeſaid.

Alſo if the Emperour, the King of *Denmark*, or other Foreign King, come into this Realm by ſafe Conduct (as he ought; for a Monarch or abſolute Prince, though he be in League, cannot come without the King's Licence and ſafe Conduct; but any Subject to ſuch a foreign King in League, may come without Licence.) In this Caſe he ſhall ſue and be ſued by the Name of Emperour or King, or elſe the Writ ſhall abate.

There is a notable Preſident cited out of *Fleta*, where treating of the Juriſdiction of the King's Court of *Marſhalſea*, it is ſaid, And theſe things he might lawfully do by Office; that is to ſay, The Steward of the King's Houſhold, notwithſtanding the Liberty of any other, although in another Kingdom, when the Offender may be found in the King's Houſhold: according to that which happened at *Paris* in the Fourteenth Year of *Edward* the I, when *Engelram* of *Nogent* was taken in the Houſhold of the King of *England* (the King himſelf being then at *Paris*) with ſilver Diſhes lately ſtoln; at which deed the King of *France* did claim Cognizance of the Plea concerning that Theft by Juriſdiction of that Court of *Paris*. The Matter being diverſly debated in the Council of the King of *France*, at length it was Ordered, That the King of *England* ſhould uſe and enjoy that Kingly Prerogative of his Houſhold, who being Convicted by *Robert Fitz-John* Knight, Steward of the King's Houſhold, of the Theft, by conſideration of the ſaid Court, was hanged on the Gallows in St. *Germans* Field.

And here by the way may be noted from thoſe recited Books alledged, That the Perſon of the King in another King's Dominions is not abſolutely priviledged, but that he may be impleaded for Debt or Treſpaſs, or condemned for Treaſon committed within the ſaid Dominions: For it is the general Law of Nations, that in what place an Offence is committed, according to the Law of the ſaid Place they may be judged, without regard to any Privilege, Neither can a King in any other Kingdom challenge any ſuch Prerogative of Immunity from Laws: For a King out of his proper Kingdom hath not *merum Imperium*, but only doth retain *Honoris titulos & dignitatis*; ſo that where he hath offended in his own Perſon againſt the King in whoſe Nation he is, *per omnia diſtringitur, etiam quoad perſonam.* And the ſame Law is of Ambaſſadors, *ne occaſio daretur delinquendi.* That Ambaſſadors are called Legats, becauſe they are choſen as fit Men out of many; and their Perſons be Sacred both at Home and Abroad, ſo that no Man may injuriouſly lay violent Hands upon them, without breach of the Law of Nations, and much leſs upon the Perſon of a King in a ſtrange Land.

Bracton, a Judge of this Realm in the Reign of King *Henry* the III, in his firſt Book, and eighth Caſe, ſaith, *There is no reſpect of Perſons with God; but with Men there is a difference of Perſons*; Viz. *the King, and under him Dukes, Counts, Barons, Lords, Vavaſors, and Knights: Counts, ſo called, becauſe they take the Name from the County, or from the word* Sociati, *who alſo may be termed* Conſules *of Counſelling; for Kings do aſſociate ſuch Men unto them to govern the People of God, ordaining into great Honours, Power, and Name, where they do gird them with Swords, that is to ſay,* Ringis gladorium. Upon this cauſe were the Stations and Encampings of Arms, called by the *Romans*, *Caſtra*, of the word *Caſtrare*, ſince they ought to be *Caſtrata vel Caſta.* In this Place ought a good General to foreſee that *Venus* Delights be (as it were) gelded and cut off from the Army. So Sir *John Fern's* Book, entituled, *The Glory of Generoſity*; *Ring*, ſo called *quaſi renes girans & circundans*, for that they compaſs the Reins of ſuch, that they may keep them from Inceſt of Luxury; becauſe the Luxurious and Inceſtuous Perſons are abominable unto God.

Anno 1641. 'A Meſſage was 'ſent to the *Houſe of Commons*, 'to deſire a Preſent Conference 'by a Committee of both Houſes; touching 'Honour. Brydall's *Privilegia Magnatum. Remark* XI.

'The Subject of the Conference to be, *That* '*both Houſes may Petition His Majeſty, that Titles* '*of Honour may not be bought, and ſold for Mo-* '*ney, but that it may be Confirmed by His Ma-* '*jeſty, as Anciently it was, for Vertue and Merit.* 'Dr. *Nalſon's* 2 *Vol. f.* 325.

'ALTHOUGH the Laws of 'this Realm regularly do make 'all the Daughters, where there are no Sons, 'equally to inherit Lands and Tenements, and to 'be One Heir to their Anceſtors; yet it is not ſo 'in the Deſcent of Dignities and Titles of Honour; 'for Inheritances concerning Matters of Honour, 'being in their Nature things participating of Su-'periority and Eminency, are not partable among 'many, and therefore muſt of Neceſſity de-'ſcend unto One, and that is to the Eldeſt 'Daughter, Siſter, Aunt, or Couſin Female, In-'heritable, where there are no Heirs Males, that 'may Lawfully challenge the ſame. *Dodridge* '*in his Treatiſe of Nobility and Peerage*, '*pag.* 169. *Tit.* Noblewomen. *Camden's Bri-*'*tanea fol.* 165. *Engl. Edit.* 1610. *Bracton Lib.* '2. *cap.* 34. *fol.* 76. *B. Co. Lit. fol.* 165. *a.* '*Fleta lib.* 5. *c.* 9. 12. 16. *pag.* 313. *Britton.* Brydall, *Rem.* XII.

'*cap.*

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'*cap.* 72. *fol.* 186. *B.* 187. *a.* But ſome hold 'that if a Baron dies, having Iſſue divers Daugh-'ters, the King who is the Sovereign of Honour 'and Dignity) may confer the Dignity on him, 'that Marries any of them, as has been done in 'divers Caſes. *Co. lib.* 12. *fol.* 3. *Tit.* Dignity. '& *Co. Lit.* 165. *a.*

Brydall, *Rem.* XIII. 'A Queſtion was moved in 'Parliament (*Anno* 16 *Car.* I.) 'touching the Barony of *Ruthen*, where the 'Caſe was, That one being created Baron to 'him and his Heirs, hath Iſſue a Son and a 'Daughter by one *Venter*, and a Second Son by 'another *Venter*, and the eldeſt Son hath the Ba-'rony, and ſits in Parliament, and afterwards dies 'without Iſſue; *Whether the ſecond Son ſhall 'have that Dignity, as Heir to his Father: Or 'the Siſter ſhould have it as* Poſſeſſio Fratris *in 'Lands*, &c. and deſired to have the Opinion of 'the Judges therein? And all the Judges reſol-'ved, that there is not any *Poſſeſſio Fratris* of a 'Dignity; but it ſhall deſcend to the Son; for 'the Younger Son is *Hæres Natus*, and the Siſter 'only *Hæres Facta*, by the *Poſſeſſion* of her Bro-'ther, of ſuch things as are in Demeſn, but not 'of Dignities, and ſuch like, whereof there can-'not be an Acquiſition of the Poſſeſſion. *Cro. Car.* '*fol.* 601. *The Lord* Grey's *Caſe.*

Brydall, *Rem.* XIV. 'THE Greater Dignity doth 'never drown the Leſſer Ho-'nour, or Dignity: But both do ſtand together 'in one and the ſame Perſon: And therefore 'if a Knight be created a Baron, yet he remains 'a Knight ſtill: So if a Baron be made a Viſ-'count, yet the Dignity of a Baron continueth: 'So if a Viſcount be made an Earl, yet the Viſ-'countſhip remaineth, *& ſic de Cæteris:* But if 'an Eſquire (which is no Name of Dignity) be 'made a Knight, the Degree of the Eſquire is 'changed and gone, and the Knight cannot ſo be 'Named in any Judicial Proceedings. *Co.* 2. *Inſt.* '*fol.* 594. & 669. *Co. Lib.* 4. *fol.* 118. *a. Action's* '*Caſe* 27. *H.* 64. 4. *E.* 410. 5. *E.* 4. 142. 35. *H.* 6. '12. 32. *H.* 6. 29. And it is agreed (in *Plowden's* '*Com.* 213.) That if the Crown of *England* do 'deſcend to a Duke, within *England* his Name 'of Duke is gone.

Brydall, *Rem.* XVI. 'DUKES, Earls, and all 'others of the Degree of Nobi-'lity and Honour, have Offices of great Truſt, 'and Confidence, being for two principal Pur-'poſes, the firſt, *Ad conſulendum Regi tempore 'Pacis*, To counſel the King in time of Peace. The 'other, *Ad defendendum Regem, & Patriam tem-'pore Belli*; To defend the King, and Country in 'time of War: And therefore Antiquity hath 'given unto them Two Enſigns to reſemble both 'the ſaid Duties: For the Firſt, The Head is 'adorned with a Cap of Honour, and Coronet, 'and the Body with a Robe in reſemblance of 'Counſel: Secondly, They are girt with a Sword, 'in reſemblance, That they muſt be Faithful and 'True to defend the Prince and Countrey. *Co. lib.* 7. 34. *a.* Nevill's *Caſe, and lib.* 12. *f.* 95. '*Counteſs of* Shrewsbury's *Caſe, Co.* 2. *Inſt. fol.* '5, *&* 6. Bracton, *lib.* 1. *c.* 8. *n.* 2. I will con-'clude this laſt *Remark* thus; The Ennobled 'amongſt the *Romans* had a Badge of a Moon, or 'Creſcent; in *Plutarch*'s Judgment, not ſo much 'to ſignifie the Inſtability or Frailty of their Place 'and Honour, as to put them in Mind to be Obe-'dient and Loyal to their Prince, the Fountain of 'their High Dignity, as the Sun is to the Moon, '*Plut. in Probl. Probl.* 72.

And thus much in general of the Nobility of *England.* Now followeth a more particular Diſcourſe of each particular Degree; and firſt of His Majeſty, the Fountain from whence all theſe Rivulets and ſwelling Streams of Honours Spring.

OF

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The Atchievement of the most High, most Mighty, & most Excellent Prince, George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France & Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch Treasurer, & Elector of y^e Holy Roman Empire, and Sovereign of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

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The Effigies of the most high and migh
ty Monarch GEORGE *by the Grace of God*
King of great Britain, Franc,
and Ireland, Defender of
the faith, &c.

OF THE

KING,

OR

MONARCH

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHAP. II.

MONARCHY is as ancient as Man, *Adam* being created Sovereign Lord of the Univerſe, whoſe Office was to govern the whole World, and all Creatures therein. His Poſterity (after his Death) dividing into Tribes and Generations, acknowledged no other Dominion than Paternity and Elderſhip. The Fathers of *Nations* were inſtead of Kings, and the Eldeſt Sons in every Family were reverenced as Princes, from whence came the Word *Seignior* amongſt the *Italians* and *French*, and *Seignories* for Lordſhip and Dominion; of which *Seneca* makes two kinds, *viz. Poteſtas aut Imperium*, Power or Command, *& Proprietas aut Dominium*, Property or Dominion.

Theſe Empires in the Golden Age were founded upon natural Reverency and Piety; their Power was executed with the ſoft Weapons of paternal Perſwaſions, and the greateſt Penalties that they inflicted upon the moſt Capital Criminals was the Malediction of their Primogenitors, with an Excommunication out of the Tribes: But as Men and Vice began to increaſe, Pride and evil Examples overſhadowed Filial Obedience, and Violence entred upon the Stage of the World, the mighty Men truſting in their own Strength, oppreſſed the Feeble, and were at length forced to truckle under the Tyranny of others more Gygantick than themſelves, which neceſſitated them to ſubmit to Government for Self-preſervation, many Houſholds conjoyning made a Village, many Villages a City, and theſe Cities and Citizens confederating, eſtabliſhed Laws by conſent, which in tract of time were called *Commonwealths*; ſome being governed by Kings, ſome by Magiſtrates, and ſome ſo unfortunate as to fall under the Yoke, of a popular Rule, *Nam Plebs eſt peſſimus Tyrannus.*

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The first Chiefs or Kings were Men of Vertue, elected for their Wisdom and Courage, being both *Reges & Duces*, to govern according to their Laws in Peace, and to lead them forth to Battel against their Enemies in Time of Hostility. And this Rule proving more safe for the People, honourable amongst Men, and firmer in it self than the other, most Nations followed it, approving the Sentence of *Tacitus*, *Præstat sub Principo malo esse quam nullo.* Lamentable Experience, the Mistress of Fools in some, and of Wisdom in others, in the Ages sequent necessitated them again to quit the Form of Election, and to entail the Sovereign Power in the Hereditary Loyns of their Kings, to prevent the fatal Consequence of Ambition amongst equal Pretenders in popular Elections.

Thus the Beginning of an Empire is ascribed to Reason and Necessity; but 'twas God himself that illuminated the Minds of Men, and let them see they could not subsist without a Supream in their human Affairs. *Necessitas est firmum judicium & immutabilis providentia potestas.*

This Island of *Great-Britain*, when Barbarism was so happy as to submit to a Regal Power (as *Cæsar* in his Commentaries witnesseth) then divided into many Kingdoms; under which Government of Kings (with some small Alterations, according to the Necessity of Times and Pleasure of Conquerors, it hath flourished, descending from the *British*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, *Norman* and *Scots* Kings, to our gracious Sovereign *George*; into whose Veins all those several Streams of Royal Blood are conjoyned to unite those jarring Nations into one Body, under a Head, unto which each one may justly claim an Interest.

God hath thus restored our ancient Government, and seated our Sovereign in the Throne of his Ancestors, giving him a Power just and absolute, as well to preserve as curb his People, being not only *Major singulis*, but *Major universis*; and his Power is *super totam Rempublicam*, which I thus prove: Either the whole Power of the Commonwealth is in one, or not; if not, then he is no absolute King or Monarch; but if he be (as all must yield) a Monarch, I ask if there be a Power in the Commonwealth which is not in him? Is it subordinate to his Power, or not? If subordinate, than his Power is above that Power, and so *super totam Republicam & Major universis*; if it be not, then there are a *simul & semel* to Supream Civil Powers in the same individual Kingdom and Gubernation, and yet divided against it self, which is most absurd and impossible. This in answer to a monstrous Pamphlet, which the Lasciviousness of our late unhappy Wars produced, which asserted *Rex minor universis.* But the Divine Providence hath (I hope) put a Period to all such Trayterous Tenets, and concluded such Disputes by Acts of Parliament; so that no Person for the future shall dare to question who hath the Right of making Peace or War, the Power of Militia by Land and Sea, all strong Holds and Forts, *&c.* being the inherent Right of the *English* Monarchs by their Prerogative Royal.

'The King is so call'd, from the *Saxon* Word *Koning* or *Cyning*, from *Can*, intimating *Power*; or *Ken*, *Knowledge*, where with every Sovereign should especially be invested. Chamberlayn's *Present State*, p. 74.

'The *Title* anciently of the *Saxon* King *Edgar* was *Anglorum Basileus & Dominus quatuor Marium*, King or Emperor of the *English*, and Lord of the four Seas, *viz.* The *British*, *German*, *Irish* and *Deucalidonian* Seas: *Sive Anglorum Basileus omniumque Regum, Insularum, Oceanique Britanniam circumjacentis, cunctarumque Nationum quæ infra eam includuntur, Imperator & Dominus.*

'The Modern Title more modest, is *Dei Gratia of* England, Scotland, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith.*

'*Defender of the Faith*, was anciently used by the Kings of *England*, as appears by several Charters granted to the University of * *Oxford*; but in the Year 1521, more particularly affix'd by a Bull from Pope *Leo* X. for a Book written by *Henry* VIII. against *Luther*, in Defence of some Points of the *Romish* Religion, but since continued by Act of Parliament, for Defence of the Ancient, Catholick, and Apostolick Faith. By Act of Parliament he is also declared supream Head of the Church of *England*

* *Dr.* Crakenthorp *against the Archbishop of* Spalato.

'*Promigenitus Ecclesiæ* belongs to the Kings of *England*, because their Predecessor *Lucius* was the first King in the World that embraced Christianity.

'*Christianissimus*, was by the *Lateran* Council under Pope *Julius* II. conferr'd on the Kings of *England* in the 5th Year of *Henry* VIII. tho' before used by *Henry* VII. and since only by the *French* King.

'The Title of *Grace* was first given to the King about the Time of *Henry* IV; to *Henry* VI. *Excellent Grace*; to *Edward* IV. *High and Mighty Prince*; to *Henry* VII. sometimes *Grace*, and sometimes *Highness*; to *Henry* VIII. first *Highness*, then *Majesty*; and now *Sacred Majesty*, after the Custom of the *Eastern* Emperors that used Ἁγία Βασιλεία.

'The King of *England*, in his publick Instruments and Letters, stiles himself *Nos*, *We*, in the plural Number. Before King *John*'s time, Kings used the singular Number; which Custom is still seen in the end of Writs, *Teste me ipso apud Westm'*.

'In speaking to the King is used often (besides *Your Majesty*) *Sir*, from *Cyr*, in the *Greek* Κυρ, an Abreviation of Κυριος, *Dominus*, much used to the *Greek* Emperors, or perhaps more truly from the *Gothick*, *Sihor*, *Lord*; but *Syr*, or *Sir*, *Domine*, is now in *England* become the ordinary Word to all the better Rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was anciently in *England* given to *Lords*, afterwards to *Knights*, and to *Clergy-men*, prefixt before their Christian Names; now in that manner only

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'to *Baronets*, and *Knights of the Bath*, *Knights* 'Batchelors, *and Batchelors of Arts in both the* 'Univerſities; yet in *France*, *Sire*, is reſerved 'only for their King.

It is the manner alſo for Kings to write in the plural Number (which is God's own Style) *Mandamus*, *Volumus*, *&c.* and in the Scripture we find them called *Gods*, in which Senſe they may be ſtiled *Divi*, or *Dii*, *quia Dei Vicarii*, *& Dei voce judicant.*

Our Lawyers alſo ſay, *Rex eſt perſona mixta cum Sacerdote*, *habet Eccleſiaſticam & Spiritualem Juriſdictionem.* This ſhews the King's Power in Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, being anointed with Oil as the Prieſts, and afterwards the Kings of *Iſrael* were; which ſignifies his Perſon to be both Sacred and Spiritual. And therefore at the Coronation hath put upon him a Prieſt's Garment, called the *Dalmatica*, or *Colobium*, and other ſuch Veſts. And before the Reformation, the King, as a Spiritual Perſon, received the Sacrament in both kinds. He is capable of holding Tithes; all Extra-Parochial Tithes, ſome Proxies, and other Spiritual Profits belong to the King.

The Ceremonies at the Coronation of the King are many, and with us in *England* more than in many other Countries: As the Anointing with Oil, which is proved by Mr. *Selden* to be of above one thouſand Years ſtanding; the Crown ſet upon his Head with many Religious Ceremonies: Beſides the Enſigns of Regality, which are a Ring to ſignifie his Faithfulneſs; a Bracelet for good Works; a Scepter for Juſtice; a Sword for Vengeance; Purple Robes to attract Reverence; and a Diadem triumphant to blazon his Glory.

It was the ſaying of *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Inunguntur Reges in Capite*, *etiam pectore & brachiis*, *quod ſignificat gloriam*, *ſanctitatem & fortitudinem.* Kings are Anointed on the Head to ſignifie their Glory, on the Breaſt to emblematize their Sanctity, and on their Arms to declare their Power.

He is crowned with an Imperial Crown, the Crown ſet on his Head by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; a Prerogative belonging to that See, as it is in *Spain* to *Toledo*, in *France* to *Rheims*, and in *Sweden* to *Upſalia.*

But this Imperial Crown hath not been long in uſe amongſt us (though our Kings have had Imperial Commands, as over *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Man*, and other Iſles) being in a manner like that of an Earls now. Neither is it found that any ſuch thing as a Diadem was at all in uſe, until the time of *Conſtantine* the Great: For before the Diſtinction was ſome kind of Chaplet, or rather a white Silk Fillet about the Head, which was an ordinary way to diſtinguiſh them. And we read that *Alexander* the Great took off his white Diadem to cure the madneſs of *Seleucus.*

The firſt King that was crowned with this Imperial Crown floried and arched, was *Henry* the Third, but ſome ſay *Henry* the Firſt, and indeed it is left in diſpute. However, it is very probable and plain, That the ancienteſt Enſign of Regal Authority was the Scepter, which is every where ſpoken of, both in Scripture and prophane Hiſtory.

There is another Enſign of their Authority, which is a Globe or Mound with a Croſs, which hath been in uſe amongſt us ever ſince *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time, which is placed in the left Hand, as is ſeen in moſt of their Coins: The Croſs denoting his Faith, the Globe his Empire by Sea and Land; as 'tis ſaid of *Juſtinian* the Emperor, who was the firſt that ever uſed it.

The King is God's Vicegerent, and ought to be obeyed accordingly: If Good, he is a Bleſſing; if Bad, a Judgment: And then againſt whom we are to uſe no other Weapons but Prayers and Tears for his Amendment. He is ſtiled *Pater Patriæ*, *& Caput Reipublicæ*: And becauſe the Protection of his Subjects belongs to his Care and Office, the Militia is annext to his Crown, that the Sword as well as the Scepter, may be in his Hand. The Parliament (then *Roman* Catholicks) in the behalf of *Henry* the Eighth writ to the Pope, declaring that his Royal Majeſty is the Head, and the very Soul of us all; his Cauſe is the Cauſe of us all, derived from the Head upon the Members; his Griefs and Injuries are ours, we all ſuffer equally with him. *Camden* in his *Britannia*, *fol.* 100. calls the King the moſt excellent part of the Commonwealth, next unto God. He is under no Vaſſuage; he takes his Inveſture from no Man. *Rex non habet Superiorem*, *niſi Deum: ſatis habet ad pœnam*, *quod Deum expectat ultorem.*

The King being *Principium*, *Caput*, *& Finis Parliamenti*, may of his meer Will and Pleaſure Convoke, Adjourn, Remove, and Diſſolve Parliaments: He may, to any Bill that is paſſed by both Houſes of Parliament, refuſe to give his Royal Aſſent *, without rendring a Reaſon; and without his Aſſent a Bill is as a Body without a Soul: He may at his pleaſure encreaſe the Number of the Members of both Houſes, by creating more Peers of the Realm, and beſtowing Priviledges upon any other Towns to ſend Burgeſſes by Writ to Parliament: And he may refuſe to ſend his Writ to ſome others that have ſate in former Parliaments. *Yet this Branch of his Prerogative ſeems to be given up by our late Kings*, *and therefore it was thought neceſſary that the Legiſlative Power ſhou'd intervene*, *to enable* Durham *to ſend its Repreſentatives to Parliament in the time of K.* Charles II. He hath alone the choice and nomination of all Commanders and Officers for Land and Sea-ſervice; the choice and election of all Magiſtrates, Counſellors, and Officers of State; of all Biſhops, and other Eccleſiaſtick Dignities; alſo the beſtowing and conferring of Honours, and the power of determining Rewards and Puniſhments.

* Chamberlayne's *Preſent State*, Edit. An. 1707. p. 79.

By Letters Patent his Majeſty may erect new Counties, Univerſities, Biſhopricks, Cities, Boroughs, Colleges, Hoſpitals, Schools, Fairs, Markets, Courts of Judicature, Foreſts, Chaſes, Free Warrens, *&c.*

The King is enabled to perform this great and weighty Office by certain extraordinary Powers and Priviledges which he holds by the Law of Nations, by the Common Law of *England*, or by Statutes. The *Regalia* were anciently called *Sacra Sacrorum* (as his Lands are called in Law

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Patrimonium Sacrum) now commonly *Royal Prerogatives.*

The King by his Prerogative hath power to enfranchiſe an Alien, and make him a Deniſon, whereby he is enabled to purchaſe Lands and Houſes, and to bear Offices. He hath the Power to grant Letters of Mart or Repriſals; to grant ſafe Conducts, *&c.* He hath at all times had the right of Purveyance or Pre-emption of all ſorts of Victuals within the Verge, *viz.* twelve Miles round of the Court; and to take Horſes, Carts, Ships, or Boats, for the Carriage of his Goods, at reaſonable Rates. Alſo by Proclamation, to ſet reaſonable Rates and Prices upon Fleſh, Fiſh, Fowl, Oats, Hay, *&c.* ſold within the limits of the Verge of the Court in the time of his Progreſs.

Debts due to the King, are in the firſt place to be ſatisfied in caſe of Executorſhip and Adminiſtratorſhip; and until the King's Debts be ſatisfied, he may protect the Debtor from the Arreſt of other Creditors. He may diſtrein for the whole Rent upon one Tenant that holdeth not the whole Land: He may require the Anceſtors Debt of the Heir, though not eſpecially bound: He is not obliged to demand his Rent according to the Cuſtom of Landlords: He may diſtrein where he pleaſeth, and ſue in any of his Courts.

No Proclamation can be made but by the King. No Protection for a Defendant to obſtruct the courſe of the Law againſt him, if he be not one of his Majeſty's Menial Servants.

In caſe of loſs by Fire, or otherwiſe, his Majeſty granteth Patents to receive the Charitable Benevolences of the People.

No Foreſt, Chaſe, or Park to be made, nor Caſtle, Fort, or Tower to be built without his Majeſty's eſpecial Licence.

Where the King hath granted a Fair, with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods ſhall be there exempted from the ſaid Duties of Toll.

His Servants in Ordinary are priviledged from ſerving in any Offices that require their Attendance; as Sheriff, Conſtable, Churchwarden, or the like.

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptants to him for any of his Revenues, their Perſons, Lands, Goods, Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, are at all times chargeable for the ſame: For *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi.*

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative Remedy by a *Quo minus* in the *Exchequer* againſt all other Debtors, or againſt whom they have any cauſe of perſonal Action; ſuppoſing that he is thereby diſabled to pay the King: And in this Suit the King's Debtor being Plantiff, hath ſome Priviledges above others.

In doubtful Caſes *ſemper præſumiter pro Rege*, no Statute reſtraineth the King, except he be eſpecially named therein. The Quality of his Perſon alters the deſcent of Gavelkind, the Rules of joynt Tenancy: No Eſtoppel can bind him, nor Judgment final in a Writ of Right. Judgments entred againſt the King's Title, are entred with *Salvo Jure Domini Regis.* That if at any time the King's Counſel at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment ſhall not prejudice him, which is not permitted the Subject.

The King by his Prerogative may demand reaſonable Aid-money of his Subjects, for the Knighting his eldeſt Son at the Age of Fifteen Years; and to marry his eldeſt Daughter at the Age of 7 Years; which Aid is 20 *s.* for every Knight's Fee, and as much for every 20 *l. per Annum* in Soccage. Moreover, if the King be taken Priſoner, Aid-money is to be paid by the Subjects for his Redemption.

The King upon reaſonable Cauſes him thereunto moving, may protect any of his Subjects from Suits of Law, *&c.*

In all Caſes where the King is party, his Officers with an Arreſt by force of a Proceſs at Law, may enter and (if any entrance be denied) may break open the Houſe of any Man by force.

A Benefice, or Spiritual Living, is not full againſt the King by Inſtitution only, without Induction, although it be ſo againſt a Subject.

None but the King can hold Plea of falſe Judgments in the Courts of his Tenants.

The King by his Prerogative is *Summus Regni Cuſtos*, and hath the Cuſtody of the Perſons and Eſtates of ſuch, as for want of Underſtanding cannot govern themſelves, or ſerve the King; that of Ideots to his own uſe, and that of Lunaticks to the uſe of the next Heir: So the Cuſtody or Wardſhips of all ſuch Infants, whoſe Anceſtors held their Lands by Tenure *in Capite*, or Knights Service, were ever ſince the Conqueſt in the King, to the great honour and benefit of the King and Kingdom: But Abuſes, which too often happened, made the People complain thereof, which was the cauſe of its laying aſide.

His Majeſty is *Ultimus Hæres Regni*, and is (as the great Ocean is of ſmall Rivers) the Receptacle of all Eſtates for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, Revert or Eſcheat to the King. All Spiritual Benefices, for want of Preſentation in due time by the Biſhop, are elapſed to the King. All Treaſure Trove (that is Money, or Gold and Silver Plate, or Bullion found, and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King: So doth all Waiſs, Strays, Wrecks, not granted away by him, or any former Kings. All waſte Ground or Land recovered from the Sea: All Lands of Aliens dying before Naturalization or Denization, and all other things whereof the Property is not known: All Gold and Silver Mines, in whoſe Ground ſoever they are found: Royal Fiſh, as Whales, Sturgeons, Dolphins, *&c.* Royal Fowl, as Swans not mark't, and ſwimming at Liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the Church the King's Prerogative and Power is extraordinary great: He only hath the Patronage of all Biſhopricks; none can be choſen but by his *Conge d' Eſlire*, whom he hath firſt nominated; none can be conſecrated Biſhop, or take poſſeſſion of the Revenues of the Biſhoprick, without the King's ſpecial Writ or Aſſent. He is Guardian or Nurſing Father of the Church, which our Kings of *England* did ſo reckon amongſt their principal Cares; as in the three and twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Firſt, it was alledged in a plead-

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a pleading, and allowed: The King hath power to call a National or Provincial Synod; and with the Advice and Consent thereof to make Canons, Orders, Ordinances and Constitutions to introduce into the Church what Ceremonies he shall think fit; to reform and correct all Heresies, Schisms, and punish Contempts, *&c.*

The King hath Power not only to unite, consolidate, separate, inlarge, or contract the Limits of any old Bishoprick, or other Ecclesiastical Benefice: But also by his Letters Patents may erect new Bishopricks, as *Henry* the Eighth did Six at one time, and the late King *Charles* the Martyr intended to do at St. *Albans* for the Honour of the first Martyr of *England*, and for the contracting the too large Extent of the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*.

In the 28. of *Eliz.* when the House of Commons would have passed Bills touching Bishops, granting Faculties, conferring Holy Orders, Ecclesiastical Censures, the Oath *Ex Officio*, Non-Residency, *&c.* The Queen being much incensed, forbade them to meddle in any Ecclesiastical Affairs, for that it belonged to her Prerogative.

His Majesty hath also power of Coinage of Money, of pardoning all Criminals, of dispensing with all Statutes made by him, or his Predecessors, which are *Malum prohibitum*, and not *Malum in se*. The Diversity between these Terms is set down in the Statute made *Term Mich. Anno* 11. *H.* 7. 11. Thus where the Statute doth prohibit a Man to coin Money, if he do, he shall be hanged; this is *Malum prohibitum:* For before the said Statute it was lawful, but not after; and for this Evil the King may dispense: But *Malum in se* neither the King nor any other can dispense with. As if the King would give leave to rob on the High-ways, *&c.* this is void; yet after the Fact done, the King may pardon it. So it is in Ecclesiastical Laws for conformity to the Liturgy, *&c.* which are *Malum prohibitum*; and the King may by his Prerogative Royal as well dispense with all those penal Statutes, as with Merchants to transport Silver, Wool, and other prohibited Commodities by Act of Parliament.

Chamberlayne's *Present State.*

'Some of these *Prerogatives*, 'especially those that relate to '*Justice* and *Peace*, are so essen-
'tial to Royalty, that they are for ever inherent
'in the Crown, and *make* the Crown; they are
'like the Sun-beams in the Sun, and as insepa-
'rable from it: And therefore it hath been held
'by some great Lawyers, That a *Prerogative* in
'point of *Government*, cannot be restrained, or
'bound by *Act of Parliament*, but it is unalter-
'able as the Laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*:
'Wherefore the *Lords* and *Commons* (*Rot. Parl.*
'42 *Edw.* 3. *Numb.* 7.) declared, that they
'could not assent in Parliament to any thing that
'tended to the *Disherison* of the King and the
'*Crown*, whereunto they were sworn; no tho'
'the King should desire it. And every King of
'*England*, as he is *Debitor Justitiæ* to his Peo-
'ple, so he is in Conscience obliged to defend
'and maintain all the Rights of the Crown in pos-
'session; and when any King hath not religi-
'ously observed his Duty in this Point, it hath
'proved of very dreadful Consequence. As on
'the other side, it much concerns every King of
'*England* to be very careful of the Subjects just
'Liberties, according to the Golden Rule of the
'best of Kings, *Charles* the First, that *the King's*
'*Prerogative is to defend the People's Liberties,*
'*and the Peoples Liberties to strengthen the King's*
'*Prerogative.*

'The *Laws* of *England* looking upon the King
'as *God's Vicegerent* upon Earth, do attribute
'unto him divers Excellencies not belonging to
'other Men: So the Law will have no *Imper-*
'*fection* found in the King; as, no *Injustice*, no
'*Error*, no *Negligence* or *Laches*, no *Infamy*, no
'*Stain* or *Corruption* of *Blood*; for by taking of
'the Crown, all former, tho' just *Attainder*,
'(and such Attainder made by Act of Parliament)
'is *ipso facto* purged. No *Nonage* or *Minority*;
'for his Grant of Lands, though held in his *Na-*
'*tural*, not *Politick Capacity*, cannot be avoided
'by *Nonage*. Higher than this, the Law attri-
'buteth a kind of *Perpetuity*, not to say Immor-
'tality, to the King, *Rex Angliæ non moritur*;
'his Death is by the Law termed the *Demise* of
'the King, because thereby the Kingdom is de-
'mised to another. He is said not to be subject to
'Death, because he is a *Corporation* of himself,
'that liveth for ever, all *Interregna* being in *Eng-*
'*land* unknown; the same Moment that one
'King dies, the next Heir is King fully and ab-
'solutely, without any *Coronation*, *Ceremony*, or
'act to be done, *ex post facto*.

'Moreover the *Law* seemeth to attribute to the
'King a certain *Ubiquity*; that the King is in a
'manner every where, in all his Courts of Ju-
'stice; and therefore cannot be *Nonsuited*, (as
'Lawyers speak.)

'And yet there are some things that the King
'of *England* cannot do. *Rex Angliæ nihil injusse*
'*potest*, and the King cannot divest himself, or
'his Successors, of any part of his *Regal Power*,
'*Prerogative* and *Authority*, *inherent* and *annex'd*
'to the *Crown*; nor bar his Heir of the Succes-
'sion, no not by Act of Parliament; for such an
'Act is void by Law.

'There is also divers things which the King
'cannot do, *Salvo Jure*, *Salvo Juramento*, *&*
'*Salva Conscientia sua*; because by an *Oath* at
'his Coronation, and indeed, without any Oath
'by the *Law* of *Nature*, *Nations*, and of *Christi-*
'*anity*, he holds himself bound (as do all other
'Christian Kings) to protect and defend his Peo-
'ple, to do Justice, and to shew Mercy, to pre-
'serve Peace and Quietness among them; to al-
'low them their just Rights and Liberties; to
'consent to the *Repealing* of *bad Laws*, and to
'the *Enacting* of *good*. Two things especially
'the King of *England* cannot do without the Con-
'sent of both *Houses of Parliament*, *viz.* make
'*New Laws*, and raise *New Taxes*, there being
'something of *Odium* in both of them, the one
'seeming to diminish the Subjects *Liberty*, and

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'the other to infringe his *Property*: Therefore, 'that all Occaſion of Diſaffection towards the 'King (*the Breath of our Noſtrils*, and *the Light 'of our Eyes*, as he is ſtiled in Holy Scriptures) 'might be avoided, it was wiſely contrived by 'our Anceſtors, that for both theſe, ſhould *Peti-'tions* and *Supplications* be firſt made by the Sub-'ject.

'If the King of *England* be in any Foreign 'Nation, he may try any of his offending Do-'meſticks by the *Laws* of *England*, ſaith *Fleta*; 'as in the Caſe of *Engelrum* of *Nogent* in *France*, 'and of *Manning*, whom King *Charles* II. caus'd 'to be try'd, and executed in the Duke of *New-'burgh*'s Territories in *Germany*.

'Theſe, and divers other *Prerogatives*, right-'fully belong, and are enjoy'd by the King of '*England*.

'The ancient *Dominions* of the Kings of *Eng-'land*, were firſt *England*, and all the Seas round 'about *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the '*Iſles* adjacent, even to the Shores of all the 'Neighbouring Nations; and our Law ſaith, '*The Sea is of the Leigeance of the King, as well 'as the Land*; and as a Mark thereof all Ships 'of Foreigners have anciently demanded Leave to '*Fiſh*, and paſs in theſe Seas; and do at this Day '*lower* their *Top-ſails* to all the King's Ships of 'War; and therefore Children born upon thoſe 'Seas (as it ſometimes hath happened) are ac-'counted *natural* born Subjects to the King of '*England*, and need no *Naturalization*, as others 'born out of his *Dominions*.

'To *England*, *Henry* the Firſt annexed *Nor-'mandy*, and *Henry* the Second *Ireland*, being 'ſtiled only Lord of *Ireland*, till the three and 'thirtieth of *Henry* the Eighth, although they 'had all *Kingly Juriſdiction* before.

'*Henry* the Second alſo annexed the Dukedom 'of *Guyenne* and *Anjou*, the Counties of *Poictou*, '*Tourain*, and *Mayne*; *Edward* the Firſt all '*Wales*, and *Edward* the Third the *Right*, tho' 'not the *Poſſeſſion*, of all *France*, but *Henry* the 'Fifth added both, and his Son *Henry* the Sixth 'was Crown'd and Recogniz'd by all the States 'of the Realm at *Paris*.

'King *James* the Firſt added *Scotland*, and 'ſince that time there have been ſuperadded ſun-'dry conſiderable Plantations in *America*.

'The Dominions of the King of *England* at 'this Day in Poſſeſſion, are *Great Britain* and '*Ireland*, and all the Seas adjacent. Moreover, 'the Iſlands of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Aldernay* and '*Sark*, which are Parcel of the Dutchy of *Nor-'mandy*, beſides thoſe profitable Plantations of '*New-England*, *New-York*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Jerſey*, '*Penſilvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Barbadoes*, '*Jamaica*, *Florida*, North and South *Carolina*, '*Bermudos*, with ſeveral other Iſles and Places in 'thoſe Quarters, and ſome in the *Eaſt-Indies*, 'and upon the Coaſt of *Africa*; alſo upon the 'North Parts of *America*, by Right of firſt Diſ-'covery; to *Eſtotiland*, *Terra Corterialis*, *New-'found-land*, and to *Guiana* in the South, the 'King of *England* hath a *Legal Right*, tho' not '*Poſſeſſion of the whole*.

'The mighty Power of the King of *England*, 'before the Conjunction of *Scotland*, and total 'Subjection of *Ireland*, which were uſually at 'Enmity with him, was notoriouſly known to 'the World, and ſufficiently felt by our Neigh-'bour-Nations. What his Strength hath been 'ſince, was never fully try'd in the four late 'Reigns; but ſince the happy Revolution, that the 'Parliaments of all the Three Kingdoms ſeemed 'to vie which ſhould moſt readily comply with 'their Sovereign's Deſires and Deſigns, all *Europe* 'begins to be ſenſible how great the Power of 'this Monarch is. And let our Sovereign be 'conſider'd abſtractly as King only of *England*, 'which is like a huge Fortreſs, or garriſon'd 'Town, fenced, not only with ſtrong Works, 'and a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guard-'ed alſo with excellent Out-works, the ſtrong-'eſt and beſt built Ships of War in the World; 'then ſo abundantly furniſh'd with Men and 'Horſes, with Victuals and Amunition, with 'Cloaths and Money, that if all the Potentates 'of *Europe* ſhould conſpire (which God forbid) 'they could hardly diſtreſs it, provided it be at 'Unity in it ſelf.

'This for the *Defenſive* Strength of the King 'of *England*; now for his *Offenſive*. How 'formidable muſt he be to the World, when 'they ſhall underſtand that a King of *England* 'is well able, when-ever he is willing, to raiſe 'of *Engliſh* Foot 200000, and of *Engliſh Horſe* 'fifty Thouſand (for ſo many, during the late 'Rebellion, 1643, were computed to be in 'Arms on both Sides) yet (which is admirable) 'ſcarce any miſs of them in any City, Town 'or Village. And when they ſhall conſider the 'Valiant and Martial Spirit of the *Engliſh*, their 'natural Agility of Body, their Patience, Hardi-'neſs and Stedfaſtneſs is ſuch, and their Fear of 'Death ſo little, that no Neighbour-Nation, up-'on equal Number and Terms, ſcarce ever 'durſt abide Battle with them, either at Sea or 'Land: When they ſhall conſider, that for 'Tranſporting of any Army, the King of *Eng-'land* hath at Command two hundred excellent 'Ships of War, and can hire two hundred ſtout '*Engliſh* Merchant Ships, little inferiour to Ships 'of War; that he can ſoon Man the ſame with 'the beſt Sea-Soldiers in the whole World. And 'that for maintaining ſuch a mighty Fleet, ſuffi-'cient Money for a competent Time, may be 'rais'd only by a Land-Tax; and for a long 'time, by a moderate Exciſe, and that upon ſuch 'Commodities only as naturally occaſion Exceſs 'or Luxury, Wantonneſs, Idleneſs, Pride, or 'Corruption of Manners.

'When they conſider that the Shipping of *Eng-'land* was computed lately by the moſt ingenious 'Sir *William Petty* at ſix hundred thouſand Tun, 'all which, with forty thouſand ſtout and skilful 'Mariners, are wholly at the King's Service 'when he ſhall think fit, for the ſafety of his

'Crown

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'Crown and Dominions, to require, or if need be, impreſs 'em.

'In a Word, when they ſhall conſider, that 'by the moſt commodious and advantageous Situation of *England*, the King thereof (if he be 'not wanting to himſelf, or his Subjects wanting to him) muſt be Maſter of the Sea; and 'that as on Land, whoſoever is Maſter of the 'Field is alſo ſaid to be Maſter of every Town 'when it ſhall pleaſe him; ſo he that is Maſter 'of the Sea, may be ſaid, in ſome ſort, to be 'Maſter of every Country, at leaſt bordering 'upon the Sea; for he is at Liberty to begin or 'end War, where, when, and upon what Terms 'he pleaſeth, and to extend his Conqueſts even 'to the *Antipodes*.

'King *William* the Conqueror getting by Right 'of Conqueſt, (as ſome affirm) all the Lands of 'his Oppoſers (except Lands belonging to the 'Church, to Monaſteries, and Religious Houſes) 'into his own Hands in *Demeſn*, as Lawyers 'ſpeak, ſoon beſtowed amongſt his Followers a 'Part thereof, reſerving ſome Retribution of 'Rents, or Services, or both, to him and his 'Heirs, Kings of *England*; which Reſervation 'is now as it was before the Conqueſt, called 'the Tenure of Lands, the reſt he reſerved to 'himſelf in *Demeſn*, called *Corona Regis Dominica*, *Demains*, and *Sacra Patrimonia*, *Prædium Domini Regis*, *Directum Dominium*, *cujus nullus eſt Author niſi Deus*: All other Lands in *England* being held now of ſome Superior, depend 'mediately, or immediately on the Crown; ſo 'that the King is Lord Paramount, Supreme 'Landlord of all the Lands in *England*; and all 'landed Men are mediately or immediately his 'Tenants by ſome Tenure or other; but the 'Lands poſſeſs'd by the Crown, being held of 'none, can *eſcheat* to none; being *Sacred* cannot become *Prophane*, are, or ſhould be permanent and unalienable. And yet they have been (by Time, the Gift and Bounty of our Kings, 'and ſome Neceſſities for the Preſervation of the 'Weal Publick) much alienated. However there 'is yet left, or was lately, almoſt in every County 'in *England*, a *Foreſt*, a *Park*, a *Caſtle*, or *Royal Palace* belonging to the King; and in divers 'Counties there are many *Parks*, *Caſtles* or *Palaces*, and *Foreſts* ſtill belonging to the King, to 'receive and divert him, when he ſhall pleaſe in 'his Royal Progreſſes to viſit thoſe Parts: A Grandeur not to be parallell'd perhaps by any King 'in the whole World.

'The certain *Revenues* of the King of *England* 'were anciently greater than of any King in *Europe*, they enjoying in *Demains* and *Fee Farm Rents*, almoſt enough to diſcharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax 'or Impoſt upon the Subject.

'Upon the happy Reſtauration of King *Charles* 'the Second, the Lords and Commons aſſembled 'in Parliament, finding the Crown-Revenues 'much alienated, and the Crown-Charges exceedingly encreaſed, by reaſon of the late vaſt 'Augmentation of the Revenues and Strength by 'Sea and Land, of our two next Neighbour-Nations abroad, did unanimouſly conclude, That 'for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and 'Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be 'neceſſary to ſettle upon his Majeſty a yearly 'Revenue of Twelve Hundred thouſand Pounds; 'and accordingly, with the King's Conſent, at 'the humble Requeſt of the Lords and Commons, 'there was eſtabliſhed by Impoſts, upon imported and exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in '*England*, and upon Fire Hearths; (which laſt 'Branch the late King *William* and Queen *Mary* 'of ever bleſſed Memory, were graciouſly pleaſed by Act of Parliament to remit) ſo much as 'was judged would bring up the former impaired 'Crown-Revenues to the ſaid Sum. Notwithſtanding which, the whole Yearly Revenues of 'the King of *England* was not then above the 'Tenth part of the Revenues of his Kingdom; 'whereas the King of *France* hath Yearly above 'One Hundred and Fifty Millions of *Livers*: 'That is, above Eleven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, a fourth part of the whole Revenues of '*France*. And the publick Revenue of the *United Netherlands*, coming all out of the Subjects 'Purſes, are near Seven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*.

'The ordinary Charge of the Government in 'Times of ſerene and profound Peace, is eſtimated at Six hundred thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* 'beſides extraordinary Expences. And the Crown 'of *England* in late Times of Peace was as little 'in Debt, as perhaps any State of ſo great a conſideration in the World; the greateſt Debt upon it, was that which King *Charles* the Second 'contracted, by ſhutting up the *Exchequer*, whereby the Credit of that Bank hath ſuſtained great 'damage, and many hundred of Families been 'almoſt undone; but the ſaid Debt is now ſecured, and a perpetual Fund redeemable by Parliament, for an Intereſt at Three *per Cent.* has 'been ſetled by Law.

'In Conſideration of theſe, and other tranſcendent Excellencies, no King in *Chriſtendom*, nor 'other Potentate, receives from his Subjects more '*Reverence*, *Honour*, and *Reſpect* than the King 'of *England*. All his People at their firſt Addreſſes kneel to him: He is at all Times ſerved 'upon the Knee; all Perſons (not the Prince or 'other Heir apparent excepted) ſtand bare in the 'Preſence of the King, and in the Preſence-Chamber, though in the King's Abſence. Only 'it was once indulged by Queen *Mary* the Firſt, 'for ſome eminent Services perform'd by *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suſſex*, that (by Patent) he 'might at any time be covered in her Preſence; 'but perhaps in Imitation of the like Liberty allowed by King *Philip* her Huſband, and other 'Kings of *Spain* at this Day, to ſome of the principal Nobility, there called *Grandees* of *Spain*.

'Any Thing or Act done in the King's Preſence, is preſumed to be void of all *Deceit* and '*evil Meaning*; and therefore a *Fine* levied in 'the

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'the King's Court, where the King is preſumed 'to be preſent, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a mar-'ried Woman, and others, whom ordinarily the 'Law doth diſable to tranſact.

'The King's only Teſtimony of any thing done 'in his Preſence, is of as high a Nature and Cre-'dit, as any *Record*; and in all Writs ſent forth 'for the Diſpatch of Juſtice, he uſeth no other 'Witneſs but himſelf, *viz. Teſte meipſa.*

The King of *England* acknowledgeth no Superior but God alone; not the Emperor, *Omnem poteſtatam Rex Angliæ in Regno ſuo quam Imperator vindicat in Imperio*; yet he giveth Precedency to the Emperor, *Eo quod antiquitate Imperium omnia regna ſuperare creditur.*

Touching our King's Supremacy before any other, theſe Reaſons are offered; Firſt, *Lucius*, King of this Land, was the firſt Chriſtian King in the World; as alſo *Conſtantine* our Country-man the firſt Emperor that publickly planted Chriſtianity. Secondly, The King of *England* is anointed as no other King is, but *France*, *Sicily*, and *Jeruſalem.* Thirdly, He is crowned, which Honour the Kings of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Navarr*, and divers other Princes have not.

The Honour of Precedency amongſt Chriſtian Kings is often diſputed by their Ambaſſadors and Commiſſioners repreſentative at General Councils, Diets, publick Treaties, and other Honourable Aſſembles at Coronations, Congratulations in Foreign Countries, *&c.* which by the beſt Information I can get is thus ſtated: As to *England*, next to the Imperial Miniſters, the *French* take place, as being the largeſt Realm in Chriſtendom, and moſt Noble, ſince *Charles le Mayne*, their King, obtained the Imperial Diadem; the ſecond place in the Weſtern Empire was undiſputably the right of our *Engliſh* Kings, ſo enjoyed for hundreds of Years, till *Spain* grown rich and proud by the addition of the *Indies*, claimed the priority, yet could not gain it till their *Charles* the Fifth was elected Emperor; but after his Reſignation, the Controverſie renewed upon the Treaty of Peace between Queen *Elizabeth* and *Philip* the Third, King of *Spain*, at *Boloign* in *France*, *Anno* 1600. Our Ambaſſadors were Sir *Henry Nevil*, *John Herbert*, and *Thomas Edmonds*, Eſquires, and for *Spain*, *Balthazer de Coniga*, *Ferdinando Carillo*, *Jo. Ricardett*, and *Lewis Varreyken.* The *Engliſh* challenged Precedency as due to them before the Emperor *Charles* his time, as doth appear by *Volatteram* in the time of our *Henry* the Seventh, when the like Difference being in queſtion, 'twas joyntly referred to the Pope; who adjudged to *England* the moſt Honourable place: But the *Spaniards* refuſing to ſtand to that old Award, or to admit of an equality, the Treaty of Peace broke up; neither hath any certain Reſolution been hitherto taken in the matter, as ever I heard of.

Chamberlayn's *Preſent State.*

'Of the Sacred Perſon of the 'King, of the *Life and Safety* 'thereof, the Laws and Cu-'ſtoms of *England* are ſo tender, that they have 'made it *High-Treaſon* only to imagine or in-'tend the Death of the King. And becauſe by 'imagining, or conſpiring the Death of the 'King's Counſellors, or Great Officers of his 'Houſhold, the Deſtruction of the King hath 'thereby ſometimes enſued, and is uſually aimed 'at (ſaith *Stat. 3 Hen. 7.*) that alſo was made 'Felony in ſuch as were upon the Check-Roll, '(as being the King's Houſhold-Servants) to be 'puniſhed with Death; altho' in all other Capi-'tal Caſes, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur 'pro facto*; and an *Engliſh-man* may not in other 'Caſes be puniſhed with Death, unleſs the Act 'follow the Intent.

'The Law of *England* hath ſo high Eſteem of 'the King's Perſon, that to offend againſt thoſe 'Perſons, and thoſe Things that repreſent his '*Sacred Perſon*, as, to kill ſome of the Crown-'Officers, or to kill any of the King's Judges 'executing their Office, or to counterfeit the 'King's Seals, or his Monies, is made *High-'Treaſon*; becauſe by all theſe the King's Per-'ſon is repreſented: And *High-Treaſon* is in the 'Eye of the Law ſo horrid, that beſides loſs of 'Life and Honour, Real and Perſonal Eſtate of 'the Criminal, his Heirs alſo are to loſe the 'ſame for ever, and to be ranked among the Pea-'ſantry and Ignoble, till the King ſhall pleaſe, 'by Act of Parliament to reſtore them. *Eſt 'enim tam grave crimen* (ſaith *Bracton*) *ut vix 'permittatur hæredibus quod vivant.* High-Trea-'ſon is ſo grievous a Crime, that the Law not 'content with the Life and Eſtate, and Honour 'of the Criminal, can hardly endure to ſee his 'Heirs ſurvive him.

'And rather than Treaſon againſt the King's 'Perſon ſhall go unpuniſhed, the Innocent in 'ſome Caſes ſhall be puniſhed: For if an Ideot, 'or Lunatick, (who cannot be ſaid to have any 'Will, and ſo cannot offend) during his Idiocy 'or Lunacy, ſhall kill or go about to kill the 'King, he ſhall be puniſhed as a Traitor; and 'yet being *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds 'that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Trea-'ſon, nor other ſorts of High-Treaſon.

'Moreover, for the precious Regard of the 'Perſon of the King, by an ancient Record it is 'declared, That no *Phyſick* ought to be admini-'ſtred to him without good Warrant, this War-'rant to be ſigned by the Advice of his Council; 'no other Phyſicians but what are mentioned in 'the Warrant, are to adminiſter to him; the 'Phyſicians to prepare all things with their own 'Hands, and not by the Hands of any Apothe-'cary, and to uſe the Aſſiſtance only of ſuch 'Chirurgeons as are preſcribed in the Warrant.

'He is *Pater Patriæ*, Father of his Country: 'And ſo precious is the *Perſon* and *Life* of the '*King*, that every Subject is obliged and bound 'by his Allegiance, to defend his *Perſon* in his '*Natural* as well as *Politick* Capacity, with his 'own *Life* and *Limbs*; wherefore the Law ſaith, 'That the *Life* and *Member* of every Subject, is 'at the Service of the *Sovereign.*

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'The Office of the King of *England*, in the 'Laws of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, is thus de- 'ſcribed, *Rex quia Vicarius ſummi Regis eſt, ad 'hoc conſtituitur ut Regnum Terrenum & popu- 'lum Domini, & ſuper omnia ſanctam Eccleſiam 'ejus veneretur, Regat, & ab injurioſis defen- 'dat:* And (according to the learned *Forteſcue*) 'it is, *Pugnare bella populi ſui, & eos rectiſſimè 'judicare*, to fight the Battels of his People, and 'to ſee Right and Juſtice done unto them.

'Or more particular, (as is promiſed at the 'Coronation) to preſerve the Rights and Privi- 'leges of the Church and Clergy, the *Royal Pre- 'rogatives* belonging to the Crown, the Laws 'and Cuſtoms of the Realm, to do Juſtice, love 'Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, *&c.*

'As to the (aſſerted) Arms of the ſeveral *Bri- 'tiſh*, *Saxon*, and *Daniſh* Princes, who have born 'Sway in this Realm; the Curious may find 'them in *Speed's Chronicle*, in *Heylin's Help to 'Hiſtory*, and other Authors; for my part, I 'ſhall give thoſe of his preſent Majeſty only, 'whoſe Blazon follows.

'The Atchievment or Sovereign Enſign Ar- 'morial of the moſt High and Mighty Monarch 'George, by the Grace of God of *Great Britain*, 'France and *Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith, 'Prince Electoral of *Brunſwick Lunenburgh*, &c. 'is quarterly in the firſt grand Quarter *England*, 'viz. *Gules*, 3 *Lyons paſſant guardant*, *Or*; im- 'paling *Scotland*, viz. *Or*, *a Lyon rampant* 'within a double *Treſſure contré flewry Gules*. 'The ſecond grand Quarter *France*, viz. *Azure* 'three *Fleurs de Lys*, *Or*. The third *Ireland*, viz. '*Azure* an *Harp*, *Or*; and in the fourth, *Brunſ- 'wick*, that is *Gules*, *two Lyons paſſant guardant* 'Or, impal'd with *Lunenburgh*, viz. *Or ſemé of* 'Hearts *Gules*, *a Lyon rampant Azure*, having 'ancient *Saxony*, that is *Gules*, *an Horſe ſali- 'ant Argent*, *enté en point*, with a Scotcheon *ſur- 'tout Gules*, charg'd with the Imperial Crown 'of *Charlemaign*, being the proper Badge of the 'Hereditary Treaſurer of the ſacred *Roman* Em- 'pire, all within a Garter, the Enſign of that 'moſt noble Order of Knighthood of which his 'Majeſty is Chief. Above the ſame an *Helmet*, 'anſwerable to his Sovereign Juriſdiction, and 'thereon a *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold, doubled '*Ermine* adorn'd with an Imperial *Crown*, ſur- 'mounted on the Top for his Majeſty's Creſt by 'a *Lyon paſſant guardant*, *Or*, crown'd with a 'like Crown proper: Suſtain'd on the dexter 'ſide with a *Lyon imperially crown'd*, *Gold*, as 'the proper Supporter of the *Engliſh* Enſign; and 'on the left by an *Unicorn Argent*, gorg'd with a '*Princely Crown*; from which is a Chain turn'd 'over his Back, and between his Legs, Gold, of 'which Metal he is alſo hoof'd, main'd, and 'tuff'd, both ſtanding upon a Compartment, orna- 'mented with a *Roſe* and *Thiſtle proper*, being 'the Royal Badges of his Majeſty's chief King- 'doms of *England* and *Scotland*, and inſcribed '(in a Scroll within) with His Majeſty's Motto 'or Deviſe, *Viz. Dieu et mon droit*. Two Uni- 'corns were the Supporters of the *Scots* Kings, 'which upon our Union under King *James* I. 'gave Occaſion for our carrying one of them on 'the ſiniſter Side.



OF

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OF THE PRINCE.

CHAP. III.

THE King's Eldeſt Son and Heir apparent, from the Day of his Birth, is entituled Prince, of the Latin word, *quaſi Principalis poſt Regem.*

The firſt that we read of in *England* was *Edward*, eldeſt Son to King *Henry* the Third, ſince which time the eldeſt Son of the King hath been by Patent, and other Ceremonies, created Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Cheſter* and *Flint*. By Patent alſo *Edward* the Third in the Eleventh Year of his Reign, added the Dukedom of *Cornwal* to the Principality of *Wales*; and *Anno Regni* 36. he makes his eldeſt Son *Edward* the Black Prince, Prince of *Aquitain*, for which he did Fealty and Homage at *Weſtminſter*, *Sed tamen Principatum Walliæ, Ducatum Cornubiæ, Comitatum Ceſtriæ & Cantii non reliquit. Walſing. fol.* 172.

Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magnæ Britanniæ Princeps*, but ordinarily Prince of *Wales*. As eldeſt Son to the King of *Scotland*, he is Duke of *Rothſay*, and Seneſchal of *Scotland* from his Birth: And ſo long as *Normandy* remained in the Poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, he had always the Style of Duke of *Normandy*.

At his Creation he is preſented before the King in Princely Robes, who putteth a Coronet upon his Head, a Ring on his middle Finger, a Verge of Gold in his Hand, and his Letters Patents after they are read.

His Mantle, which he wears in Parliament, is once more doubled upon the Shoulders than a Dukes, his Cap of State indented, and his Coronet, formerly of Croſſes and *Fleuer de Lys*, mixed. But ſince the happy Reſtauration of His Majeſty it was ſolemnly ordered, that the Son and Heir apparent to the Crown of *England* ſhall bear his Coronet of Croſſes and *Fleuer de Lys* with one Arch, and in the midſt a Ball and Croſs, as hath the Royal Diadem. That his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of *England*, ſhall uſe and bear their Coronets, compoſed of Croſſes and *Fleuer de Lys* only: But all their Sons reſpectively, having the Title of Dukes, ſhall bear and uſe their Coronets compoſed of Leaves only, as the Coronets of Dukes not being of the Royal Blood.

Note, That by Order, not Creation, His Royal Highneſs *George*, our preſent King's Son, was admitted Prince of *Wales*, had the Principality with the Earldom of *Cheſter*, *&c.* confirmed to him by Patent, and is allowed to hold a Court apart from the Kings.

The Prince by the Common Law is reputed as the ſame Perſon with the King, and ſo declared by Statute *temp. Hen. VIII.* The Civilians ſay, The King's eldeſt Son, during his Father's Life, may be ſtyled King by the Law of Nations, becauſe of his ſo near Relation to the Crown, that if the Father die he is *ipſo momento Rex*, though he be not crowned; a uſual cuſtom in *Spain*, and once allowed here to *Henry*, Son of King *Henry* the Second; yet he holdeth his Seigniories and Principalities of the King, as Subject to him, and giveth the ſame reſpect to him as other Subjects do.

The

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M. V.r Gucht Sculp.

His Royal Highness George Augustus
Prince of Wales, &c. and Knight of the
most Noble Order of the Garter



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The Atchievement of
His Royal Highneſs George Prince of Wales &c.
Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.



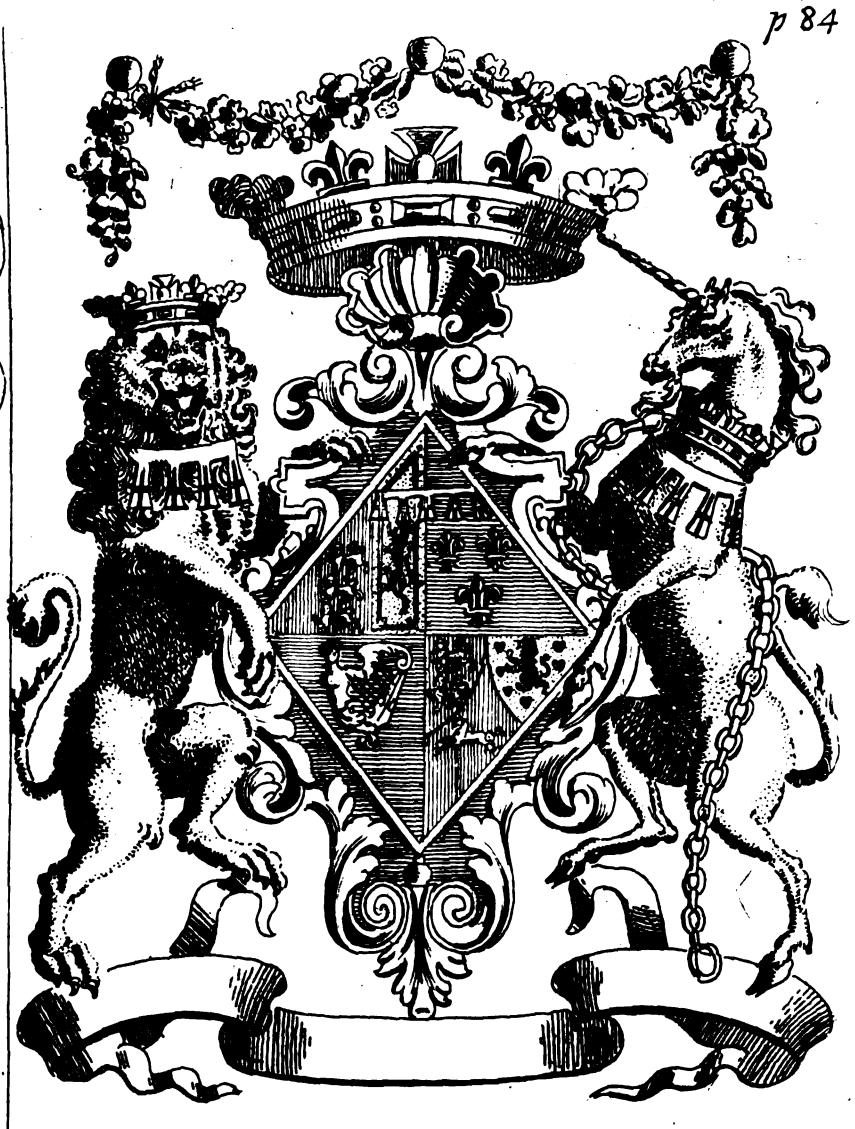
The Atchievement of
His Royal Highneſs Ernest Duke of York &c. Bishop of Osnaburgh and
Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

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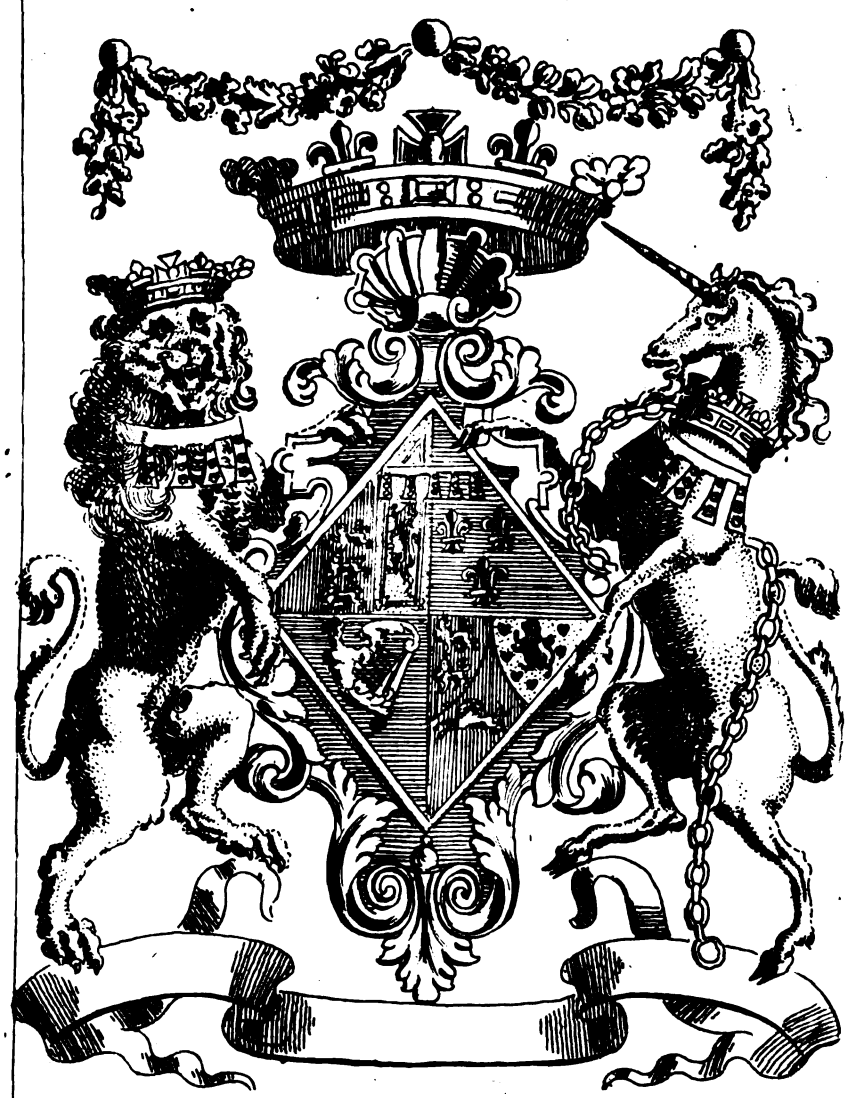
The Atchievement of
His Highness Prince Frederick,
Eldest Son of his Royal Highness George Pr. of Wales &c.
Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.



The Atchievement of
Her Highness the Princess Anne,
Eldest Daught.r of his Royal Highness George Pr. of Wale



The Atchievement of
Her Highness e.d Princess Amalia Sophia Eleanora,
2.d Da. of his Royal Highness George Pr. of Wales &c.



The Atchievement of
Her Highness y.e Princess Elizabeth Carolina,
3.d Da. of his Royal Highness George Pr. of Wales &c.

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'The eldeſt Son of the King was ſtyled in 'the *Saxon* Times, *Clito quaſi* Κλύτος *illuſtris*: 'And ſo likewiſe *Ætheling* or *Atheling*, which 'is a Patronymick of the *Saxon* word *Athel*, *No-* 'bilis; as *Eadgaring* was the Son of *Eadgar*, ſo 'Atheling, the Son of a Noble, 'was afterwards uſed only for 'the King's eldeſt * Son.

* Chamberlayne's *Preſent State*, p. 98. *Edit.* 1707.

He hath certain Privileges above other Perſons: To him it was permitted by the Statute 24 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. to wear Silk of the colour of Purple, and cloth of Gold, of Tiſſue in his Apparel, or upon his Horſe. And by the Statute 24 *Ed.* 3. *ca.* 2. Takings ſhall not be from henceforth made by others than the Purveyors of the King, of the Queen, and of the Prince their eldeſt Son: And that if any Man's Purveyor make ſuch Takings, it ſhall be done of them as of thoſe that do without Warrant, and the Deed adjudged as a Thing done againſt the Peace and the Law of the Land; and ſuch as do not in manner aforeſaid, ſhall be duly puniſhed.

To eſchew Maintenance, and nouriſh Peace and Amity in all parts of the Realm, many Statutes have been made in the Reign of King *Henry* the Fourth, prohibiting the giving of Signs or Liveries to any but Menials; nevertheleſs by the Statute 2 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 21. it is provided that the Prince may give his honourable Liveries or Sign to the Lords, or to his Menial Gentlemen; and that the ſame Lords may wear the ſame as if they were the King's Liveries; and that the Menials of the Prince may alſo wear the ſame as the King's Menials. But afterwards by occaſion of divers other Statutes made by ſundry Kings, for the ſuppreſſing of that Enormity of Maintenance, and of the general word in them, that Privilege of the Prince was abridged, or rather taken away, therefore the Statute 12 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 4. was made.

By the Statute 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. the Prince may retain as many Chaplains as he pleaſeth, although all other of the Nobility (except thoſe of the Blood Royal) are conſtrained to a certain Number; and they, or any of them, may purchaſe Licence and Diſpenſation, and take and retain two Parſonages or Benefices with Cure of Souls.

By the Order of the Common Law, the King may Levy a reaſonable Aid of all his Tenants, as well of thoſe that did hold their Lands of him by Knights Service, as in Soccage, *pur faire fitz Chevalier*, *& pur File marrier*, and the ſum of Money was not in certainty.

Note, *That the Aid is not to be recovered before the Son be of the Age of Fifteen years, and the Daughter accompliſh the Age of Seven years: Fitz. Natur. B.* 28. 6. But in the King's pleaſure, till by the Statute in the 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. it was Enacted, That for the Knighting his eldeſt Son, and marrying his eldeſt Daughter as aforeſaid, the Aid following ſhall be demanded and levied; *viz.* of every Knight ſo holden of the King (without mean) 20 *s.* and no more; and of every 20 *l.* of Land holden of the King (without mean) in Soccage, 20 *s.* and no more: And ſo after this rate for the Lands in Soccage, and for Land in Tenure of Chivalry, according to the quantity of the Fee.

By another Statute made in the ſaid 25*th* of *Edward* the Third, *cap.* 2. amongſt other Things it is declared, That to compaſs or imagine the Death of the King's eldeſt Son and Heir, is *Crimen læſæ Majeſtatis*; or if a Man do violate the Wife of the King's eldeſt Son and Heir, it is High Treaſon. And ſo the Statute 26 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. doth declare. And ſo was the ancient Common Law of this Realm, and not a new Law made by the Statute, *Coke* 8. *Part* 28. *b.* But this Statute is a Manifeſtation and Application of the ancient Common Law in this Caſe.

Becauſe the People were in Ambiguity, Whether Children born in parts beyond the Sea, and out of the King's Dominions, ſhould be able to demand any Inheritance within his ſaid Dominions, or not: It was declared at a Parliament holden at *Weſtminſter* in the Seventeenth of King *James*, for the removing of thoſe Doubts, That *les Enfants du Roy*, the Children of the Kings of *England*, in whatſoever Parts they are Born in, are able, and ought to bear the Inheritance after the Death of their Anceſtors.

Read the Statute in *Coke*'s *Seventh Part*, 18. *a.* where you ſhall ſee, that though generally the Birth-place is obſerved, yet many times Legiance and Obedience without any Place in the King's Dominions, may make a Subject born: For we ſee by Experience almoſt in every Parliament, that Ambaſſadors, Merchants, and the King's Soldiers do ſue therein, in ſuch Caſes, to have their Children Naturalized, or made Deniſons. And in the Articles confirmed by Parliament touching the Marriage between *Philip* King of *Spain* and Queen *Mary*, *Anno primo Parliamenti* 2. *cap.* 2. a ſpecial Proviſo was to bar him from being Tenant by the Courteſie of the Crown, in caſe he ſhould have Iſſue by her, and ſurvive; which was ſuperfluous, becauſe the Common Law would have denied it. For this laſt point ſee the Lord Chancellor's Speech in the Caſe *Poſtnati*, *f.* 36.

But note, If an Alien Enemy come into this Realm, and his Wife *Engliſh* or Stranger, be here delivered of a Child, this Child notwithſtanding his Birth-place, is an Alien born, for want of Allegiance in the Parents, *ibid.*

King *Henry* the Third did create *Edward* his eldeſt Son the firſt Prince of *Wales*, and did give unto him the Dominion and Dignity thereof, to be holden of him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*: And after that time the eldeſt Sons of the Kings of *England* have been Princes of *Wales*; and as incident to the State and Dignity of a Prince, did and might make Laws and Statutes, and uſe Juriſdiction and Authority, as amply as any King of that Nation could do; for *Wales* was a Kingdom in ancient Time: but by a Statute made the Twelfth of *Edward* the Firſt, *Wales* was incorporated and united to *England*, and became part thereof.

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Alſo by another Statute made 27 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 24. a general Reſumption of many Liberties and Franchiſes heretofore granted, or taken from the Crown; as the Authority to pardon Treaſons, Murder, Manſlaughter, and Felony; alſo power to make Juſtices in Oyer, Juſtices of Aſſize, Juſtices of the Peace, Goal-Deliveries, and ſuch like; ſo that from thenceforth the King's eldeſt Son hath only the Name and Style of Prince of *Wales*, but no other Juriſdiction than at the King's pleaſure is permitted and granted him by his Letters Patents; as by the tenor thereof here following made by King *Henry* the Eighth to *Edward* his Son and Heir apparent, may appear.

HENRY *by the Grace of God, King of* England *and of* France, *Lord of* Ireland, *&c. To all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Juſtices, Viſcounts, Governors, Miniſters, and to all our Bayliffs and faithful Subjects, Greeting. Out of the Excellency of Royal Preheminence, like leaves from the Sun, ſo do inferior humours proceed; neither doth the integrity of Royal Luſtre and Brightneſs, by the natural diſpoſition of the Light affording Light, feel any loſs or detriment by ſuch borrowed Lights; yea, the Royal Scepter is alſo much the more extolled, and the Royal Throne exalted, by how much the more Nobleneſs, Preheminencies and Honours are under the power and command thereof. And this worthy Conſideration allureth and induceth us, with deſire to increaſe the Name and Honour of our Firſtbegotten and beſt Beloved Son* Edward, *in whom we behold and ſee our ſelf to be honoured, and our Royal Houſe alſo, and our People ſubject to us; hoping by the Grace of God, by conjecture taken of his gracious future proceedings to be the more honourably ſtrengthened, that we may with honour prevent, and with abundant grace proſecute him, who in reputation of us is deemed the ſame with us. Wherefore by the counſel and conſent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons of our Kingdom, being in our preſent Parliament, We have made and created, and by theſe Preſents do make and create him the ſaid* Edward, *Prince of* Wales, *and Earl of* Cheſter: *And unto the ſame* Edward *do give and grant, and by this Charter have confirmed the Name, Style, Title, State, Dignity, and Honour of the ſaid Principality and County, that he may therein in Governing Rule, and in Ruling direct and defend; we ſay by a Garland upon his Head, by a Ring of Gold upon his Finger, and a Verge of Gold, have according to the manner inveſted him, to have and to hold, to him and his Heirs, the Kings of* England *for ever. Wherefore we will and command for us and our Heirs, that* Edward *our Son aforeſaid ſhall have the Name, Style, Title, State, Dignity, and Honour of the Principality of* Wales, *and of the County of* Cheſter *aforeſaid, unto him and his Heirs, the Kings of* England *for ever: Theſe being Witneſſes, the Reverend Father* John, *Cardinal and Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *Primate of* England, *our Chancellor, and* William *Archbiſhop of* York, *Primate of* England, Thomas *Biſhop of* London, John *Biſhop of* Lincoln, William *Biſhop of* Norwich, *our moſt well beloved Coſins* Richard *Earl of* Warwick, Richard *Earl of* Salisbury, John *Earl of* Wiltſhire, *and our well-beloved and faithful* Ralph Cromwel *Chamberlain of our Houſe*, William Falconbridge *and* John Stourton, *Knights. Dated at our Palace at* Weſtminſter *the 15th Day of* March, *and in the Year of our Reign* 32.

And here by the way may be obſerved, That in Ancient time, and in the time of the *Engliſh-Saxon* Kings, the uſe was as well in pennings of the Acts of Parliament, as of the King's Letters Patents, when any Lands, Franchiſes, or Hereditaments did paſs from the King of any Eſtate of Inheritance; as alſo in the Creations of any Man unto Honour and Dignity, the Concluſion was with the ſign of the Croſs in form aforeſaid, *his teſtibus, &c.* But long ſince that Form hath been diſcontinued; ſo that at this Day, and many Years paſt, the King's Patents for Lands, Franchiſes, and Hereditaments do conclude with *Teſte me ipſo.* Nevertheleſs in all Creations of Honour and Dignity of Letters Patents, the ancient Form of concluding *His teſtibus* is uſed at this Day.

And it hath been reſolved by the Judges of all Acts of Parliament and Statutes which do concern the Prince, who is the Firſtbegotten Son of the King, and Heir apparent to the Crown for the time being, *perpetuis futuris temporibus*, be ſuch Acts whereof the Judges, and all the Realm muſt take Cognizance, as of General Statutes: For every Subject hath intereſt in the King, and and none of his Subjects (who are within his Laws) be divided from him, being he is Head and Sovereign; ſo that the Buſineſs and Things of the King do concern all the Realm, and namely when it doth concern the Prince, the Firſtbegotten Son of the King, and Heir apparent to the Crown.

Although the Prince by expreſs Words hath no Priviledge by the Great Charter of the Foreſts, 9 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 11. for Hunting in the King's Foreſts or Parks, paſſing by them, and ſent for by the King's Command; yet the Prince is to take the Benefit and Advantage thereby, as well as the Earls, Biſhops, or Barons, who are expreſſed. *Crompton's Courts des Juſtices de Foreſt*, 167.

In the Parliament 31 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 10. an Act concerning the placing of King's Children and Lords in the Parliament, and other Aſſemblies, was amongſt other things made, as followeth; *That no perſon or perſons, of what degree, eſtate, or condition ſoever his or they be of (except only the King's Children) ſhall at any time hereafter attempt to ſit, or have place on any ſide of the Cloth of Eſtate in the Parliament Chamber, whether His Majeſty be there perſonally preſent or abſent. The Prince ſhall not find Pledges for*

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for the proſecution of any Action, and therefore ſhall not be amerced no more than the King or Queen ſhould be.

The Prince is a diſtinct perſon from the King; he is a Subject, and holdeth his Principalities and Seigniories of the King, and ſubject to the Law of the Land as a Subject.

And in token of the Prince's Subjection, he doth not upon his Poſie in his Arms diſdain the old Saxon words [*Ich Dien*] I ſerve.

And there is a Caſe, that *Glaſcoine* Chief Juſtice of *England* in the time of *Henry* the Fourth, did commit the Prince, who would have taken a Priſoner from their Bar in the *King's Bench*: And the Prince did humbly ſubmit himſelf, and go at his Command. And this did much rejoyce the King, to ſee that he had a Judge ſo bold to adminiſter Juſtice upon his Son; and that he had a Son ſo gracious as to obey his Laws.

The Exerciſes befitting Princes, whilſt they are young, are Chivalry, and Feats of Arms, and to adjoyn therewith the Knowledge of the Law and God: For it is the Duty and Office of a King to fight the Battels of his people, and rightly to judge them, 1 *Kings* 8. And the Prophet *David* ſaith, *Be ye learned, you that judge the Earth.* Whereto if they alſo would endeavour to have Knowledge in the Principles and Grounds of the Laws of their own Country, which they in due time inherit, they ſhall be much the more enabled to govern their Subjects; and it is a point of Wiſdom in ſuch to acknowledge, that *Rex datur propter Regnum, & non Regnum propter Regem*, And to move the Princes to theſe things, there is an excellent Book, Dialogue-wiſe, between a Prince (a King's Son of this Realm) and Sir *John Forteſcue* a Judge, entituled *De laudibus Legum Angliæ.*

Many that have been Heirs apparent to the Crown of *England*, ever ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt, have been taken away either by their natural Deaths, or by Violence, during the Life of their Anceſtors, ſo that they have not attained to the Crown.

William, the only Son of *Henry* the Firſt, was drowned in his paſſage from *Normandy*, his Father reigning.

Euſtace, King *Stephen*'s only Son, died mad, to the great Grief of the King his Father.

William, the eldeſt Son of King *Henry* the Second, died in the Fourth Year of his Age, and in the Third Year of his Father's Reign.

King *Henry* the Second's Son, called *Curt-Mantel*, was in his Father's life-time crowned King, by the Name of King *Henry* the Younger, but died in the Life-time of his Father.

Geffrey, the fourth Son of the ſaid King, died during the Reign of *Richard Cœur de Leon*, his third Brother, which King *Richard* had no Son, and ſo *Geffrey* was Heir apparent to the Crown.

King *Edward* the Firſt had Iſſue, *John*, *Henry*, and *Alphons*, but all three died in their Childhood in their Father's life.

Edward the *Black Prince* (of famous Memory) eldeſt Son to King *Edward* the Third, died before his Father.

Richard the Third had Iſſue only one Son, named *Edward*, who died without Iſſue.

Arthur, the eldeſt Son and Heir apparent to King *Henry* the Seventh, died in the life-time of his Father.

Henry Prince of *Wales*, eldeſt Son to King *James*, alſo left the World before his Father.

Theſe Examples may ſerve as a Mirror for all ſucceeding Princes and others, to ſee how tranſitory the Glory of this World is; whereof the Saying of the Princely Prophet *David* may never be out of remembrance, *Pſal.* 82. *I have ſaid ye are Gods, and ye are all the Children of the moſt High; but ye ſhall die like men, and ye Princes like others.*

Alſo divers other Heirs apparent, and thoſe that have been in poſſeſſion of their Crowns, have been defeated by Uſurpers: And namely *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, eldeſt Son to *William* the Conqueror, was defeated of his Birth-right by his two younger Brethren, *William Rufus* and *Henry*, ſucceſſively one after another; and after Six and twenty years Impriſonment, having both his Eyes put out, died in the Reign of his Brother *Henry.*

Maud, the ſole Daughter of the ſaid King *Henry*, was defeated of her Birth-right to the Crown by *Stephen*, the Son of her Father's Siſter.

Arthur, the only Son and Heir of *Geffrey*, the fourth Son to *Henry* the Second, was next Heir to the Crown after the Death of his Uncle *Richard*, the firſt King of that Name, who died without Iſſue (his Father being dead before) but his Uncle *John*, Son to the ſaid *Henry* the Second, defeated him not only of his Right to the Kingdom, but alſo of his Life, and that by ſtarving him.

King *Edward* the Second was depoſed by his eldeſt Son, who in the Life-time of his Father took upon him to be the King of *England.*

Richard, the only Son to *Edward* the *black Prince*, and next Heir to the Crown after the Death of his Grandfather King *Edward* the Third, was defeated both of his Crown and Life by *Henry* of *Lancaſter*, Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, who was but the fourth Son of King *Edward* the Third; yea, although *Lionel*, the third Son of the ſaid King *Edward*, had Iſſue *Philip* his only Daughter, who by conſequence was next to the Crown before the Iſſue of *John* of *Gaunt*; which *Philip* was married to *Edward Mortimer* Earl of *March*, from whom the Houſe of *York*, by the Name of *Edward* the Fourth, are lineally deſcended: For *William* of *Hatfield*, ſecond Son to King *Edward* the Third, died young without Iſſue.

King *Henry* the Sixth, having but one Son, named *Edward*, he was ſlain in the Life-time of his Father, and the King himſelf depoſed by *Edward* the Fourth, and murthered in the *Tower*:

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So the Act of Parliament made between them for an indented Peace, exemplified in our Books of Law.

Edward and *Richard*, the two only Sons to *Edward* the Fourth, after the deſcent of the Crown, and before the Coronation of Prince *Edward*, were both of them murthered in the *Tower* by their Uncle. *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, who thereupon took upon him the Crown, although there were remaining alive divers Daughters of the late King *Edward* the Fourth. During theſe troubleſome and tragical Times, each of the King's prevailing, attainted the other their Adverſary of High Treaſon by Act of Parliament, intending utterly to diſable them, and make them to be incapable by the Law of the Crown. And it is a Matter worthy of Obſervation, how the Hand of God did not forget to purſue Revenge in theſe Caſes; for *William Rufus* died without Iſſue; *Henry* his Brother had a Son and one Daughter, but his Son died an Infant, and his only Daughter *Maud* was defeated of her Birthright by *Stephen*. King *John*, who defeated *Arthur* his Nephew of his Birthright and Life, lived in continual Wars, never enjoyed Peace, but was driven to ſubmit himſelf, and ſubject his Kingdom to the Pope. In his time *Normandy*, which King *William* the Firſt brought with him, and which in five Deſcents continued in actual Obedience of the Kings of *England*, was in the ſixth Year of his Reign loſt, until King *Henry* the Fifth recovered it again, and left it to King *Henry* the Sixth, who again loſt it in the Eight and twentieth Year of his Reign, as doth appear both in our Chronicles, and in our Books of Law.

Concerning the violence done to King *Henry* the Second, albeit *Edward* his Son enjoyed a long and proſperous Reign; yet his Succeſſor, King *Richard*, was in the like violent manner impriſoned, deprived, and put to Death.

King *Henry* the Fourth, by whom King *Richard* was depoſed, did exerciſe the chiefeſt Acts of his Reign in executing thoſe, who conſpired with him againſt King *Richard:* His Son had his Vertue well ſeconded by Felicity, during whoſe Reign, by the means of Wars in *France*, the humour againſt him was otherwiſe imployed: But his next Succeſſor, King *Henry* the Sixth, was in the very like manner deprived, and together with his young Son *Edward*, impriſoned and put to death by King *Edward* the Fourth. This *Edward* died not without ſuſpicion of Poiſon; and after his death, his two Sons were likewiſe diſinherited, impriſoned, and murthered by their cruel Uncle, the Duke of *Gloceſter*, who being both a Tyrant and Uſurper, was juſtly encountred by King *Henry* the Seventh in the Field: So infallible is the Law of Juſtice in revenging Cruelties and Injuries; not always obſerving the preſent time wherein they are done; but often calling them into reckoning, when the Offenders retain leaſt memory of them.

But as the Saying is, *Ex malis moribus bonæ leges oriuntur*; ſo their Tragical and Miſerable Combuſtions have occaſioned, that the Law hath eſtabliſhed more certain Reſolutions in all theſe caſes and pretences againſt the right Heir to the Crown than before. For firſt, though a common Opinion was conceived, that a Conqueror might freely diſpoſe of the Succeſſion of that Eſtate, which he had obtained by the purchaſe of his Sword (which was the Title pretended for *William Rufus*) yet now in our Books this difference is taken for Law, *viz.* between the Conqueſt of a Kingdom from a Chriſtian King, and the Conqueſt of a Kingdom from an Infidel: For if a King come to a Chriſtian Kingdom by Conqueſt, ſeeing he hath *Vitæ & necis poteſtatem*, he may at his pleaſure alter and change the Laws of that Kingdom; but until he doth make an alteration thereof, the ancient Laws do ſtand; and therefore the caſe of *Rufus*, the ancient Law of this Realm being, That the eldeſt Son ſhould inherit, and that a King in poſſeſſion cannot deviſe the ſame by his laſt Will, or by other Act; therefore the ſaid *William Rufus* was no other than a Uſurper. But if a Chriſtian King ſhould Conquer a Kingdom from an Infidel, and being then under his ſubjection, there *ipſo facto* the Laws of the Infidels are abrogated; for that they be not only againſt Chriſtianity, but againſt the Law of God and Nature, mentioned in the Decalogue: and in that caſe, until certain Laws be eſtabliſhed amongſt them, the King by himſelf, and ſuch Judges as he ſhall appoint, ſhall judge them and their cauſes according to natural Equity, in ſuch ſort as Kings in ancient Times did within their Kingdoms, before any certain municipal Laws were given. And if a King have a Kingdom by Title of Deſcent there, ſeeing by the Laws of that Kingdom he doth inherit the Kingdom, he cannot change thoſe Laws of himſelf, without conſent of Parliament. Alſo if a King have a Chriſtian Kingdom by Conqueſt, as King *Henry* the Second had *Ireland*, after that King *John* had given unto them (being under his Obedience and Subjection) the Laws of *England* for the Government of that Country, no ſucceeding King could alter the ſame without Parliament.

In Succeſſion of Kings a queſtion hath been, Whether the King, who hath had Sons both before and after he came to the Crown, which of them ſhould ſucceed, he that was born before, as having the Prerogative of his Birthright, or he that was born after? And for each Reaſons and Examples have not been wanting. For *Xerxes*, the Son of *Darius*, King of *Perſia*, being the eldeſt Son after the enthroning his Father, carried away the Empire from his Brother *Arthemones* or *Artobazanes*, who was born before his Father came to the Royal Poſſeſſion thereof. So *Arceſes*, the Son of another *Darius*, born in the time of his Father's Empire, carried away the Garland from his Brother *Cyrus*, born before his Father came to the Empire. So *Lewis* Duke of *Millain*, born after his Father was Duke, was preferred

Vide Mackenzie's *Precedency.*

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preferred to the Dukedom before his Brother *Galiaſius*, born before the Dukedom. But notwithſtanding theſe Examples, and the Opinion of ſundry Doctors to the contrary, common uſe of Succeſſion in theſe latter Days hath been to the contrary, and that not without good reaſon; for that it is not meet that any that hath right to any Succeſſion by the Prerogative of their Birthright (ſuch as all elder Brothers have) ſhould be put by the ſame. And this was the pretence of *Henry* the Firſt againſt *Robert*, his eldeſt Brother.

Alſo ſundry Contentions have riſen in Kingdoms between the Iſſue of the eldeſt Son of the King dying before his Father, and the ſecond Brother ſurviving, who ſhould Reign after the Death of the Father; the Nephew challenging the ſame unto him by the Title of his Father's Birthright, and by way of Repreſentation, *Cok. part* 3. *cap.* 4. the other claiming as eldeſt Son to his Father at the time of his Death: Upon which Title in old Time, there grew a Controverſie between *Arcus* the Son of *Arrotatus*, eldeſt Son of *Cleomenes* King of *Lacedemonia*, and *Cleomenes* ſecond Son of *Cleomenes*, Uncle to the ſaid *Arcus:* But upon debate of the Matter, the Senate gave their Sentence for *Arcus* againſt *Cleomenes*. Beſides, *Enominus* King of *Lacedemon* having two Sons, *Polydectes* and *Licurgius*, *Polydectes* dying without Children, *Licurgius* ſucceeded in the Kingdom; but after he had underſtood that *Polydectes* Widow had a Child, he yielded the Crown to him; wherein he dealt far more religiouſly, than either did King *John*, or King *Richard* the Third: For King *John*, upon the like Pretence, not only put by *Arthur Plantaginet*, his eldeſt Brother's Son, from the Succeſſion of the Kingdom; but alſo moſt unnaturally took away his Life. And King *Richard* the Third, to come to the Crown, did moſt barbarouſly, not only ſlay his two innocent Nephews, but alſo defamed his Mother in publiſhing to the World, that the late King his Brother was a Baſtard.

Vide *the aboveſaid Tract.*

Our Stories do obſcurely note, that Controverſie of like Matter had like to have grown between King *Richard* the Second, and *John* of *Gaunt* his Uncle; and that he had procured the Counſel of ſundry great Learned Men to this purpoſe; but that he found the Hearts of divers Noblemen of this Kingdom, and eſpecially the Citizens of *London* to be againſt him; whereupon he deſiſted from his intended purpoſe, and acknowledged his Nephews Right. And the reaſon of the Common Law of *England* is notable in this Point, and may be collected out of the ancient Authors of the ſame; *Glanvile lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. *Bracton lib.* 7. *c.* 30. and by *Brittan*, *fol.* 119. For they ſay, Whoſoever is Heir to another, *aut eſt hæres jure proprietatis*, as the eldeſt Son ſhall inherit only before his Brothers; *aut jure repreſentationis:* as where the eldeſt Son dieth in the life of his Father, his Iſſue ſhall inherit before the youngeſt Son; for though the youngeſt *ſit magis propinquus*, yet *jure repreſentationis* the Iſſue of the eldeſt Son ſhall inherit, for that he doth repreſent the Perſon of his Father; And as *Bracton* ſaith, *jus proprietatis*, which his Father had by his Birthright, doth deſcend unto him: *aut jure propinquitatis, ut propinqui jus excludit remotum, & remotus remotiorem: aut jure ſanguinis.* And yet *Glanvile*, Lord Chief Juſtice under King *Henry* the Second, ſeemeth to make this queſtionable here in *England*, Who ſhould be preferred, the Uncle or the Nephew. Alſo it hath been reſolved for Law, That the poſſeſſion of the Crown purgeth all Defects, *Hen.* 1. *fol.* 3. and ſo doth *Ulpian* the Civilian determine. And this is one of the three Reaſons alledged, wherefore by the policy of our Law the King is a Body Politick, thereby to avoid the attainder of him that had right to the Crown, *Coke's ſeventh part*, 12. *a.* leſt in the interim there ſhould be an *interregnum*, which the Law will not ſuffer, becauſe of the manifold Incumbrances thereof: For it hath been clearly reſolved by all the Judges of the Land, That preſently, by the deſcent of the Crown, the next Heir is compleatly and abſolutely King, without any eſſential Ceremony or Act to be done, *ex poſtfacto*; And that Coronation is but a Royal Ornament and outward Solemnization of the Deſcent. And this appeareth evidently by abundance of Preſidents and Book-Caſes. Let us take one or two Examples in a Caſe ſo clear for all: King *Henry* the Sixth was not crowned till the Eighth year of his Reign, and yet divers Men before his Coronation were attainted of Treaſon, Felony, and the like Crimes; and he was as abſolute and compleat a King for Matters of Judicature, Grants, *&c.* before his Coronation, as he was after.

Queen *Mary* reigned three Months before ſhe was crowned, in which ſpace the Duke of *Northumberland* and others were condemned and executed for Treaſon which they had committed before ſhe was Queen.

And upon this reaſon there is a Maxim in the common Law, *Rex nunquam moritur*, in reſpect of his ever living and never dying politique capacity. In *France* alſo the ſame Cuſtom hath been obſerved; and for more aſſurance it was expreſly enacted under *Charles* the Fifth, That after the Death of any King, his eldeſt Son ſhould immediately ſucceed; for which cauſe the Parliament Court of *Paris* doth accompany the Funeral Obſequies of thoſe that have been their Kings, not in mourning attire, but in Scarlet, the true Enſign of the never dying Majeſty of the Crown: Nevertheleſs certain Cities in *France*, not long ſince, alledged for themſelves, that becauſe they had not reputed *Henry* the Fourth for their King, and profeſſed Allegiance unto him, they were not to be adjudged Rebels; Whereupon the chief Lawyers of our Age did reſolve, That foraſmuch as they were original Subjects, even Subjects by Birth, they were Rebels in bearing

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bearing Arms againſt their King, although they had never profeſſed Allegiance unto him.

To conclude this Chapter, I ſhall give you a View of the Ceremonies of the Creation of *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, which began on the Thirtieth of *May* 1610. as followeth; The Prince accompanied with divers young Noblemen, together with his own Servants, rode from his Court at St. *James's* to *Richmond*, where he repoſed that Night; on the next day the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, with the ſeveral Companies in their Barges attended his Highneſs about *Barn Elmes*, where he was entertained with a Banquet, and in other places with Speeches by a *Neptune* upon a *Dolphin*, and a *Sea Goddeſs* upon a *Whale*, &c. His Highneſs landing at *Whitehall*, was received by the Officers of his Majeſties Houſhold, according to order, *viz.* by the Knight Marſhal and the Serjeant Porter; In the Hall by the Treaſurer and Comptroller of the Houſhold; in the great Chamber by the Captain of the Guard, and and in the Preſence Chamber by the Lord Chamberlain; from whence he went into the Privy Chamber, where the King and Queen met him; the Saturday after was taken up with the uſual Ceremonies of making Knights of the Bath to attend his Highneſs at his Creation, which were Five and twenty in Number.

Upon *Monday* following, theſe Knights of the Bath met in the Queens Cloſet, where they put on long Purple Satten Robes, lined with white Taffata, and a Hood like a Batchelor of Law about their Necks; and in a Barge prepared for them went before the Prince to *Weſtminſter Palace*, where his Highneſs landed, and proceeded to his Creation thus:

Firſt the Heralds.
Next the Knights of the Bath.
Then the Lords that were imployed in ſeveral Services.
Garter King at Arms, bearing the Letters Patents.
The Earl of *Suſſex* the Robes of Purple Velvet.
The Earl of *Huntington* the Train.
The Earl of *Cumberland* the Sword.
The Earl of *Rutland* the Ring.
The Earl of *Derby* the Rod.
The Earl of *Shrewsbury* the Cap and Coronet.
The Earl of *Nottingham* and Privy Seal ſupported his Highneſs, being in his Surcoat only, and bare-headed, to the Parliament Chamber.

The King was already ſet with all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in their Robes of State, all the Knights and Burgeſſes of the lower Houſe preſent; as alſo the Foreign Ambaſſadors, the great Ladies of the Realm, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* ſeated upon Scaffolds. The Proceſſion entring in manner aforeſaid, made three ſeveral low Reverencies to His Majeſty; and when they came to the Throne, *Garter* King at *Arms* kiſt the Letters Patents, and gave them to the Lord Chamberlain, who preſented them to the King, who delivered them to the Earl of *Salisbury*, Principal Secretary of State, who read them, the Prince kneeling all the while before the King; and at the Words accuſtomed, the King put on the Robe, the Sword, the Cap and Coronet, the Rod, and the Ring. The Patent being read, the King kiſt him on the Cheek, and the Earl Marſhal, with the Lord Chamberlain, placed him in his Parliament Seat, *viz.* on the left hand of the King; which Ceremony being ended, they returned to the Palace Bridge in manner as followeth.

Firſt the Maſters of the *Chancery*, the King's Council and others; then the Officers of Arms, the Knights of the Bath; next twenty Trumpets before them; then the Judges; and after them all the Members of Parliament in order, the Barons, Viſcounts, Earls, and Marquiſſes having Coronets on their Heads; then *Norroy* and *Clarenceaux* King at Arms going next before the Lord Treaſurer and the Lord Chancellor; then *Garter* next before the Sword; and then the Prince and King. They took Barge at the Palace Stairs, and landed at *Whitehall-Bridge*, where the Officers at Arms, the Members of Parliament, and the Lords being firſt Landed, attended the King and Prince, and went before into the Hall, and ſo into His Majeſty's Preſence Chamber, whence the Prince deſcended again into the Hall to Dinner, himſelf ſeated at the upper end of a Table, accompanied with the Lords that attended him at his Creation, who ſate on both Sides of the Table with him. At another Table on the left Hand ſate the Knights of the Bath in their Robes along one ſide, attended by the King's Servants. At the ſecond Courſe, *Garter* with the Heralds came to the Prince's Table, and after due reverence, proclaimed the King's Style with three Largeſſes, *viz.* King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* And then proclaimed the Prince's Titles, *viz.* Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall* and *Rothſay*, Earl of *Cheſter*, Earl of *Rothſay*, and Knight of the Garter, with two Largeſſes: Then with Feaſting, Maſques, and all ſort of Courtly Gallantry, that joyful Creation of the Prince ended.

His Royal Highneſs the preſent Prince of *Wales*, &c. was created by Patent without theſe formal Ceremonies which Cuſtom had ſo long continued.

The Badge or Armorial Enſign of Honour appropriate unto theſe Princes, is as it is below Engraved.



The word *Ich Dien* ſignifieth *I ſerve*. The Coronet is born, by reaſon that the valiant *black Prince* at the Battle of *Creſſy* won the Crown from *John* King of *Bohemia*, whom he there ſlew, and took the Crown from his Head.

THE

'The moſt High, Puiſſant, and moſt Illuſtrious Prince, His Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall* and *Rothſay*, Duke and Marquiſs of *Cambridge*, Earl of *Cheſter*, *Flint*, *Milford-Haven* and *Rothſay*, Viſcount *Northalerton*, and Baron of *Tewkesbury* and *Renfrew*.

Honours.

'Prince of *Wales*, and Duke of *Cornwall*, as eldeſt Son and Heir apparent to His Majeſty King *George*, and the Crown of *England*; Duke of *Rothſay*, as a Title belonging to the eldeſt Son and Heir apparent to the Crown of *Scotland*; Earl of *Rothſay* and Baron of *Renfrew*, [*Scotch Honours*] declared by Parliament, 1 *Geo.* (1714.) Earl of *Cheſter*, declared by Parliament, 1 *Geo.* Earl of *Flint*, as incorporated with *Cheſter*, and annexed to the Title of Prince of *Wales*; Duke, and Marquiſs of *Cambridge*, Earl of *Milford-Haven*, Viſcount *Northalerton*, and Baron of *Tewkesbury*, in *Com' Glouceſt.*) By Patent, 9 *Nov.* 9. *Anne* (1709.)

Arms.

'Thoſe of the King, *viz.* Quarterly in the Firſt grand Quarter *England*, i. e. *Gules* three Lyons paſſant gardant in pale, *Or*, impaling for *Scotland*, *Or*, a Lyon rampant within a double *Treſſure Fleury contrè Fleury Gules*; Second grand Quarter *Argent* France, viz. *Azure* three *Fleuers de Lys*, *Or*; Third *Ireland*, viz. *Azure* an Harp, *Or*, ſtrung *Argent*; and in the Fourth *Brunſwick*, viz. *Gules*, two Lyons paſſant gardant in pale, *Or*, impaling *Lunenburgh*, i. e. Or, *ſemé* of Hearts *Gules*, a Lyon rampant *Azure*, having *enté* in point of *Saxony* Ancient, *viz. Gules*, an Horſe *ſaliant Argent*, with an Eſcocheon *ſurtout Gules*, and over all, a *Label* of three Points, *Silver*. His Highneſs's Supporters and Creſt the ſame as His Majeſty's, ſave that each are gorg'd with a *Label Argent*, and his Creſt on and crown'd with a Prince's Coronet, not an Imperial Crown.

OF

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OF

DUKES.

CHAP. IV.

THE Title and Degree of a Duke hath been of ancienter ſtanding in the Empire, and other Countries, than amongſt us; for the firſt Engliſh Duke was *Edward* the *black Prince*, created Duke of *Cornwall* by his Father King *Edward* the Third; by which Creation, according to the Tenure of his Patent, the Firſtborn Sons of the Kings of *England* are Dukes of *Cornwall*: Nor is there any Creation required for the ſaid Honour, although there is for Prince of *Wales*. A Duke is ſaid to be ſo called *à Ducendo*, from leading; being at the firſt always a Leader of an Army Imperial or Regal, and was ſo choſen in the Field, either by caſting of Lots, or by common Voice; and the *Saxons* called this Leader an *Hertzog*: But now, and for ſome time paſt, it is a Dignity given by Kings and Princes to Men of great Blood and excellent Merit. In ſome Countries, at this Day, the Sovereign Princes are called Dukes; as the Duke of *Savoy*, Duke of *Muſcovy*, Duke of *Saxony*, Duke of *Florence*, and the like.

All Noblemen at their Creation have two Enſigns, to ſignifie two Duties, *viz.* their Heads are adorned *ad conſulendum Regem & Patriam in tempore pacis*, and they are girt with Swords, *ad defendendum Dominum Regem, & Patriam in tempore belli*. The *Chapeau* or Head-attire (ſaith *Chaſſanæus*) Dukes were accuſtomed to wear in token of Excellency, it is of a Scarlet Colour, lined or doubled Ermin. And now Marquiſſes, Earls, and Viſcounts plead Cuſtom for the uſe thereof, as alſo for Coronets; which His Majeſty King *Charles* the Second hath alſo granted Barons to wear, but with due Difference, as is alſo in their Robes, which may appear by the Portraiture of the ſaid Degrees here lively ſet forth. His Sword is girt about him, and his ſhort Cloak or Mantle over his Shoulders is guarded with four Guards; his Coronet is Gold, the Cap Crimſon, double Ermin, but not indented, as thoſe of the Blood Royal are; and the Verge which he holds in his Hand is alſo of Gold.

Dukes of the Royal Line or Blood are reputed as Arch-Dukes, and are to have their Coronets compoſed of Croſſes and *Fleuers de lys*, not Leaves, as other Dukes.

A Duke *tantùm* ſhall take place before any Lord, that is both Marquiſs and Earl; but a Duke that is both a Marquiſs and Earl, ſhall precede him.

The Dukes, Marquiſſes, and Earls at their Creations have a Sword put over their Shoulders, or girt about them, which the Viſcounts and Barons have not.

A Duke may have in all places out of the King's or Princes preſence a Cloth of Eſtate, hanging down within half a Yard of the Ground; ſo may his Dutcheſs, who may have her Train born up by a Baroneſs: And no Earl, without permiſſion from him, ought to waſh with a Duke.

All Duke's eldeſt Sons, by the Courteſie of *England*, are from their Birth ſtyled Marquiſſes, and the younger Sons Lords, and take place of Viſcounts; but not ſo priviledged by the Law of the Land.

A Duke hath the Title of Grace; and being written unto us is ſtyled, Moſt High, Potent, and Noble

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The Effigies of the Most Noble, George
Duke, Marquess, & Earle of Buckingham, Earle of
Coventry, Viscount Vil- lers, Baron of Whaddon,
& Knight of y most No ble order of the Garter &c

R. White sculp:

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Dukes

1



The most Noble Prince
Thomas Duke of Norfolk
Earl Marshal of England

2



The most Noble Prince
Charles Duke of Somerset
Knt. of the most Noble Order of ye Garter

3



The most Noble Prince
Charles Duke of Cleveland & Southampton
Knt of the most Noble Order of ye Garter

4



The most Noble Prince
Charles Duke of Richmond
Knt of ye most Noble Order of the Garter

5



The most Noble Prince
Charles D. of Grafton
Knt of the most Noble Order of the Garter

6



The most Noble Prince
James D. of Ormond
Knt of ye most Noble Order of the Garter.
attainted

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The most Noble Prince
Henry Duke of Beaufort



The most Noble Prince
George Duke of Northumberland
Kn.t of y.e most Noble Order of the Garter
Extinct

9



The most Noble Prince Charles D. of St Albans
Cap.t of his Majesties Band of Gentlemen
Pensioners and Kn.t of the most Noble
Order of the Garter

10



The most Noble Prince
Charles D. of Bolton
Kn.t of the most Noble Order of y.e Garter.

11



The most Noble Prince
Meinhardt Duke of Schomberg & Leinster
Kn.t of the most Noble Order of the Garter
Extinct

12



The most Noble Prince Charles D. of Shrewsbury
Kn.t of the most Noble Order of the Garter.
The Dukedom Extinct, but the Earldom Subsists in the
R.t Hon.ble Gilbert E. of Shrewsbury now the premier Earl

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13 15



The most Noble Prince
Peregrine Duke of Leeds.

14



The most Noble Prince
Wriothesley Duke of Bedford.

15



The most Noble Prince
William Duke of Devonshire,
Kn.t of the most Noble Order of the Garter

16



The most Noble Prince
John Duke of Buckinghamshire & Normanby,
Kn.t of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

17



The most Noble Prince
John Duke of Marlborough,
Kn.t of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

18



The most Noble Prince
John Duke of Rutland,
Kn.t of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

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Dukes

19



The most Noble Prince
John Duke of Montagus
Knt. of the most Noble Order of ye Garter

20



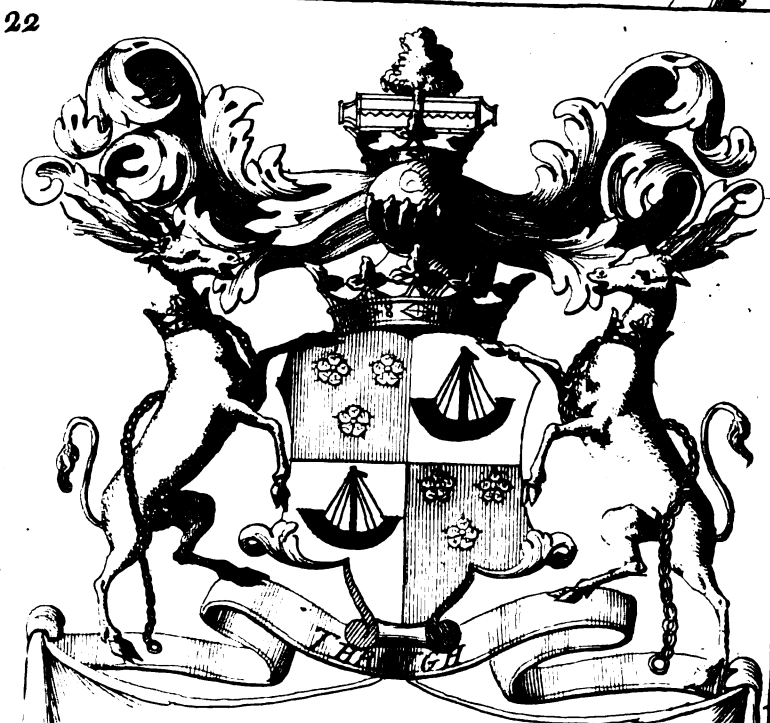
The most Noble Prince
Charles Duke of Dover &c.

21



The most Noble Prince
Henry Duke of Kent
Knt. of the most Noble Order of ye Garter

22



The most Noble Prince
James Duke of Hamilton & Brandon &c.

23



The most Noble Prince
Robert Duke of Ancaster & Kesteven
Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

24



The most Noble Prince
Evelin Duke of Kingston Lord Privy Seal
and Knt. of the most Noble Order of the Garter

See the Archiv.mts of the Dukes of Newcastle. Portland. Wharton. Greenwich. Manchester. Chandois. Dorset & Bridgewater among ye Earls &c.

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Noble Prince. And Dukes of the Royal Blood are ſtyled, Moſt High, Moſt Mighty, and Illuſtrious Princes.

The younger Sons of Kings are by Courteſie ſtyled Princes by Birth, but have their Titles of Duke, Marquiſs, *&c.* from Creation: The Daughters are ſtyled Princeſſes: And the Title of Royal Highneſs is given to all the King's Children, both Sons and Daughters.

The Form of a Patent of the Duke of *York, tempore Jacobi.*

JACOBUS, &c. *To all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, Barons, Juſtices, Knights, Governors, Miniſters, and to all Bailiffs and faithful Subjects, Greeting. Whereas oftentimes we call to mind how many and innumerable Gifts, and what excellent Benefits that Great Maker of all Goodneſs (of his own benignity and clemency) hath abundantly beſtowed upon us, who not only by his Power hath conſociated divers and mighty Lyons in firm Peace, without any ſtrife; but alſo hath amplified and exalted the Bounds and Limits of our Government, by his unſpeakable Providence, above our Progenitors, with an indiſſolvable Conjunction of the ancient and famous Kingdoms, in the right of Blood, under our Imperial Diadem. In regard whereof we cannot boaſt, but moſt willingly acknowledge our fruitfulneſs and Iſſue plentifully adorned with the gifts of Nature, which he hath vouchſafed unto us, becauſe in truth in the Succeſſion of Children a mortal Man is made as it were immortal; neither unto any mortal Men, at leaſtwiſe unto Princes not acknowledging Superiors, can any thing happen in worldly cauſes more happy and acceptable, than that their Children ſhould become notable in all vertuous Goodneſs, Manners, and Increaſe of Dignity, ſo as they which excel other Men in Nobleneſs and Dignity, endowments of Nature, might not be thought of others to be exceeded: Hence it is that we (that great goodneſs of God, which is ſhewed unto us in our felicity not to paſs in ſilence; or to be thought not to ſatisfie the Law of Nature, whereby we are chiefly provoked to be well affected and liberal to thoſe in whom we behold our Blood to begin to flouriſh) coveting with great and fatherly Affection, that the perpetual Memory of our Blood, with Honour and increaſe of Dignity, and all Praiſe may be affected, our well beloved Son* Charles *Duke of* Albony, *Marquiſs of* Ormond, *Count of* Roſs, *and Lord of* Ardmannoth, *our ſecond begotten Son, in whom the Regal form and beauty worthy Honour, and other gifts of Vertue, do now in the beſt hopes ſhine in his tender Years, We erect, create, make and ordain, and to him the Name, Stile, State, Title, and Dignity, and Authority, and Honour of the Duke of* York *do give, to him that Name, with the Honour to the ſame belonging and annexed, by the girding of the Sword, Cap, and Circlet of Gold put upon his Head, and the delivery of a Golden Verge, we do really inveſt, To have and to hold the ſame Name, Style, State, Dignity, Authority, and Honour of the Duke of* York *unto the aforeſaid* Charles *our ſecond begotten Son, and to the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten for ever. And that the aforeſaid* Charles *our ſecond begotten Son, according to the decency and ſtate of the ſaid Name of Duke of* York, *may more honourably carry himſelf, we have given and granted, and by this our preſent Charter, we confirm for us and our Heirs unto the aforeſaid Duke and his Heirs for ever, out of Farms, Iſſues, Profits, and other Commodities whatſoever coming out of the County of* York, *by the Hands of the Sheriff of the ſaid County for the time being, at the times of* Eaſter *and* Michaelmas *by even portions. For that expreſs mention of other Gifts and Grants by us unto the ſaid Duke before time, made in theſe Preſents, doth not appear notwithſtanding theſe being Witneſſes; The moſt excellent and moſt beloved* Henry *our Firſt begotten Son,* Ulrick *Duke of* Hellet, *Brother of the Queen our beloved Wife, and the Reverend Father in Chriſt,* Richard *Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *Primate and Metropolitan of all* England, *and alſo our beloved and faithful Counſellor,* Thomas *Lord* Elſmere *our Chancellor of* England, Thomas *Earl of* Suffolk, *Chamberlain of our Houſhold, and our dear Couſin,* Thomas *Earl of* Arundel, *our welbeloved Coſins and Counſellors* Henry *Earl of* Northumberland, Edward *Earl of* Worceſter, *Maſter of our Horſe,* George *Earl of* Cumberland, *and alſo our welbeloved Coſins,* Henry *Earl of* Southampton, William *Earl of* Pembroke, *and alſo our welbeloved Coſins and Counſellors,* Charles *Earl of* Devonſhire, *Maſter of our Ordinance,* Henry *Earl of* Northampton, *Warden of the Cinque Ports,* John *Earl of* Warwick, Robert *Viſcount* Cranborne *our Principal Secretary, and our welbeloved and faithful Counſellor,* Edward *Lord* Zouch, *Preſident of our Council within the Principality and Marches of* Wales, *and alſo our welbeloved and truſty* Robert *Lord* Willoughby *of* Eresby, William *Lord* Mounteagle, Gray *Lord* Chandois, William *Lord* Compton, Francis *Lord* Norris, Robert *Lord* Sidney *our welbeloved and faithful Counſellor,* William *Lord* Knowles, *Treaſurer of our Houſhold, and our welbeloved and faithful Counſellor* George Dunbar, *Lord of* Barwick, *Chancellor of our* Exchequer, Edward Bruce *of* Kinloſs, *Maſter of the Rolls of our* Chancery, *and alſo our welbeloved and faithful* Thomas Eareskine *of* Birketon, *Captain of our Guard,* James *Lord* Barmermoth, *and others. Given by our Hand at our Palace at* Weſtminſter, *in the Second Year of our Reign of* England, *&c.*

KING *Edward* the Third, in the third Year of his Reign, by his Charter in Parliament, and by Authority of Parliament did create *Edward* his eldeſt Son, called the *Black Prince,* Duke of *Cornwal* not only in Title, but *cum feodo* with the Dutchy of *Cornwal,* as by the Letters Patents may appear in *Coke's Eighth Part* in the Pleadings, *Habendum & tenendum eidem Duci, & ipſius, & hæredum ſuorum, Regum* Angliæ, *filiis Primogenitis,*

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genitis, & dicti loci Ducibus, in Regno Angliæ *ei hæreditarie ſucceſſuris:* So that he who is hereditable muſt be Heir apparent to the King of *England*, and of ſuch a King who is Heir to the ſaid Prince *Elward*, and ſuch a one ſhall inherit the ſaid Dukedom; which manner of Limitation of Eſtate was ſhort and excellent, varying from the ordinary Rules of the Common Law, touching the framing of any Eſtate of Inheritance in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tayl; and nevertheleſs, by the Authority of Parliament, a ſpecial Fee-ſimple is in that caſe only made, as by Judgment may appear in the Book aforeſaid, *fol.* 27. and 27 *Ed.* 3. 41. *b.* And ever ſince that Creation, the ſaid Dukedom of *Cornwal* hath been the peculiar Inheritance of the King's eldeſt Son, during the Life of the King his Father, ſo that he is ever *Dux natus, non creatus*; and the Duke at the very time of his Birth is taken to be of full and perfect Age, ſo that he may ſend that Day for his Livery of the ſaid Dukedom. And the ſaid *Black Prince* was the firſt Duke of *England* after the Conqueſt: For though *Bracton*, who made his Book in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third, ſaith, *& ſunt ſub rege Duces* (as appeareth) that place is to be underſtood of the ancient Kings before the Conqueſt: For in *Magna Charta*, which was made in the Ninth of King *Henry* the Third, we find not the Name *Duke* amongſt the Peers and Nobles there mentioned; for ſeeing the *Norman* Kings themſelves were Dukes of *Normandy* for a great while, they adorned none with his Honour. And the eldeſt Son of every King, after his Creation, was Duke of *Cornwall:* As for example; *Henry* of *Monmouth*, eldeſt Son of King *Henry* the Fourth, *Henry* of *Windſor*, eldeſt Son of King *Henry* the Fifth, *Edward* of *Weſtminſter*, eldeſt Son of King *Edward* the Fourth, *Arthur* of *Wincheſter*, eldeſt Son of King *Henry* the Seventh, and *Edward* of *Hampton*, firſt Son of King *Henry* the Eighth. But *Richard* of *Burdeaux*, who was the firſt Son of *Edward* the *Black Prince*, was not Duke of *Cornwal* by force of the ſaid Creation: For albeit, after the death of his Father he was Heir apparent to the Crown; yet becauſe he was not the Firſt-begotten Son of a King (for his Father died in the Life of King *Edward* the Third) the ſaid *Richard* was not within the Limitation of the Grant and Creation by Authority of Parliament made in the Eleventh of King *Edward* aforeſaid; and therefore to ſupply that defect, in the Fifth of *Edward* the Third, he was created Duke of *Cornwal* by ſpecial Charter.

Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter of King *Edward* the Fourth, was not a Dutcheſs of *Cornwall*, although ſhe was the Firſt-begotten Daughter of *Edward* the Fourth; for the Limitation is to the Firſt-begotten Son. *Henry* the Eighth was not in the Life of his Father King *Henry* the Seventh, after the Death of his eldeſt Brother *Arthur*, Duke of *Cornwal*, by force of the ſaid Creation; for although he was ſole Heir apparent, yet he was not his eldeſt begotten Son.

And the Opinion of *Stamford*, a Learned Judge hath been, That he ſhall have within his Dukedom of *Cornwal* the King's Prerogative, becauſe it is not ſevered from the Crown after the form as it is given; for none ſhall be Inheritor thereof but the King's of the Realm: For example; whereas by Common Law, if a Man hold divers Mannors, or other Lands or Tenements of divers Lords, all by Knights-Service, ſome part by Priority and ancient Feoffment, and other Land by Poſterity and a later Feoffment, and the Tenant ſo ſeized dieth, and his Son and Heir within Age, in this caſe the Cuſtody and Wardſhip of the Body, and his Marriage may not be divided amongſt all the Lords, but one of them only ſhall have right unto it (becauſe the Body of a Man is entire.) And therefore the Law doth ſay, That the Lord, of whom ſome part of thoſe Lands are holden by Priority, and by the ſame Tenure of Chivalry, ſhall have it, except the King be any of the Lords; for then though the Tenant did purchaſe that Land laſt, yet after his Death the King ſhall be preferred before any of the other Lords of whom the Tenant did hold the Priority. And ſo ſhall the Duke of *Cornwal* in the ſame Caſe have the Prerogative, if his Tenant die, holding of him but by poſterity of Feoffment for any Tenure of his Dutchy of *Cornwal*, although the ſame Duke is not ſeized of any particular Eſtate, whereof the Reverſion remaineth in the King; for the Prince is ſeized in Fee of his Dukedom, as beforeſaid.

John of *Gaunt*, the fourth Son of King *Edward* the Third, took to Wife *Blanch*, Daughter and Heir of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, who had Iſſue *Henry* King of *England*; ſo that the ſaid Dutchy of *Lancaſter* did come unto the ſaid *Henry* by deſcent from the party of his Mother; and being a Subject, he was to obſerve the Common Law of the Realm in all things concerning his Dutchy. For if he would depart in Fee with any thereof, he muſt have made Livery and Seiſin; or if he had made a Leaſe for Life, reſerving Rent with a Re-entry for default of payment, and the Rent happen to be behind, the Duke might not enter without making his Demand; or if he had alienated any part thereof whilſt he was within Age, he might defeat the Purchaſer for that Cauſe; and if he would grant a Reverſion of an Eſtate for Life or Years in being, there muſt alſo be Attornment, or elſe the Grant doth not take effect.

But after that he had depoſed King *Richard* the Second, and did aſſume the Royal Eſtate, and ſo had conjoyned his Natural Body in the Body Politick of the King of this Realm, and ſo was become King; then the Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* was in him as King, but not as Duke, which Degree of Dignity was ſwallowed up in that of the King; for the leſſer muſt always give place to the greater. And likewiſe the Name of the Dutchy, and the Franchiſes, Liberties, and Juriſdictions thereof, when in the King's Hands, were by the Common Law extinct; and after that time the Poſſeſſions of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* could not paſs

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paſs from *Henry* the Fourth by Livery of Seiſin; but by his Letters Patents under the Great Seal, without Livery of Seiſin, and with Attornment. And if he make a Leaſe for Life, being Duke, reſerving a Rent with a Re-entry for default of Payment; and after his Aſſumption of the Crown, his Rent happen to be unpaid, he might re-enter without Demand; for the King is not bound to ſuch perſonal Ceremonies as his Subjects are.

Therefore to have the ſaid Dutchy to be ſtill a Dutchy with the Liberties to the ſame, as it was before, and to alter the Order and Degree of the Lands of the Dutchy from the Crown, the ſaid King *Henry* the Fourth made a Charter by Authority of Parliament, which is entituled *Charta Regis Hen. 4. de ſeparatione Lancaſtriæ à corona authoritate Parliamenti Anno Regni ſui primo*, as by the Tenor thereof may appear. And ſo by Authority of that Parliament, the ſaid Dutchy, with all the Franchiſes and Liberties was meerly reſigned from the Crown, and from the Miniſters and Officers thereof, and from the Order, to paſs by ſuch Conveyance which the Law did require in the Poſſeſſions of the Crown. But now the Poſſeſſions of the Dutchy by force of the ſaid Statute, ſtood divided from the Crown, and ought to be demeaned and ordered, and paſs as they did before *Henry* the Fourth was King; yet there is no Clauſe in the Charter which doth make the Perſon of the King (who hath the Dutchy) in any other Degree than it was before.

But Things concerning his Pleaſure ſhall be in the ſame eſtate as they were before ſuch Separation: Inſomuch, as if the Law before the Charter, by Authority of Parliament, adjudging the Perſon of the King always of full Age, having regard unto his Gifts, as well of the Lands which he doth inherit in the Right of his Crown, or Body Politick, it ſhall be ſo adjudged for the Dutchy Land after the ſaid Statute; for the Statute doth go and reach unto the Eſtate, Order, and Condition of the Lands of the Dutchy, but doth not extend unto the Perſon of the King, who hath the Lands in Points touching his Perſon. Neither doth that diſtinguiſh, or alter the Preheminences which the Law doth give to the Perſon of the King: For if King *Henry* the Fourth, after the ſaid Act had made a Leaſe, or other Grant of parcel of the Dutchy, by the Name of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* only, it had been void; for it ſhould have been made in the Name of *Henry* the Fourth, King of *England*.

And thus ſtood the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* ſevered from the Crown all the Reign of *Henry* the Fourth, *Henry* the Fifth, and *Henry* the Sixth, being politickly made for the upholding of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, their true and ancient Inheritance; however the right Heir to the Crown might, in future Time, obtain his Right thereunto (as it happen'd in King *Edward* the Fourth's Time:) But after the ſaid King *Edward* obtained his Right unto the Crown, in Parliament he attainted *Henry* the Sixth, and appropriated and annexed the ſaid Dutchy again to the Crown, as by the Statute thereof made in the firſt of the King's Reign it doth appear. By which Statute three Things were ordained: Firſt, The County Palatine of *Lancaſter* was again eſtabliſhed: Secondly, He did inveſt it in the Body Politick of the Kings of this Realm: And Thirdly, He did divide it from the Order of the Crown Land. And in this Form it continued until *Henry* the Seventh, who forthwith (being deſcended from the Houſe of *Lancaſter*) did ſeparate it only in Order and Government from the Crown, and ſo it continueth at this Day.

Ceremonies to be obſerved in the Creation of a Duke.

AT the Creation of a Duke he muſt have on him his Surcoat and Hood, and ſhould be led between two Dukes, if there be any preſent, if not, a Marquiſs or two, and for want of either, an Earl; ſomewhat before him, on the right Hand, ſhall go an Earl which ſhall bear a Cap of Eſtate with the Coronet in it; and on the other ſide ſhall alſo go an Earl which ſhall bear the Golden Rod; and before the Duke that is to be created ſhould go a Marquiſs, or one of the greateſt Eſtate, to bear the Sword; and before him an Earl to bear the Mantle or Robe of Eſtate lying on his Arms. And all theſe Nobles that do Service muſt be in their Robes of Eſtate.

His Title is proclaimed twice, and the Largeſs thrice.

'Dukes are uſually ſtiled by the King, our 'Right Truſty and Right entirely Beloved Couſins; but when of his Majeſty's moſt Honou-'rable Privy Council, with the addition of, and 'Counſellors.

'The High, Puiſſant and moſt Noble Prince, '*Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Hereditary 'Earl Marſhal of *England*, Earl of *Arundel*, '*Surrey*, *Norfolk* and *Norwich*, Baron *Mowbrey*, '*Howard*, *Segrave*, *Breuſe* (of *Gower*) *Fitz-'Alan*, *Warren*, *Clune*, *Oſwaldſtree*, *Matravers*, '*Greyſtock*, *Furnival*, *Verdon*, *Lowtot*, *Strange* '(of *Blackmere*,) and *Howard* of *Caſtleriſing*; 'after the Princes of the Royal Blood, firſt Duke, 'Earl and Baron of *England*.

Creations.

'Baron *Howard de Howard*, by Patent and by 'Summons 15 *Oct.* 49 *Hen.* 6. (1470.) in the '10*th* Year of King *Ed.* 4. And alſo by Summons of King *Ed.* 4. 19 *Aug.* 12 *Ed.* 4. (1472.) 'Earl Marſhal and Duke 28 *June* 1 *Rich.* 3. '(1483.) Earl of *Surrey* 28 *June* 1 *Rich.* 3. '(1483.) confirmed 3 *Nov.* 8 *H.* 7. (1492.) 'and again 13 *May* 1 *H.* 8. (1509.) again Earl 'of *Surrey* and Duke 1 *Feb.* 5 *Hen.* 8. (1513.) 'and 1 *Jac.* 1. (1603.) Earl of *Arundel* [a feu-'dal Honour or local Dignity] as anciently ad-'judged in Parliament 8 *July* 11 *H.* 6. (1433.) 'by Inheritance and Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle only,

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'without any other Creation or Summons to the 'Parliament 16 *Jan.* 23 *Eliz.* (1580.) by De-'ſcent; originally as well before as after the 'Conqueſt by King *Will.* 1. and by *Maud* the 'Empreſs (*temp. Steph.*) confirmed by K. *H.* 2. 'and alſo 27 *June* 1 *R.* 1. (1189.) Earl of *Nor-'folk* 6 *June* 20 *Car.* 1. (1644.) Baron *Howard* 'of *Caſtleriſing* in *Com' Norf.* by Patent 27 *Mar.* '21 *Car.* 2. (1669.) Earl of *Norwich*, and Earl 'Marſhal Hereditary 29 *Oct.* 24 *Car.* 2. (1672.) 'Baron *Mowbrey* and *Matravers*, by Writ of Sum-'mons 21 *March* 31 *Car.* 1. (1639.) and by 'Deſcent again, Baron *Mowbrey* by Writ of Sum-'mons 6 *March* 31 *Car.* 2. (1678.) originally '8 *June* 22 *Ed.* 1. (1294.) Duke of *Norfolk* by 'Act of Parliament, with an Entail upon the 'Heirs Males, and divers Limitations 8 *May* '13 *Car.* 2. (1661.) the other Titles by De-'ſcent.

Arms.

'*Gules*, a *Bend* between 6 *Croſs Croſlets*, *fichée*, '*Argent*, with an Augmentation, *viz.* in the 'middle of the *Bend* an Ineſcutcheon, *Or*, charg-'ed with a Demi-lyon rampant, pierced through 'the Mouth with an Arrow within a *double Treſ-'ſure contré fleury Gules.* Creſt; on a *Chapeau*, '*Gules*, turn'd up, *Ermine*, a Lyon of *England*, '*i. e. paſſant guardant*, princely crown'd, *Or*, 'and gorg'd with a *Label*, of 3 Points, *Argent*: 'Since it is altered to a Lyon of *England*, gorg'd 'with a Ducal Coronet, *Argent*, as being before 'too near to the Creſt of the King's Son and 'Heir. As Earl of *Arundel*, on a Mount, *Vert*, 'an Horſe paſſant, *Argent*, with an Acorn Slip in 'his Mouth, proper, and ſometimes out of a Ducal 'Coronet, *Gules*, a Griffin's Head between two 'Wings, *Argent*. But their proper Creſt is upon 'a Chapeau, as before, a pair of Wings each, 'charg'd with the Arms of *Howard*. Supporters; 'On the Dexter ſide, a Lyon, *Argent*; and on the 'Siniſter, an Horſe of the ſame, holding an Acorn 'Slip in his Mouth, proper; But before their 'Match with the Heireſs of *Arundel*, the Siniſter 'was as the Dexter, a Lyon.

'*Charles Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet*, Earl of '*Hertford*, Viſcount *Beauchamp*, Baron *Seymour* '*Beauchamp* of *Hache*, and *Seymour* of *Trou-'bridge*, Lord of the Honours of *Cockermouth* 'and *Petworth*, Knight of the moſt Noble Order 'of the Garter.

Creations.

'Viſcount 5 *June* 28 *H.* 8. (1536.) Earl '18 *Oct.* 29 *H.* 8. (1537.) Baron *Seymour* by 'Patent 15 *Feb.* 1 *Ed.* 6. (1546.) with Limita-'tion to the Heirs Male of a ſecond Wife, and 'for default, to the Heirs Male by his firſt Wife. 'Duke 16 *Feb.* 1 *Ed.* 6. (1546.) Baron *Beau-'champ* of *Hache*, in *Com' Somerſet*; and again, 'Earl by Patent 13 *Jan.* 1 *Eliz.* (1558.) A 'further Grant of Baron of Parliament and of 'Earl 14 *March* 16 *Jac.* 1. (1608.) and Baron '*Seymour* of *Troubridge* in *Com' Wilts* by Patent '19 *Feb.* 16 *Car.* 1. (1640.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, 1 and 4, an Augmentation, *viz.* '*Or*, on a *Pile Gules*, between ſix *Fleurs de Lys*, '*Azure*, three Lyons of *England*: Secondly, 'the Paternal Coat of *Seymour*, viz. *Gules*, two 'Wings conjoyned *in Lure*, *Or*, within a Garter, 'as Knight of that Noble Order. Creſt, out of a 'Crown, *Or*, a Phœnix in Flames, proper. Their 'Original Creſt on a Wreath a pair of Wings con-'joyned in *Lure*, and crowned, *Or*. Supporters; that 'on the Right, an Unicorn, *Argent*, armed, *unguled* 'mained, and gorged with a Ducal Coronet and 'Line, *Or*: On the Siniſter ſide, a Bull, *Azure*, 'gorged with a like Coronet. Motto, *Foy pour* '*devoir.*

'*Charles Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Cleveland* and *Sou-'thampton*, Earl of *Chicheſter*, and Baron of '*Nonſuch* and *Newbury*, Knight of the moſt 'Noble Order of the Garter.

Creations.

'Duke of *Southampton*, Earl of *Southampton* 'and *Chicheſter*, and Baron *Newbury* (of *New-'bury*, in *Com' Berks*) by Patent 10 *Sept.* 27 '*Car.* 2. (1675.) Duke of *Cleveland*, Earl of '*Southampton*, and Baron of *Nonſuch* in *Com'* '*Surrey*, upon his Mother's Death, (*Barbara* 'Wife to *Roger Palmer* Earl of *Caſtlemain*) who 'died 1709. and had been created Dutcheſs of '*Cleveland*, Counteſs of *Southampton*, and Ba-'roneſs of *Nonſuch* for Life, with Remainder 'to this her Son *Charles*, and Heirs Male in de-'fault to his Brother *George*, her Natural Sons 'by King *Charles* II. by Patent 3 *Aug.* 22 *Car.* 2. '(1670.)

Arms.

'The Arms of King *Charles* II. *viz.* Quar-'terly, 1 and 4, *France* and *England* quarterly 'quartered; Secondly, *Scotland*, and Thirdly, '*Ireland*, over all a *Baſton* Siniſter, *Ermine*, all 'within a Garter, as Knight of that Order. Creſt; 'On a Chapeau, *Gules*, lined *Ermine*, a Lyon of '*England* paſſant gardant, *Or*, the ſame collared '*componé*, *Ermine* and *Azure*, and crowned of 'the laſt. Supporters, On the Dexter ſide, a 'Lyon gardant, *Or*, crowned *Azure*; on the Si-'niſter, a Greyhound *Argent*, both collared as 'the Creſt.

'*Charles Lenox*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, 'Earl of *March* and *Darnley*, Baron of *Setrington* 'and *Methuin*, Knight of the moſt Noble Order 'of the Garter.

Creations.

'Baron *Setrington* of *Setrington* in *Com'* '*Ebor'*, Earl of *March*, and Duke of *Rich-'mond*, by Patent 9 *Aug.* 27 *Car.* 2. (1675.) '[*Engliſh* Honour.] Baron of *Methuin*, Earl of '*Darnley*

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'*Darnley*, and Duke of *Lenox*, by Patent 9 *Aug.* '27 *Car.* 2. (1675.) [*Scots* Honours.]

Arms.

'The Arms of King *Charles* II. within a Bor-'dure *componè*, *Argent* and *Gules*; the Firſt char-'ged with Roſes, of the Second barbed and 'ſeeded, proper, within a Garter, as Knight of 'that Order. Creſt, On a Chapeau, *Gules*, lined '*Ermine*, a Lyon of *England*, *i.e.* paſſant gardant, '*Or*, the ſame crowned, *Azure*, and gorg'd with 'a Collar *componè*, *Argent* and *Azure*; the for-'mer charg'd with *Roſes*, *Gules*. Supporters, On 'the Dexter Side, an Unicorn, *Argent*, arm'd, 'main'd, *&c. Or*; and on the Siniſter, a Grey-'hound, *Silver*, both collared as the Creſt. Motto, '*En la roſe je fleurie.*

'But I have been ſince inform'd, that his 'Grace's true Dexter Supporter, is an Antilope 'collar'd, attired, *&c.* as the Unicorn.

'*Charles Fitz-Roy* Duke of *Grafton*, Earl of '*Euſton* (and Heir in Reverſion to the Earldom 'of *Arlington*) Viſcount *Ipſwich*, and Baron of '*Sudbury*.

Creations.

'Baron, Viſcount and Earl by Patent 16 *Aug.* '24 *Car.* 2. (1672.) and Duke 11 *Sept.* 27 '*Car.* 2. (1675.)

Arms.

'The Arms of King *Charles* II. with a *Baſton* 'Siniſter *componè*, *Argent* and *Azure*. Creſt, On a 'Chapeau, *Gules*, lined, *Ermine*, a Lyon of *Eng-'land*, i.e. paſſant gardant, *Or*, the ſame crowned, '*Azure*, and collar'd *counter compone*, *Argent* 'and of the Fourth, Supporters; On the Right, a 'Lyon gardant, *Or*, crown'd, *Azure*; On the 'Left, a Greyhound, *Argent*, both collar'd as 'the Creſt.

'*James Butler*, Duke, Marquiſs, and Earl of '*Ormond*, Earl of *Brecknoc* and *Oſſory*, Viſcount '*Thurles*, Baron *Butler* of *Lanthony*, and *Butler* 'of *Moor-Park*, Baron of *Arclo*, and Chief *Butler* 'of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and Knight of the 'moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

Creations.

'Earl of *Ormond* 2 *Nov.* 2 *Ed.* 3. (1328.) 'Earl of *Oſſory*, *temp' H.* 8. Again, Earl of '*Ormond* in lieu of *Oſſory*, 23 *Feb.* 20 *H.* 8. '(1527.) Again, Earl of *Ormond*, after *Bullen.* 'Earl of *Ormond*'s Death 22 *Febr.* (1537.) 'Confirm'd Earl of *Ormond* by Parliament..... '(1541.) Again Earl of *Ormond*, as alſo *Oſ-'ſory* 13 *July* 1 *Jac.* 1. (1603.) Marquiſs 30 '*Aug.* 18. *Car.* 1. (1642.) Duke of *Ormond* '13 *Mar'* 13 *Car.* 2. (1660.) Viſcount *Thurles* 'and Baron of *Arclo* by Patent 11 *May*..... '(1535.) [all *Iriſh* Honours.] Earl of *Brecknoc*, 'and Baron *Butler* of *Llanthony*, in *Com' Mon-'mouth*, by Patent 20 *July* 12 *Car.* 2. (1660.)

'Duke of *Ormond* in *England*, 9 *Nov.* 34 *Car.* 2. '(1682.) Baron *Butler* of *Moor-Park* in '*Com' Hertford*, by Summons 14 *Sept.* 18 *Car.* '2. (1666.) [*Engliſh* Honours.]

Arms.

'Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Or*, a Chief indented, '*Azure*, as his Paternal Arms, 2 and 3, *Gules*, 'three covered Cups, *Or*, the Arms of his Office, 'as Lord Chief Butler of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, 'within a Garter, as Knight of that Order; Creſt, 'Out of a Ducal Crown, *Gold*, a Plume of Fea-'thers, *Argent*, and out of it a Falcon, riſing of 'the ſame. Supporters; On the Dexter ſide, a 'Falcon, *Argent*; and on the Siniſter ſide, a Male 'Griffin, *Silver*; the latter collared and pinioned, '*Or*. Motto; *Come je trouve*. Impeach'd and 'Attainted in Parliament, 1 King *George*.

'*Henry Somerſet*, Duke of *Beaufort*, Marquiſs 'and Earl of *Worceſter*, Earl of *Glamorgan*, Viſ-'count *Groſmont* and *Caldecot*, Baron *Herbert*, 'Lord of *Ragland*, *Chepſtow* and *Gower*.

Creations.

'Baron *Herbert* of *Ragland*, *Chepſtow* and '*Gower* in *Wales*, *jure Uxoris*, and by Patent '26 *Nov.* 22. *H.* 7. (1506.) Originally by 'Deſcent and Summons. 26 *July* 1 *Edw.* 4. '(1461.) Earl 1 *Feb.* 5 *H.* 8. (1513.) Mar-'quiſs 2 *Nov.* 18 *Car.* 1. (1642.) Viſcount 'and Earl of *Glamorgan*, 21 *Car.* 1. (1645.) 'and Duke 2 *Dec.* 34 *Car.* 2. (1682.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, *France* and *England*, a Bordure '*componè*, *Argent* and *Azure*. Anciently, *Or*, 'on a *Feſs* bordured *gobone*, *Argent* and *Azure*, '*Francc* and *England*, quarterly. Creſt; A Port-'cullis, *Or*, nailed, *Azure*, Chains pendant thereto, 'Gold, (a Badge of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*.) 'Anciently the Creſt, a Panther *Argent*, diverſly 'ſpotted and gorged with a Ducal Coronet, *Or*. 'Supporters; On the Dexter ſide, as (deviſed 'from the Creſt) a Panther proper, gorg'd 'with a Coronet ducal, and chained, *Or*, on 'the Siniſter a Wyvern, *Vert*, holding in his 'Mouth an Hand *couped* at the Wriſt, *Gules*. 'Motto; *Mutare vel timere Sperno.*

'*George Fitz-Roy*, Duke and Earl of *Northum-'berland*, Viſcount *Falmouth*, Baron of *Ponte-'fract*, (*vulgo Pomfret*) and Knight of the moſt 'Noble Order of the Garter.

Creations.

'Baron *Pontefract*, of *Pontefract* in *Com' Ebor'*, 'Viſcount and Earl by Patent 1 *Oct.* 26 *Car.* 2. '(1674.) and Duke 6 *Apr.* 35 *Car.* 2. (1685.)

Arms.

'The Arms of King *Charles* II. with a *Baſton* 'Siniſter *compone*, *Ermine* and *Azure*, within a 'Garter, as Knight of that Order. Creſt; On a

Chapeau

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'*Chapeau*, *Gules*, turned up *Ermine*, a Lyon of *Eng-*
'*land*, i. e. paſſant gardant, *Or*, the ſame crowned
'*Azure*, and collared *counter compone*, *Ermine*
'and of the fourth. Supporters; On the Dexter
'ſide, a Lyon gardant crowned, *Azure*; on the
'Siniſter, a Greyhound, *Argent*, both collared as
'the Creſt. Motto; *Solis ſplendore vireſco.*

'*Charles Beauclair*, Duke of St. *Albans*, Earl
'of *Burford*, and Baron of *Heddington.*

Creations.

'Baron *Heddington* (of *Heddington* in *Com'*
'*Exon'*) and Earl by Patent 27 *Dec.* 28 *Car.* 2.
'(1676.) and Duke 10 *Jan.* 35 *Car.* 2. (1683.)

Arms.

'The Arms of King *Charles* II. with a *Baſton*
'Siniſter, *Gules*, charged with three Roſes, *Argent*,
'Creſt, on a *Chapeau*, *Gules*, turn'd up *Ermine*,
'a Lyon of *England* crown'd, *Azure*, gorg'd with
'a Collar of the firſt *Gules*, charg'd with three
'Roſes, *Silver*. The Supporters; On the Dexter
'ſide an Antilope, and on the Siniſter a Grey-
'hound, *Argent*, the firſt attired, hooff'd, *&c.*
'*Or*, and both collared as the Creſt.

'*Charles Poulet*, Duke of *Bolton*, Marquiſs of
'*Winchester*, Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and Baron *St. John*
'of *Baſing*, and Primier Marquiſs of *England*;
'alſo Kt. of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

Creations.

'Baron *St. John* of *Baſing* in *Com'* *Southampton*,
'by Patent 9 *Mar'* 30 *H.* 8. (1538.) Earl 19
'*Jan.* 3 *Ed.* 6. (1549.) Marquiſs 12 *Octob.*
'5 *Ed.* 6. (1551.) and Duke 8 *Apr.* 1 *Will'*
'*& Mar'* (1689.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, three Swords, in *Pile* Points towards
'the Baſe, *Argent*, hilted, *Or*, with a *Creſcent* for
'Difference, within a Garter as Knight of the
'Order. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Falcon riſing, *Or*,
'and gorged with a Ducal Crown, *Gules*. Sup-
'porters; Two Does, proper, but Semi of Stars,
'and gorg'd with Ducal Coronets, *Or*. Motto;
'*Aymez Loyaulté.*

'*Meinhard Schombergh*, Duke of *Schombergh*
'and *Leinſter*, Marquiſs of *Harwich*, Earl of
'*Brentford* and *Bangor*, Count of the Sacred *Ro-*
'*man* Empire and of *Mertolla*, Baron of *Teyes* and
'*Tarragh*, Baron *de Laberſſen d'Altorf*, Lord of
'*Coubert*, *Vitry*, *Soignales*, *Borneaux*, *Tancar-*
'*ville*, *Nogent*, &c. Knight of the moſt Noble
'Order of the Garter.

Creations.

'Baron of *Teyes*, Earl of *Brentford*, Mar-
'quiſs of *Harwich* and Duke of *Schombergh*, with
'an Entail of the younger Sons of *Frederick* the
'firſt Duke; the youngeſt to enjoy the Honour
'firſt, by Patent 9 *May* 3 *Will' & Mar'* (1689.)
'[*Engliſh* Honours.] Count of the Sacred *Ro-*
'*man* Empire, and of *Mertola* in *Portugal.*
'.....[Foreign Honours.] Baron of *Tarragh*,
'Earl of *Bangor*, and Duke of *Leinſter*, by Pa-
'tent 3 *Mar.* 4 *Will' & Mar'* (1691.) [*Iriſh* Ho-
'nours.]

Arms.

'Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Azure*, an In-eſcho-
'chion, *Sable*; over all a Carbuncle of eight
'Rayes *pometteé & florette*, *Or*, which is *Cleve.*
'2 and 3, *Gules*, 6 Eſcocheons 4, 3, 2, 1, *Azure*,
'for *Schombergh*; over all in pretence, *Gules*, a
'Chevalier armed, proper, mounted on his Courſe,
'*Azure*, which is *Mertola*; All within a Garter
'as Knight of that Order. The Creſt, as I am
'credibly inform'd, is out of a Ducal Coronet,
'*Or*, two Elephant's Trunks, *Sable*. The Sup-
'porters are certainly two Lyons regardant, pro-
'per; and the Motto, *Quo fata vocant.* His
'Grace often uſeth but the firſt Quarter, but he
'ought to carry more.

Charles Talbot, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Marquiſs
'of *Alton*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, *Weysford* and
'*Waterford*, Baron *Talbot Strange* of *Black-*
'*mere Furnival*, *Verdon*, *Lowtot*, *Gifford* of
'*Brinsfield*, Count of *Badenagh*, *Valence* and
'*Monchenſy*; Alſo Knight of the moſt Noble
'Order of the Garter.

Creations.

'Baron *Talbot by* Summons 5 *June* 4 *Ed.* 3.
'(1330.) Earl of *Shrewsbury*, 20 *March* 20 *H.* 6.
'(1442.) [*Engliſh* Honours.] Earl of *Weiſhford*
'17 *July*, 23 *H.* 6. (1436.) Earl of *Waterford*,
'17 *July*, *Hen'* 6. (1446.) [*Iriſh* Honours.]
'Marquiſs and Duke 30 *Apr'* 6. *Will' & Mar'*
'(1694.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, a Lyon rampant within a Bordure
'*ingrailed*, *Or*; all within a Garter, as Knight of
'that Order. Theſe were the Arms of a Mater-
'nal Anceſtor and Daughter of *Rheſe ap Griffin*,
'Prince of *Wales*, their original Coat being *Bendy*
'of 10, *Argent* and *Gules*. *Creſt*, on a Chapeau,
'*Gules*, turned up, *Ermine*, a Lyon paſſant, his
'Tail extended, *Or*. Supporters, two Talbots, *Ar-*
'*gent*; and the Motto, *Preſt d'Accomplier.*

'*Peregrine Osborne*, Duke of *Leeds*, Marquiſs
'of *Carmarthen*, Earl of *Danby*, Viſcount *La-*
'*timer* and *Dunblain*, and Baron *Osborne* of *Ki-*
'*veton* (*vulgò Keton*) and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 13 *July*, 18 *Jac.* 1. (1620.) Viſcount
'*Dunblain* by Patent 19 *June* 25 *Car.* 2. (1673.)
'[*Scots* Honours.] Baron *Osborne* of *Kiveton*
'in *Com' Ebor'* by Patent, and Viſcount *Latimer*
'by Patent 15 *Aug.* 25 *Car.* 2. (1673.) Earl 27
'*June* 26 *Car.* 2. (1674.) Marquiſs 20 *Apr.*
'1 *Will' & Mar'* (1689.) And Duke 4 *May* 6
'*Will' & Mar'* (1694.)

'*Arms.*

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Arms.

'Quarterly, *Ermine* and *Azure*, a Croſs, *Or*. 'Creſt; On a Wreath, a Tyger paſſant, *Argent*. 'Supporters, On the Dexter ſide, a Griffin, '*Or*, gorged with a ducal Coronet, *Azure*; and 'on the Siniſter, a Tyger, *Argent*, gorged after 'the ſame manner. Motto; *Pax in Bello.*

'*William Ruſſel* Duke of *Bedford*, Marquiſs 'of *Taviſtock*, Earl of *Bedford*, Baron *Ruſſel* '(of *Cheneys*) and Baron *Ruſſel* (of *Thorn-*'*haugh*) and Baron *Howland* of *Streatham.*

Creations.

'Baron *Ruſſel*, (of *Cheneys* in *Com' Bucks*, or '*Taviſtock* in *Com' Devon'*) by Patent 9 *Mar.* '30 *H.* 8. (1538.) Earl, 19 *Jan.* 3 *Ed.* 6. '(1549.) Baron *Ruſſel* of *Thornhaugh* (in *Com'* '*Northampton*) by Patent 21 *July*, 1 *Jac.* 1. '(1603.) Marquiſs and Duke 11 *May*, 6 *Will'* '*& Mar'* (1694.) and Baron *Howland* of *Strea-*'*tham* in *Com' Surr'*, 13 *Jan.* 7 *W.* 3. (1695.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Lyon rampant, *Gules*, on a Chief '*Sable*, three Eſcallops of the firſt. Creſt on a 'Wreath, a Goat paſſant, *Argent.* Supporters; 'On the Dexter ſide, a Lyon rampant, *Gules*; on 'the Siniſter, an Antilope, *Gules*, gorged with a 'Ducal Coronet, attired and lined, *Or.* Motto, '*Che Sara Sara.*

'*William Cavendiſh* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Mar-'quiſs of *Hartington*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, Baron '*Cavendiſh* of *Hardwick*, and Knight of the moſt 'Noble Order of the Garter.

Creations.

'Baron *Cavendiſh* (of *Hardwick* in *Com' Derb'*) 'by Patent 4 *May* 3 *Jac.* 1. (1605.) Earl 17 '*Aug.* 16 *Jac.* 1. (1618.) Marquiſs and Duke '12 *May* 6 *Will' & Mar'* (1694.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, three Harts Heads *caboſhed*, *Argent*, at-'tired, *Or*, within a Garter, as Knight Companion 'of that moſt Noble Order. Creſt, on a Wreath, 'a Snake now'd in frette, covering his Head with 'his Tail, proper, which is now us'd; ſometimes 'they bore an Hart's Head *couped*, proper, gorged 'with a Chaplet of Roſes, *Argent* and *Azure*, as 'in the Plate; and ſometimes on a Mount, *Vert*, 'a Buck tripping, proper, collared with Roſes, '*Argent* and *Azure*. Supporters; two Harts, pro-'per, collared or gorg'd with a Chaplet of Roſes, '*Argent* and *Azure.* Motto, *Cavendo tutus.*

'*John Sheffeild* Duke of *Buckingham* and *Nor-*'*manby*, Marquiſs of *Normanby*, Earl of *Mul-*'*grave*, Baron *Sheffeild* of *Butterwick*, and Knight 'of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

Creations.

'Baron *Sheffeild* (of *Butterwick* in *Com' Linc'*) 'by Patent 16 *Feb.* 1 *Ed.* 6. (1546.) Earl '7 *Febr.* 1 *Car.* 1. (1625.) Marquiſs, 10 *May* '*Will' & Mar'* (1694.) and Duke 9 *Mar.* 1 *Q.* '*Ann.* (1702.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Chevron between three *Garbs*, *Gules*, 'within a Garter, as Knight Companion of that 'moſt Noble Order. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Boars 'Head and Neck *eraſed*, *Or.* Supporters; two 'Boars, *Or.* Motto, *Comiter ſed fortiter*, anci-'ently *Preſto.*

'*John Churchill*, Prince of the Sacred *Roman* 'Empire, or Prince of *Mindleheim*, Duke of '*Marleborough*, Marquiſs of *Blandford*, Earl of '*Marleborough*, Baron *Churchill* of *Sandridge*, 'and *Churchill* of *Aumouth*; alſo Knight of the 'moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

Creations.

'Baron *Churchill* (of *Aumouth*) by Patent *Dec.* '34 *Car.* 2. (1682.) [*Scots* Honour.] Baron '*Churchill* (of *Sandridge*, in *Com' Hertford'*) 'by Patent 14 *May*, 1 *Jac.* 2. (1685.) Earl of '*Marleborough*. 9 *Apr.* 1 *Will' & Mar'* (1689.) 'Marquiſs and Duke 14 *Decemb.* 2 *Q. Anne.* '(1702.) [*Engliſh* Honours.] Prince of the 'Sacred *Roman* Empire, by the Emperor *Leo-*'*pold* II. And again, by the ſame Emperor 'diſtinguiſhed Prince of *Mindleheim* in *Suabia*, 'to him and his Heirs Males, (1705.) [a *Ger-*'*man* Honour.]

Arms.

'*Sable*, a Lyon rampant, *Argent*, a *Canton* of 'St. *George*, viz. *Silver* a Croſs, *Gules* within a 'Garter, as Kt. Companion of that Princely Order. 'Anciently, *Sable*, a Lyon rampant, *Azure*, de-'bruiſed with a *Bendlet*, *Gules.* Creſt, on a Wreath, 'a Lyon *guardant couchant*, *Gules*, ſuſtaining a 'Banner, *Argent*, charged with an Hand of *Ulſter*, '*viz.* an Hand ſiniſter erect and *couped* at the 'Wriſt, *Gules.* Their ancient Creſt was a Demi-'Lyon, *Argent.* Supporters, two Wyverns, *Gules*; 'that on the Right having St. *George*, or the '*Engliſh* Enſign, *viz. Argent*, a Croſs, *Gules*; that 'on the Left St. *Andrew*, or the *Scots* Enſign, 'viz. *Azure* a *Saltire*, *Argent*, depicted on Targets 'or oval Shields, upon each of their reſpective 'Breaſts, and ſuſpended on their Necks by Col-'lars of Gold. Motto, *Fiel pero deſdicao.* But 'as Prince of the Empire, he bears the Arms only 'on the Breaſt of the Imperial Eagle, *viz.* a 'Double-headed Eagle diſplay'd, *Sable*, *Diadem'd*, '*Or*, i. e. their Heads encircled with Rounds or 'Orbits of Gold. That being his Supporter.

'*John Maners* Duke of *Rutland*, Marquiſs of '*Granby*, Earl of *Rutland*, Baron *Roos* (of *Ham-*'*lake*) *Truesbut* and *Belvoir*, and Baron *Maners* of

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'of *Haddon:* Alſo Knight Companion of the 'moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

Creations.

'Baron *Roos*, by Deſcent and Summons, '12 *Nov.* 7 *H.* 8. (1715.) Anciently 23 *June*, '23 *Ed.* 1. (1295.) and 8 *June*, 22 *Ed.* 1. (1294.) 'Originally 24 *Dec.* 49 *H.* 3. (1264.) Baron '*Roſt* (of *Hamlack*,) in *Com' Ebor'*, by ſpecial 'Patent, 22 *July*, 14 *Jac.* 1. (1616.) Earl, '18 *June*, 17 *Hen.* 8. (1525.) Baron *Maners* '(of *Haddon*, in *Com' Derb'*,) by Summons, '7 *Oct.* 31 *Car.* 2. (1679.) Duke and Mar'quiſs, 10 *Mar'* 3 *Q. Ann.* (1703.)

Arms.

'*Or*, two *Boarrs*, *Azure*, a *Chief* quarterly of 'the Second, and *Gules*; the Firſt and Fourth 'charged with two *Fleuer-de-Lys* of *France*; 'and the Second and Third with a Lion of *Eng'land*, within, a *Garter*, as a Knight of that No'ble Order. This *Chief* was anciently plain, *Gules*, 'and a *Brizure*; the Charge thereon being an 'Augmentation given to the firſt Earl of the Fa'mily. *Creſt*, on a Chapeau, *Gules*, turn'd up, '*Ermine*, a Peacock in Pride, proper. Supporters, 'two Unicorns, *Argent*, armed, unguled, *&c.* '*Or*. Motto, *Pour y Parvenir.*

'*John Montagu*, Duke of *Montagu*, Marquiſs '*Monthermer*, Earl of *Montagu*, Viſcount *Mon'thermer*, and *Montagu* of *Boughton.*

Creations.

'Baron by Patent, 29 *June*, 19 *Jac.* 1. (1621.) 'Viſcount and Earl, 9 *Apr.* 1 *Will' & Mar'* (1689.) 'Marquiſs and Duke, 12 *Apr.* 4 *Q. Ann.* (1689.)

Arms.

'Quarterly two Coats: The Firſt and Fourth, '*Argent*, 3 *Lozenges* conjoined in *Feſſe Gules*, 'within a *Bordure*, *Sable*; which *Bordure* was 'originally a Difference. The Second and Third, '*Or*, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Vert*, Beak and Mem'bers, *Gules*, for *Monthermer*. *Creſt*, on a Wreath, 'a Griffin's Head, couped, *Or*, with Wings, *In dor'ſo*, and *Beque*, *Sable*. Supporters, two Grif'fins, *Or*, winged, bequed, and member'd, *Sable*. 'Motto, *Spectamur agendo:* Sometimes, *Aquitas* '*actionum regula.*

'*Charles Douglaſs*, Duke of *Dover*, Marquiſs 'of *Beverley*, Earl of *Salloway*, Viſcount *Tibbers*, 'and Baron of *Rippon.*

Creations.

'Earl of *Salloway*, and Viſcount *Tibbers*, *Octob.* '.... *Q. Ann.* (1707.) [*Scots* Honour.] Baron 'of *Rippon*, in *Com' Ebor'*. Marquiſs and Duke 'by Patent to *James* Duke of *Queensbury*, with 'an Entail to *Charles*, aforeſaid, his younger Son.

Arms.

'Quarterly, Firſt and Fourth, *Argent*, an 'Human Heart, *Gules*, imperially crowned, *Or*, 'on a *Chief*, *Azure*, three Mullets, *Argent*. 'Second and Third, *Azure*, a *Bend* inter ſix '*Croſs Croſlets*, *Or*, for *Marr* of *Marr*. All the 'Quarters within a *Bordure*, *Or*, charged with 'a *Treſſure Counterſdeury* of *Scotland*, an Aug'mentation granted this Family by King *Charles* II. 'a *Mullet* Difference; *Creſt*, an Human Heart, '*Gules*, imperially crown'd, between two Wings 'diſplay'd. Supporters; on each Side a *Pegaſus*, *Or.*

'*Henry de Grey*, Duke, Marquiſs, and Earl of '*Kent*, Earl of *Caſtle-Gooderick*, Vicount *Ha'rold*, in *Com' Bedford*, Baron *Grey*, and Baron '*Lucas* of *Crudewell*, Lord *Haſtings* and *Weiſ'ford*, Chief of the ancient and illuſtrious Houſe 'of *Grey*; from which are deſcended and branch'ed the Barons of *Rotherfield*, *Codnor*, *Wilton*, '*Ruthin*, *Groby*, and *Rugemont*, the Viſcount '*Liſle*, the Earl of *Stamford*, the Marquiſs of '*Dorſet*, and the Duke of *Suffolk:* All of that 'Surname. *A ſuper-nomen.*

Creations.

'Earl, 30 *May*, 5 *Ed.* 4. (1465.) confirm'd '2 *R.* 3. (1484) and again 2 *H.* 7. (1486.) Viſ'count *Harold*, in *Com' Bedf.* Earl of *Caſtle-'Goode-rick*, and Marquiſs of *Kent*, by Patent, '13 *Dec.* 5 *Q. Anne*, (1606.) and Duke, 15 *Apr.* '9 *Q. Anne*, (1710.) Baron *Lucas* (of *Crude'well*, in *Com' Wilts*) by Deſcent, originally by 'Patent to his Mother, with an Entail to her 'Deſcendants, by the Earl of *Kent*, Male and 'Female, 7 *May*, 15 *Car.* 2. (1663.)

Arms.

'*Barry* of Six, *Argent* and *Azure*, in *Chief*, 'three *Torteauxes*; which being a Difference, is 'of late omitted. *Creſt*, on a *Chapeau*, *Gules*, 'turn'd up, *Ermine*, a Wyvern, *Or*, laying his 'Talon on the Stock of a Tree erected, *Sable*. 'Supporters, two Wyverns. Motto, *Foy pour* '*Tout*. The Stock of the Tree is uſually omit'ted by his Grace.

Creations.

'*James Hamilton-Douglaſs*, Duke of *Brandon*, '*Hamilton*, and *Caſtleherault*, Marquiſs of *Clid'diſdale*, Earl of *Arran*, Viſcount *Lavarci*, Ba'ron *Dutton* of *Dutton*, Baron *Even*, *Arboth*, 'and *Innerdale.*

'Duke of *Hamilton*, and Marquiſs, Earl, Viſ'count, and Baron *Even*, &c. by Patent, ... '*Car.* 2. (1660.) [*Scots* Honours.] Duke of '*Caſtleherault*, *eod' tempore*. [*French* Honour.] 'All originally in the Family of *Hamilton*, whoſe 'Heir was married to the eldeſt Son of *Douglaſs*, 'Marquiſs of *Douglaſs*, by a ſecond Wife; upon 'which Marriage the Name of *Hamilton* was aſ'ſumed. Baron *Dutton* of *Dutton*, *in Com' Ceſtr'*,

'and

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'and Duke of *Brandon*, by Patent 10 *Sept.* '10 Q. *Anne*, (1711.)

Arms.

'Thoſe of *Hamilton*, *viz. Gules*, three *Cinq-* 'foils, *Ermine*, quartering his proper Coat of 'Douglaſs, *viz. Argent*, a Man's Heart crown'd, 'proper, on a *Chief*, *Azure*, three *Mullets* of 'the firſt. Creſt, (for *Hamilton*) out of a 'Crown, *Or*, an Hawthorne-Tree, *Proper*, with 'a Saw penetrating in traverſe, *Argent*, fra- 'med, *Or*. And Supporters, two Antilopes, *Ar-* 'gent, attired, proper, ducally gorged, and Chain, 'Or. Motto, *Through*.

'I have been credibly informed that his Grace 'did not always quarter his own Coat of *Dou-* 'glaſs; but bore formerly, if not now, as in the 'Plate. But this, certainly, is the moſt pro- 'per Way.

'*Robert Bertie*, Duke of *Ancaſter* and *Keſtevan*, 'Marquiſs and Earl of *Lyndſey*, Baron *Willoughby* 'of *Eresby*, and Hereditary Lord Great-Cham- 'berlain of *England*, and Foreſter.

Creations.

'Baron *Willoughby* (of *Eresby*, in *Com' Lanc'*) 'by Summons, 16 *Jan.* 23 *Eliz.* (1580.) by 'Deſcent, originally, 26 *July*, 7 *Ed.* 2. (1313.) 'Earl, 22 *Nov.* 2 *Car.* 1. (1626.) Marquiſs, '29 *Dec.* 5 Q. *Anne* (1706.) And Duke, *July*, '1 *Geo.* (1715.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, three Battering-Rams, *Bar-wiſe*, in 'Pale, proper, (*i. e. Azure*) headed and hooped, 'Or. Creſt; That of the Barons *Willoughby*, 'viz. On a *Wreath*, the Buſt of a King named 'Cann, full-faced, proper, and crined, *Or*. An- 'ciently, ſometimes on a Wreath, a Lion's Head, 'guardant, between two Batts Wings, *Or*. The 'latter *Frettè*, *Azure*. Their proper Creſt, as 'Bertie, a Pine-Tree, proper. Supporters, on 'the Dexter Side a Friar veſted in Ruſſet, with 'his Staff and *Pater-noſter*, *Or*; and on the Left 'a Savage Man, proper. Motto, *Loyalty me* 'oblige. Sometimes, *Virtus ariete fortior*. And 'anciently, *Natura vado virtute volo*.

'*Thomas Hollis-Pelham*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, 'Marquiſs and Earl of *Clare*, Viſcount *Haughton*, 'and Baron *Pelham* of *Laughton*.

Creations.

'Baron *Pelham* (of *Laughton*, in *Com' Suſſex*) 'by Patent, 29 *Dec.* 5 Q. *Ann.* (1706.) Vif- 'count and Earl, on the Coronation of the King, '1 *Geo.* (1714.) Marquiſs and Duke, *July*, '2 *Geo.* (1715.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, Firſt and Fourth, *Azure*, three 'Pellicans, *Argent*: Second and Third, *Gules*, 'two Belts iſſuing out of the Baſe, and erect, '*Argent*, Buckles and Studs, *Or*. Creſt, on a 'Wreath, a Peacock in Pride, *Argent*. Supporters, 'on the Dexter Side an Horſe dunn; and on the 'Siniſter a Bear, proper; both gorged with 'Belts, *Argent*, buckled, *Or*. Motto, *Vicit amor* 'Patriæ.

'*Evelyn Pierpont*, Duke of *Kingſton*, Marquiſs 'of *Dorcheſter*, Earl of *Kingſton* (upon *Hull*) 'Viſcount *Newark*, and Baron *Pierpont* of *Holme-* 'Pierpont, Baron *Mamwers* and *Herris*.

Creations.

'Baron *Pierpont* (of *Holme-Pierpont*, in *Com'* 'Nottingham) and Viſcount *Newark*, by Patent, '29 *June*, 3 *Car.* 1. (1627.) Earl, 25 *July*, '4 *Car.* 1. (1628.) Marquiſs, 29 *Dec.* 5 Q. *Ann.* '(1706.) And Duke about *Auguſt*, 2*d.* of K. 'George (1715.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, *Semi de Cinqfoils*, *Gules*, a Lion 'rampant, *Sable*, anciently *Azure*, a *Cheif*, *Checq*, 'Or and *Gules*. Creſt, on a *Wreath*, a Fox paſ- 'ſant, *Gules*: I rather think it a Wolf; for they 'quarter *Malovel*. Anciently, ſometimes an Ur- 'chin, *Or*, from *Herris*'s Arms. Anciently alſo, 'a Lion rampant, *Sable*, holding a *Trefoil*; and 'as their proper *Creſt*, a Lion rampant, *Sable*, be- 'tween two Wings, *Argent*. Supporters, two 'Lions, *Sable*, langued and armed, *Gules*. Motto, 'Pie repone te.



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OF

MARQUISSES.

CHAP. V.

A MARQUISS, which by the *Saxons* is called *Marken-Reue*, and ſignifieth a Governor or Ruler of the *Marches*, hath the next Place of Honour to a Duke. This Title came to us but of late Days; for the firſt was *Robert Vere*, who was created Marquiſs of *Dublin* by King *Richard* the Second, and from that time it became to be a Title of Honour; for in former time thoſe that governed the *Marches* were commonly called *Lord Marchers*, and not *Marquiſſes*.

After the *Normans* had conquered this Land, it was by them carefully obſerved, as a Matter of great Moment, to place upon the Confines and Borders of the *Britains* (and thoſe not then ſubdued) Men of much Valour; ſuch that were not only ſufficient to encounter the Inrodes and Invaſions of the Enemy, but alſo ready upon all Occaſions to make onſet upon them for the enlarging their Conqueſt. Theſe Men thus placed were of high Blood and Reputation amongſt their Country-men, the *Normans*, and in whoſe Faith the Conqueror repoſed ſpecial Truſt and Confidence: And therefore in their Territories given unto them to hold, their Tenures were deviſed to be very ſpecial, and of great Importance and Honour, enriched with Name and Privileges of Earl of *Cheſter*; and ſo the North-border of *Wales* created to a County Palatine; and the Barons of the middle part of the South Marches were adorned in a manner with a Palatine Juriſdiction, having a Court of *Chancery*, and Writs only amongſt themſelves pleadable, to the Intent that their Attendance might not thence be drawn for the proſecuting of Controverſies or Quarrels in the Law. And as for the other part of the South Marches, they ſeemed to be ſufficiently fenced with the River *Severn* and the Sea.

A Marquiſs is created *per gladii cincturam, & circuli aurei ſuo capiti poſitionem.* He is honoured with a Coronet of Gold, which is part flowered, and part pyramidal, with the Points and Flowers, or Leaves of an equal Height: His Mantle is doubled Ermin, which is of three Doublings and an half; whereas the Mantle of an Earl is but of three, and the Doublings of a Viſcount's Mantle is but two and a half, which are only plain white Furr without Ermins, as are the Barons, which are but of two Doublings.

The Form of their Patent (which at their Creation is delivered into their Hands) was various; but of late 'tis regulated to the Method of thoſe of other Degrees, and the Ceremonies the ſame. This Honour is Hereditary, and the eldeſt Son, by the Courteſie of the Land, is called Earl, or Lord of a Place; and the younger Sons only Lord *John*, Lord *Thomas*, or the like.

He hath the Title of moſt Noble and Puiſſant Prince, and may have his Cloth of Eſtate reaching within a Yard of the Ground, the King or a Duke not being preſent; and his Marchioneſs may have her Train born up by a Knight's Lady in her own Houſe, but not in a Dutcheſſes Preſence.

A Marquiſs's eldeſt Son is born an Earl, and ſhall go as an Earl, and have his Eſſay in an Earl's preſence, and wear as many Powdrings as an Earl, but ſhall give place to an Earl; and his Wife ſhall go beneath a Counteſs, and above all Mar-

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The Effigies of CHARLES DUKE of WINCHESTER And BARON Basing.

AYMES ROYAULTE

the most Noble MARQUESS of EARLE of Wilts: S.t IOHN of &c.t

R. White sculp:

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Marquiſſes Daughters, who are born Ladies, and the eldeſt a Counteſs, but ſhall go beneath a Counteſs.

At the Creation of a Marquiſs, he muſt have on him his Surcoat and Hood, and be led by a Duke or Marquiſs; the Sword and Cap to be born by Earls. He muſt go after his Creation, not after his Marquiſate, and the Marchioneſs his Wife according to the ſame.

Marquiſſes are uſually ſtiled by the King, Our Right Truſty and entirely Beloved Couſins, and (if of his moſt Honourable Privy Council) with the Addition of Counſellors.

'*Philip Wharton*, Marquiſs of *Wharton* and '*Malmesbury*, Marquiſs of *Catherlogh*, Earl of '*Wharton* and *Rathfarnum*, Viſcount *Winchen-*'*don*, Baron *Wharton* of *Wharton*, Baron of '*Trim*, and Lord of *Helagh*.

Creations.

'Baron *Wharton* (of *Wharton*, in *Com'* *Weſt-*'*morland*')by Summons,30 *Jan.* 36 *H.*8.(1544.) 'Viſcount and Earl of *Wharton*, 29 *Dec.* 5 *Q. Ann.* '(1706.) Marquiſs of *Wharton* and *Malmesbury*, '1 *Jan.* 1 *Geo.* (1714.)[*Engliſh* Honours.] Baron 'of *Trim*, in *Com'* *Meathe*; Earl of *Rathfarnum*, 'in *Com'* *Dublin*; and Marquiſs of *Catherlogh*, 'in *Com'* *Catherlogh*, 1 *Jan.* 1 *George* (1714.) '[*Iriſh* Honours.]

Arms.

'*Sable*, a Maunch, *Argent*, within a Bordure, '*Or*, charged with eight couple of Lions 'Gambs *ſaltierwiſe eraſed*, *Gules*. Creſt, on a 'Wreath, a Bull's Head eraſed, *Argent*, armed, '*Or*, main'd, *Sable*, and Ducal, gorged *per pale*, '*Gold* and *Gules*. Supporters, on the Dexter 'Side, a Bull, *Argent*, main'd, *Sable*, armed, *Or*, 'and Ducally gorged *per pale*, *Gules* and *Gold*. 'On the Siniſter Side, a Lion, *Gules*, frette, *Or*, 'or the *Scots* Lion in a Net. Motto, *Pleſyr in* '*felts des Arms*. Anciently, *Dio volendo de* '*le faro*.

V

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OF EARLS.

CHAP. VI.

THE next Degree of Honour is an Earl, which Word and Title came from the *Saxons:* For it is obſerved, That originally within this Realm, in the ancient *Engliſh-Saxon* Government, Earldoms of Counties were not only Dignities of Honour, but Offices of Juſtice, having the Charge and Cuſtody of the County whereof they were Earls; and for their Aſſiſtance, had their Deputy, called *Vicecomes:* Which Office is now managed by Sheriffs, each County having his Sheriff Annually choſen out of the eminent Inhabitants thereof under the Degree of *Nobiles Majores.* And the Earls in recompence of their Travels concerning the Affairs of the County, then received a Salary, *viz.* a third Peny of the Profits of the County; which Cuſtom continued a long time after the Conqueſt, and was inſerted as a Princely Benevolence in their Patents of Creation (as by divers ancient Patents may appear) which afterwards were turned into Penſions for the better ſupport of that Honour, as appeareth by a Book-Caſe 32 *Hen.* 6. 28. And therefore in reſpect of ſuch Penſions, or ſuch other Gratuities given in lieu thereof, ſome Men have not without probability thereof imagined, *quod Comites nominabantur, quia à multis fiſci Regii ſocii & Comites eidem participes eſſent.*

The Word *Earl* by the *Saxons* was called *Erlig* or *Ethling*; by the *Germans*, *Graves*, as *Lantgrave*, *Palſgrave*, *Margrave*, *Rheingrave*, and the like; and by the *Dutch* was called *Eorle:* But upon the coming in of the *Normans* they were called *Comes*, or *Comites*, that is, *Counts*; and for Gravity in Council, they are called *Comes Illuſtris, à Comitando Principem.* And as Earls for their Virtues and Heroical Qualities are reputed Princes, or Companions for Princes; ſo ought they to deport themſelves anſwerable to the ſaid Dignity, as well in their Attendance and noble Houſe-keeping, as otherwiſe.

The Dignity of Earl is of divers kinds, and is either local or perſonal: Local, as from the Denomination of ſome Place: And Perſonal, as being in ſome great Office, as Earl-Marſhal, and the like. Thoſe Local are alſo Palatine and Simplices. Thoſe that are Palatine, or Count Palatine, are *Cheſter*, *Lancaſter*, and the Biſhopricks of *Durham* and *Ely*, and retain ſome of the ancient Priviledges allowed them by the *Saxons.* *Hugh Lupus*, who was the firſt Hereditary Earl, had the County Palatine of *Cheſter* given him by the Conqueror, who governed it forty Years, in which Time he created eight Barons, and had *Jura Regalia* within the County.

Of Earls not *Palatine*, which is as ancient as the Conqueſt, there have been principally two kinds, but either of them ſubdivided into ſeveral Branches; for they either take Name of a Place, or hold their Title without any Place. Thoſe that take their Name of a Place are of two Kinds; for either the Place is the County, as the Earl of *Devonſhire*, *Kent*, *Middleſex*, or the like; or elſe ſome Town, Caſtle, or Honour, as the Earldom of *Richmond* in *Yorkſhire*, *Clarence* in *Suffolk*, *Arundel* in *Suſſex*, *Bath* and *Bridgwater* in *Somerſetſhire*, and ſo forth. And thoſe Earldoms which have their Titles without any Place, are likewiſe of two kinds, either in reſpect of Office, or by Birth: By Office as the Earl-Marſhal of *England*, called in Latin *Comes Mareſcallus Angliæ*, and is an Officer not only of great Power, being

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The Effigies of the Right Hon.ble Henry Bennet Earle and Baron of Arlington Viscount Thetford Knight of the most noble order of the Garter Lord Chamberlaine of his Ma.ty Household and one of the Lords of his most Honourable privy Councell &c.a

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R. White sculp.

The Effigies of the Right Hon.rbl
CHARLES BEAUCLAIRE Baron of Heddington
& Earle of BURFORD. And of y.e R.t Hon.rbl
IAMES L.d BEAUCLAIRE Brother and heir to y.e
Right Hon.rbl Charles Earle of Burford.

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1



The Right Hon.ble Iames Stanley
Earl of Derby &c.

2



The Right Hon.ble Theophilus Hastings
Earl of Huntingdon &c.

3



The Right Hon.ble Thomas Herbert
Earl of Pembroke & Montgomery &c.
Knt. of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

4



The Right Hon.ble Henry Clinton
Earl of Lincoln &c
Knt. of the most Noble Order of the Garter

5



The Right Hon.ble Charles Howard
Earl of Suffolk & Bindon &c.

6

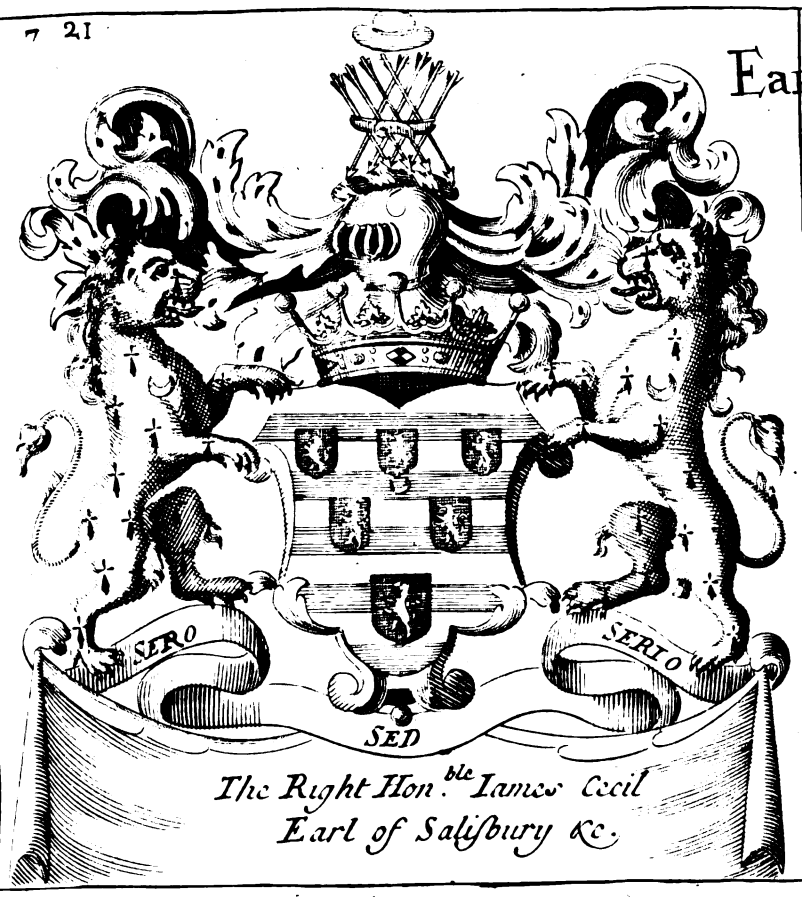


The Right Hon.ble Lionel Cranfield Sackville
Earl of Dorset &c. now Duke of Dorset
Knt. of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

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Earls



The Right Hon.ble Iames Cecil
Earl of Salisbury &c.



The Right Hon.ble John Cecil
Earl of Exeter &c.

9



The Right Hon.ble Scroop Egerton
Earl of Bridgwater
now Duke of Bridgwater &c.

10



The Right Hon.ble John Sidney
Earl of Leicester &c

11



The Right Hon.ble George Compton
Earl of Northampton &c

12



The Right Hon.ble Edward Henry Rich
Earl of Warwick & Holland &c.

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14 Earls



The Right Hon.ble William Fielding
Earl of Denbigh &c.



The Right Hon.ble Thomas Fane
Earl of Westmorland &c

15



The Right Hon.ble Charles Montagu
Earl of Manchester &c
now Duke of Manchester.

16



The Right Hon.ble Henry Bowes Howard
Earl of Berkshire &c.
Lord Marshall of England.

17



The Right Hon.ble John Savage
Earl Rivers &c.

18



The Right Hon.ble Charles Mordaunt
Earl of Peterboro & Monmouth
Kn.t of the most Noble Order of the Garter

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Earls

19



The Right Hon.ble Harry Grey
Earl of Stamford &c.

20



The Right-Hon.ble Heneage Finch
Earl of Winchelsea &c

21



The Right-Honb.le Philip Stanhope
Earl of Chesterfield &c

22



The Right Hon.ble Thomas Tufton
Earl of Thanet &c.

23



The Right-Hon.ble Charles Spencer
Earl of Sunderland &c.
Kn.t of the most Noble Order of ye Garter

24



The Right-Hon.ble Nicholas Leake
Earl of Scarsdale &c.

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The Right Hon.ble Edward Montagu
Earl of Sandwich &c



The Rt Hon.ble Edward Hyde
Earl of Clarendon &c.

27



The Rt Hon.ble William Capel
Earl of Essex &c

28



The Rt Hon.ble George Brudenel
Earl of Cardigan &c

29



The Rt Hon.ble Arthur Annesley
Earl of Anglesey &c.

30



The Rt Hon.ble Charles Howard
Earl of Carlisle &c.

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31

Earls

32



The R.t Hon.ble Thomas Bruce
Earl of Ailesbury &c



The R.t Hon.ble Rich.d Boyle
Earl of Burlington &c.

33



The R.t Hon.ble Anthony Ashley Cooper
Earl of Shaftsbury &c.

34



The R.t Hon.ble George Henry Lee
Earl of Litchfield &c.

35



The R.t Hon.ble Thomas Lennard
Earl of Sussex

Extinct

36



The R.t Hon.ble Charles Bodvile Robert
Earl of Radnor &c.

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Earls

37 26



The R.t Hon.ble William Paston
Earl of Yarmouth &c

38



The R.t Hon.ble Iames Berkeley
Earl of Berkeley now
K.nt of the most Noble Order of ỹ Garter

39



The R.t Hon.ble Daniel Finch
Earl of Nottingham &c

40



The R.t Hon.ble Henry Hide
Earl of Rochester

41



The R.t Hon.ble Montague Venables Bertie
Earl of Abingdon

42



The R.t Hon.ble Baptist Noel
Earl of Gainsborough

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Earls

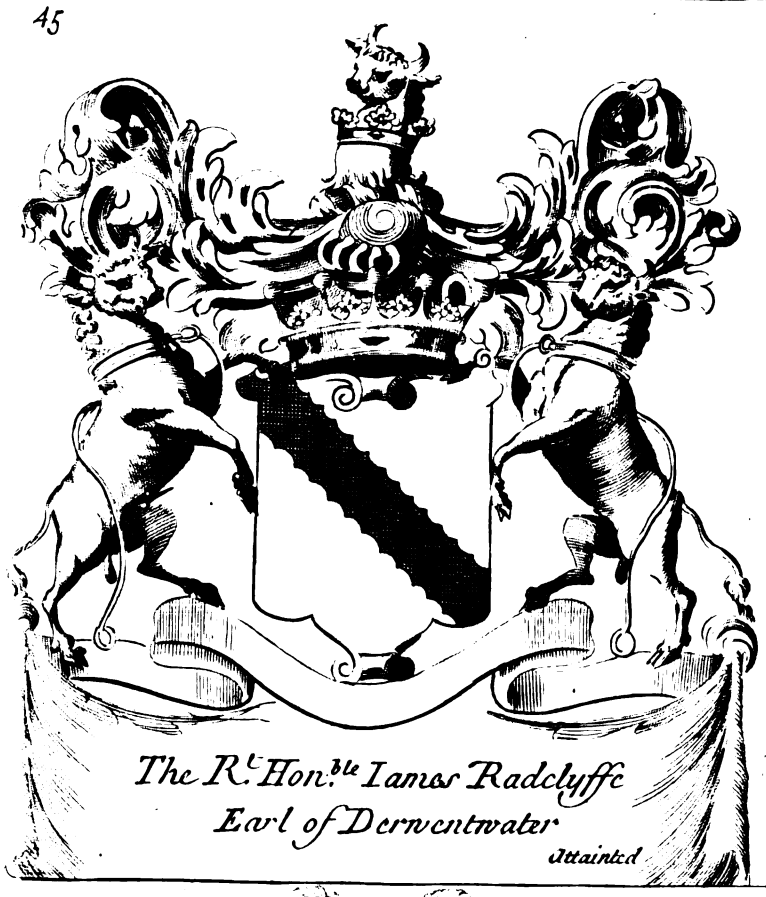


The Rt Hon.ble Robert Darcie
Earl of Holderness



The. Rt Hon.ble Other Windesor
Earl of Plymouth

45



The Rt Hon.ble Iames Radclyffe
Earl of Derwentwater
Attainted

46



The Rt Hon.ble Henry Stafford Howard
Earl of Stafford

47



The Rt Hon.ble Henry Bentinck
Earl of Portland, now Duke of Portland

48



The Right Hon.ble Arthur Herbert
Earl of Torrington
Extinct

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Earls



The Rt Hon.ble Richard Lumley
Earl of Scarborough



The Rt Hon.ble George Booth
Earl of Warrington

51



The Rt Hon.ble Richard Newport
Earl of Bradford

52



The Rt Hon.ble Frederick Zulastein
Earl of Rochford

53



The Rt Hon.ble William Coventry
Earl of Coventry

54



The Rt Hon.ble William Anne Van Keppel
Earl of Albemarle

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Earls



The Rt. Hon.ble Edward Russell
Earl of Orford



The Rt. Hon.ble William Villers
Earl of Jersey

57



The Rt. Hon.ble Henry d'Auverquerque
Earl of Grantham

58



The Rt. Hon.ble John Campbel Earl of
Greenwich non Duke of Greenwich
and Kt. of the most Noble Order of ye Garter

59



The Rt Hon.ble John Poulet
Earl Poulet & Kt of the most
Noble Order of the Garter

60



The Rt Hon.ble Francis Godolphin
Earl of Godolphin

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The Rt Hon ble Hugh Chalmondley
Earl of Chalmondeley



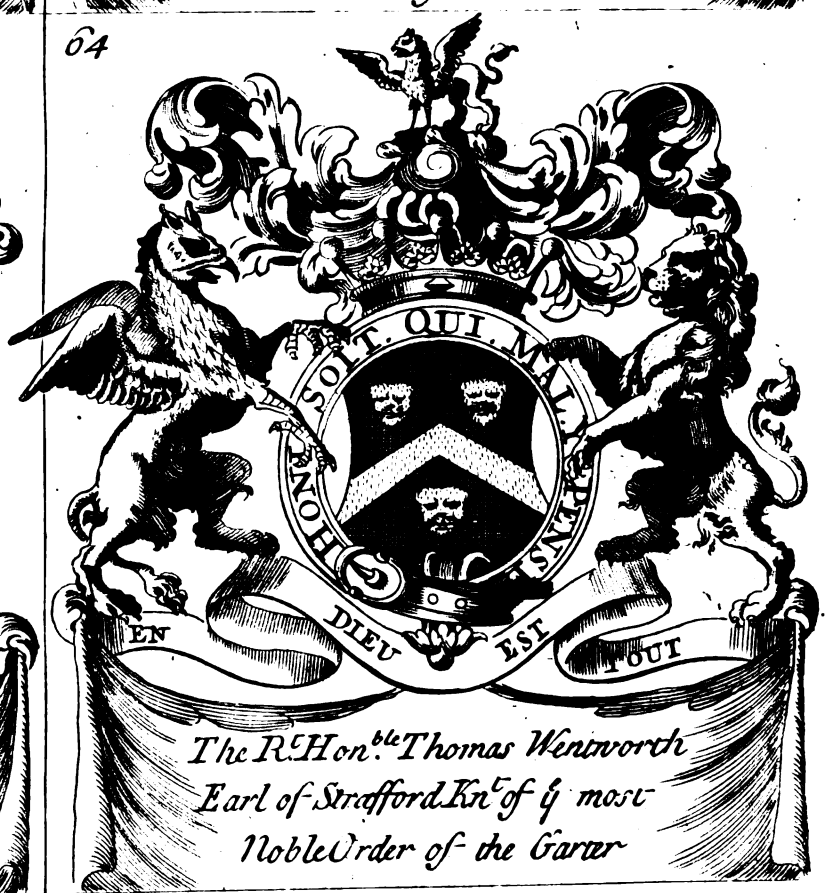
The Rt. Hon ble Robert Earl of Oxford
and Earl Mortimer Kn.t of ỹ most
Noble Order of the Garter

63



The Rt Hon ble Washington Shirley
Earl Ferrers

64



The Rt Hon ble Thomas Wentworth
Earl of Strafford Knt of ỹ most
Noble Order of the Garter

65



The Rt Hon ble William Legg
Earl of Dartmouth

66



The Rt Hon ble Henry Paget
Earl of Uxbridg

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Earls

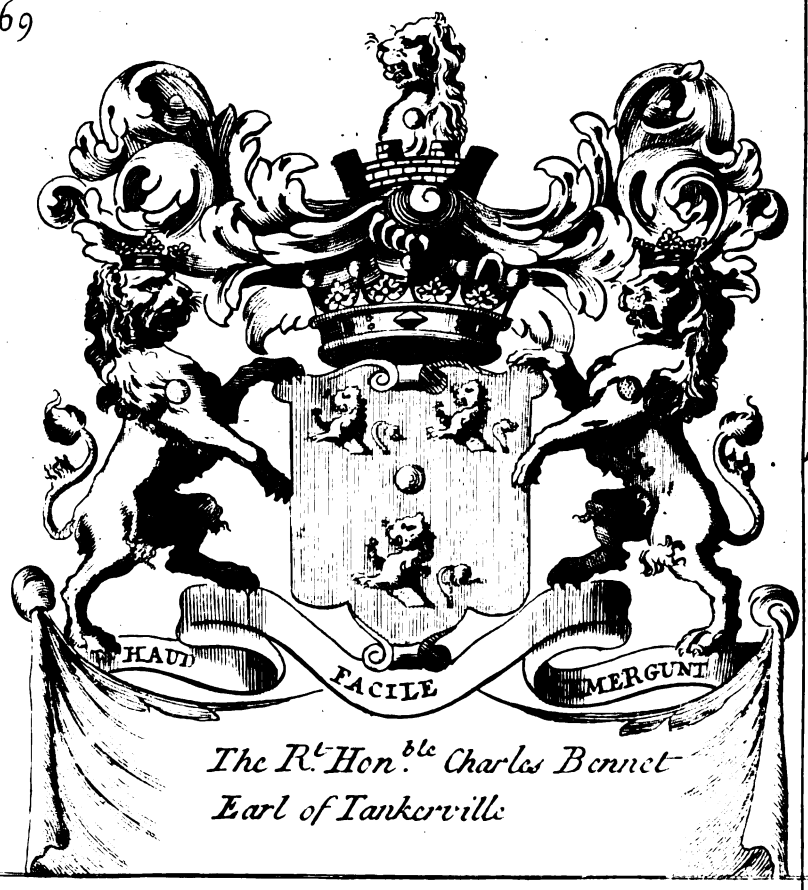


The R.t Hon.ble Iames Bridges
Earl of Carnarvan
non Duke of Chandos



The R.t Hon.ble Lewis Watson
Earl of Rockingham

69



The R.t Hon.ble Charles Bennet
Earl of Tankerville

70



The R.t Hon.ble Heneage Finch
Earl of Aylesford

71



The R.t Hon.ble John Harvey
Earl of Bristol

72



The R.t Hon.ble Thomas Pelham
Earl of Clare non Duke of Newcastle &
Kn.t of the most Noble Order of ij Garter

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The Rt Hon.ble George Montagu
Earl of Halifax



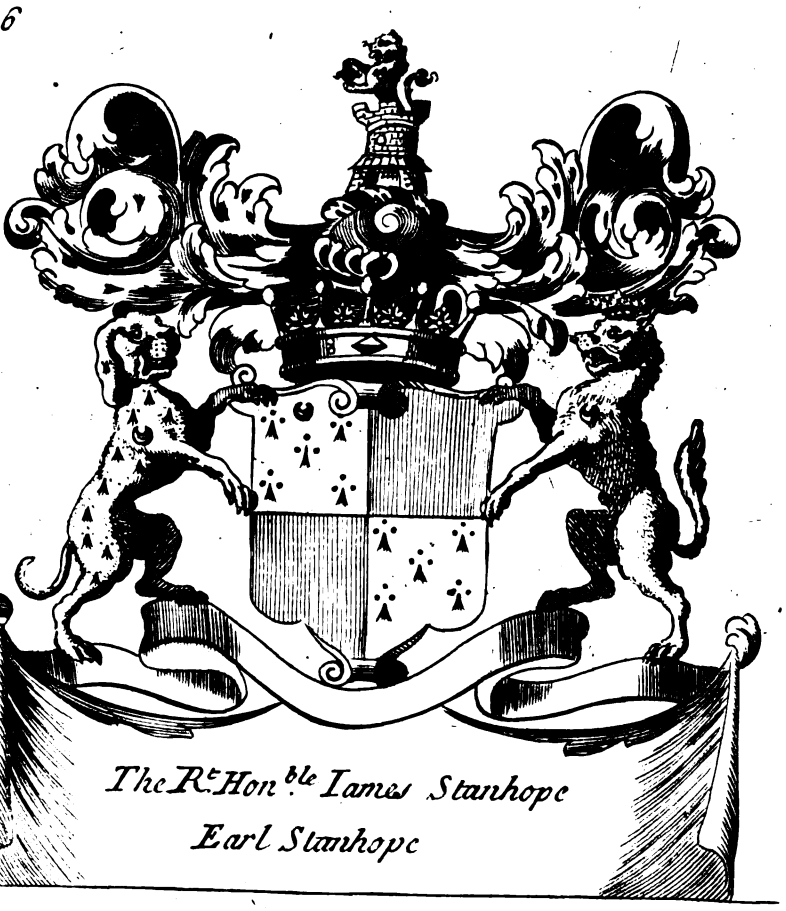
The Rt Honb.le Talbot Yelverton
Earl of Sussex.

75



The Rt Hon.ble William Conper
Earl Conper

76



The Rt Hon.ble James Stanhope
Earl Stanhope

77



The Rt Hon.ble William Cadogan
Earl of Cadogan

78



The Rt Hon.ble Bennet Sherard
Earl of Harborough

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The Right Hon.ble
O Brien
Earl of Thomond.



The right Hon.ble
John Earl Fitz-Williams
of Tyrone, Viscount Milton, and
Baron Fitz-Williams of Lifford
in ye Kingdom of Ireland.



The Right Hon.ble
Moore E.
of Drogheda.



The Right Hon.ble
Chichester E.
of Donnegall.



The Right Hon.ble
Ridgeway
Earl of Londonderry.



The Right Hon.ble
Plunket
Earl of Fingall.

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ing in the Vacancy of the Lord High-Conſtable of *England* the King's Lieutenant General in all Marſhal Affairs, but of as great Honour, taking place of all Earls, except the Lord Great-Chamberlain of *England*, and is likewiſe endowed with many honourable Priviledges. This Title of Earl-Marſhal was by K. *Richard* the Second, firſt given to *Thomas Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham* (whereas before they were ſimply ſtiled Marſhals) and after the Baniſhment of *Mowbray*, he granted it to *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*; and that he ſhould carry a Rod or Verge of Gold enammeled black at both ends, whereas before they uſed one of Wood: This Office was by King *Charles* II. reſtored to the ancient Family of the *Howards*, Hereditary for ever, and is now enjoyed by his Grace *Tho. Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, *&c.* But being a *Roman Catholick* his Grace is oblig'd to appoint (with the Royal Approbation) a Deputy to officiate or act; which Deputy is the Right Honourable *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, &c.

The other ſort of Earls are by Birth, and ſo are all the Sons of the Kings of *England*, if they have no other Dignity beſtowed upon them: And therefore it was ſaid that *John*, afterwards King of *England*, in the Life-time of his Father *Henry* the Second, was *Comites ſans terre.*

Earls (as other Degrees of Nobility) are Offices of great Truſt, being created by Patent for two principal Purpoſes; one *ad conſulendum Regi in tempore pacis*; the other *ad defendendum Regem & Patriam in tempore belli.* And therefore Antiquity hath given them two Enſigns to reſemble both the ſaid Duties: For firſt, the Head is adorned with a Cap of Honour, and a Coronet of Gold, which for diſtinction is pyramidal, pointed, and pearled, between each Pyramid a Flower much ſhorter than the pyramid: And the Body is adorned with Robes, *viz.* a Hood, Surcoat, and Mantle of State, with three Guards of Furr upon the Shoulders; which Robe is an Emblem of Counſel: And they are begirt with a Sword in remembrance that they muſt be faithful and true to defend their Prince and Country.

An Earl had formerly the Title of Prince; but now it is Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Lord; as alſo The Right Honourable and truly Noble. Out of his Superiors Preſence he may have a Cloth of Eſtate fringed without Pendants; and his Counteſs may have her Train born up by an Eſquire's Wife.

But to the King's High Council of Parliament no Man ought to preſume to come before he hath received the King's Writ of Summons. This Conſtitution was firſt made by King *Henry* the Third, after the Barons War was appeas'd, and by King *Edward* the Third, and his Succeſſors, it hath been carefully obſerved. The Form of a Writ of Summons to an Earl, is as followeth:

REX, *&c. Unto his welbeloved Couſin*, John *Earl of* *Greeting. Becauſe by the Advice and Aſſent of Our Council, for certain weighty and urgent Buſineſſes concerning Us, the State and Defence of Our Kingdom and Church, We have ordained to be holden a certain Parliament at Our City of* Weſtminſter *the* *day of* *next coming, and there together with you, and with the Prelates, and Great and Noble Men of Our ſaid Kingdom, to have confidence and treaty, commanding, and firmly enjoyning you upon your Faith and Allegiance whereby you are holden unto Us, that the Dangers and Perils imminent of that Buſineſs conſidered, and all Excuſes ſet apart, you be preſent at the ſaid Day in the ſame Place with Us, and with the Prelates and Noblemen aforeſaid, to treat and give Counſel upon the aforeſaid Buſineſs; and hereof fail not, as you tender Our Honour and the Safeguard and Defence of Our Kingdom and Church aforeſaid. Witneſs Our Self at* Weſtminſter *the* *day of* *in the* *Year of Our Reign.*

In this Writ an Earl is ſaluted by the King by the Name of Couſin, although no Kin; and the Writ of Summons to him, or any other Peer, is particularly directed to himſelf, and not unto the Sheriff of the County, as the general Summons are to Knights and Burgeſſes of Parliament.

After a Man is created an Earl, Viſcount, or any other Title of Honour above his Title, it is become parcel of his Name; and not an addition only, but in all legal Proceedings he ought to be ſtiled by that his Dignity.

In the Firſt of King *Edward* the Third, *fol.* 151. a Writ of *Formedon* was brought againſt *Richard* Son of *Alleyn*, late Earl of *Arundel*, and did demand the Mannor of *C.* with the Appurtenances, *&c.* The Tenant, by his Learned Counſel, did Plead that he was Earl of *Arundel*, and was at the Day of the Writ purchaſed, and demanded Judgment of the Writ, becauſe he was not named in the Writ according to his Dignity and Title of Honour. To which the Demandant ſaith, That at that time, when he did purchaſe the Writ, the Tenant was not known nor taken to be an Earl, and it is ſevere Juſtice if the Writ ſhall abate without any default in the Plaintiff: Nevertheleſs, becauſe the Truth of the Matter was ſo, that the Earldom did deſcend unto him before the Plaintiff had commenced his Action, and purchaſed his Writ againſt him; therefore by Judgment his Writ was abated, although the Tenant was not at that time known to be an Earl. But if a Baron be Plaintiff or Defendant, it is not of neceſſity to name him Baron, 8 *Hen.* 6. 10. yet ſee a Diſtinction of Barons concerning this Matter, here following: And ſo *Reginald Gray* was reputed Eſquire after the Earldom deſcended unto him, 'till at laſt it was publiſhed and declared by the Queen, and the Heralds, that he was Earl of *Kent* in Right, and by Deſcent, although he was not reputed or named Earl before that Time.

But an Addition may be uſed, or omitted at pleaſure, except in ſpecial Caſes, where Proceſſes of Stile of *Supremum Caput Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ*, which by Act of Parliament in the 26*th* of *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 1. and in the 35*th* of *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 3. was annexed

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annexed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm. It is no part of the King's Stile, ſo that it may be omitted in the Summons of Parliament at pleaſure; and ſo it is adjudged and declared by Parliament in the Firſt and Second of *Philip* and *Mary*, *cap.* 8. *fol.* 156.

But not between the Majeſtical Stile of the King, and the Title of Honour appertaining to a Subject; this Difference is between Grants or Purchaſes made by or to a Nobleman, *&c.* For in that firſt Caſe it is neceſſary that the Name [*King*] be expreſſed, otherwiſe they are void. But if a Duke, Earl, or other Degree of Nobility, do Purchaſe or Grant, by the Name of Baptiſm and Surname, or other Title of Honour, it is not void; for it is a Rule in Law, that every Man's Grant ſhall be conſtrued moſt to the Benefit of him to whom the ſaid Grant is made, that it may rather be ſtrengthened than made void; for there is a great Diverſity in the Law between Writs and Grants: For if Writs are not formally made, they ſhall be abated, which is only the loſs of the ſame; but if a Grant ſhould be made void, then the Party hath no Remedy to have a new one, and for that Cauſe the Law doth not favour Advantages by occaſion of falſe Latin, or ſuch like Miſtake.

And if an Earl be Plaintiff or Demandant, and having the Writ, ſhall not abate; but nevertheleſs he ſhall proceed, and count by the Name of an Earl, according to ſuch Title of Honour as he did bear at the Time of the Commencement of his Action.

But if the Plaintiff in a *Quare Impedit* be made Knight, having the Writ, ſhall abate.

There is a Statute made in the Firſt of *Henry* the Fifth, *cap.* 5. wherein is contained as followeth: *Item*, It is ordained and eſtabliſhed, *That every original Writ of Actions, perſonal Appeals, and Indictments, in which the Exigent ſhall be Awarded in the Names of the Defendants; in ſuch Writs, Original Appeals, and Indictments, Additions ſhall be made of their Eſtates, Degrees, and Myſteries, and the Towns, Hamlets, and Places, and the County where they were, or be converſant: And if by Proceſs upon the ſaid original Writs, Appeals, or Indictments, in which the ſaid Additions are omitted, any Outlawries be pronounced, that they be clearly void, and that before theſe Outlawries pronounced, the ſaid Writs and Indictments ſhall be abated by the Exceptions of the Party wherein the ſaid Additions are omitted: Provided, that though the ſaid Writs of Additions Perſonal be not according to the Records and Deeds by the Surpluſage of the Additions aforeſaid, that for this Cauſe they be not abated: And that the Clerks of* Chancery, *under whoſe Names ſuch Writs ſhall go forth written, ſhall not leave out, or make omiſſion of the ſaid Additions, as aforeſaid, upon pain of Puniſhment, and to make Fine to the King, by the Diſcretion of the Lord Chancellor or Keeper. And this Ordinance ſhall begin to hold place at the Suit of the Party, from the Feaſt of St.* Michael *then next enſuing.*

Although Addition of Eſtate, Degree, and Myſtery, to be added unto Names, be written in the Statute firſt before the Additions of the Places and Counties; yet it hath been uſed always after the making of the ſaid Statute, to place the Addition of Eſtate, Degree, and Myſtery after the Places and Counties in all Writs, Appeals, and Indictments againſt common Perſons: But the Uſe is otherwiſe in Appeals, and Indictments of Treaſon or Felony againſt Dukes, Marquiſſes, and Earls; for their Names of Degrees are in ſuch caſe put before the Additions of Places and Counties; as *Charles* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, late of *Branſpit* in the County of *Durham.*

Names of Dignity, as Dukes, Earls, Barons, Baronets, Knights, *&c.* are contained within the word [*Degree*] for the State of a Man is his Myſtery. *Brook, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in Abridgment of the Caſe of* 14 *Hen.* 6. *fol.* 15. *titulo, Noſme de Dignitate.*

Injuries done to the Name and Honour of a Nobleman.

IN the Second of *Richard* the Second, *c.* 1. that Counterfeits and Spreaders abroad of falſe and reproachful Words and Lies againſt the Nobility, Prelates, and Great Men in publick Offices, as the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the Lord Treaſurer, Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold, the Judges, *&c.* whereby Debates and Diſcord may ariſe between the ſaid Lords and Commons, to the great Detriment of the Realm, if due Remedy be not provided; It is ſtraitly Enacted upon grievous Pain, to eſchew the ſaid Dangers and Perils, That from thenceforth none preſume to tell, or report any Falſe and Scandalous News againſt any of the Perſons aforeſaid, whereby Diſcord, or any Slander might ariſe; and he that doth the ſame ſhall incur the Puniſhment ordained by the Statute of *Weſtminſter*, *cap.* 33. which wills, that he be taken and impriſoned 'till he have found him that firſt reported the ſame. And further, by another Statute, *Anno* 12 *Rich. cap.* 12. it was enacted moreover, That when the ſaid Offender is taken and impriſoned, and cannot find him that firſt ſpake them, then he ſhall be puniſhed by the advice of the Council.

And to the intent that ſuch evil-diſpoſed Perſons, which by their lewd Speeches and ſlanderous Words or Reports, do endeavour to break and diſquiet the Peace of the Realm, might the ſooner be enquired of, found out, and puniſhed by a Statute made in the Firſt and Second of *Philip* and *Mary*, it was eſtabliſhed, That the Juſtices of the Peace in every Shire, City, and Town Corporate within the Limits of their ſeveral Commiſſions, ſhall have full Power to hear and determine the Cauſes aboveſaid in the two Acts of *Edward* I. and 2 *Rich.* II. ſpecified; and to put the ſaid Statutes, and every part thereof, in due Execution, that condign Puniſhment be not deferred from ſuch Offenders. And beſides the ſaid Penalties to be ſo inflicted on Tranſ-

† greſſors,

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greſſors, every Nobleman, or Great Officer of the Realm, againſt whom any ſcandalous Words, falſe News or Lies are ſpoken, may proſecute the Offender in any Action *de ſcandalis magnatum*, and recover Damages againſt him. And in like manner may every inferiour Perſon, for any ſuch like words of Infamy ſpoken againſt him, recover Damages againſt the Offender. And in former Times, Speeches tending to the reproach of others were ſo odious, that King *Edgar* ordained, That his Tongue ſhould be cut out that ſpake any infamous or ſlanderous Words of another. And the ſaid Lord *Beauchamp* did ſue an Action upon the Statute of *Richard* the Second, *cap.* 5. *De ſcandalis magnatum*, againſt Sir *Richard Chuſts*, becauſe he did ſue a Writ of forging of falſe Deeds againſt the ſaid Lord *Beauchamp*; and the Defendant doth juſtifie the ſaid Slander by uſe of the ſaid Writ, *&c.* And upon Demurrer the Matter of Juſtification was good, ſo that he was not liable to the Puniſhment of the ſaid Statutes, but was quite diſcharged from the ſame.

There is no foul Puddle that ariſeth from the ſame corrupt Quagmire, and diſtilled likewiſe out of a Heart infected with Malice and Envy, but it deviſed and practiſed by another meaner than the former, which is by Lybelling, ſecret Slandering or Defaming of others; for this privy Backbiter doth not by Words impeach his Adverſary in ſo manifeſt and turbulent manner as the cholerick Menacer in his Fury doth; but ſeeming to ſit quietly in his Study, doth more deeply wound his Fame and Credit, than the other boiſterous Perſon doth; for he in a moment threatneth to do more, than peradventure he is either able, or hath Courage to perform in all his Life: For his Paſſion thus diſcovering the Malice of his Heart, doth give his Adverſary warning to defend himſelf from him: But this ſecret Canker the Libeller concealeth his Name, hideth himſelf in a Corner, and privily ſtingeth his Reputation and Credit, and he knoweth not how to right himſelf; and the greater is this Offence, if done to a publick Magiſtrate or Miniſter of State; for then it may bring a Diſturbance to the Peace of the King and Kingdom. And if it be againſt a private Perſon, the ſtaining his Reputation will cauſe him not to be at quiet in Body and Mind, until he hath found his Enemy, which many times may lie ſo ſecretly hid, that he cannot be diſcovered; and then probably one innocent (upon ſome Suſpicion or other) may come to ſuffer for it. Sometimes the malicious Defamer poureth forth his Poiſon in Writing, by a Scandalous Book, Ballad, Epigram, or Rhime, near the place where the Party ſo abuſed doth moſt converſe. In which Caſes the Law hath provided that the Party delinquent (when he is found out and diſcovered) ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed; for he may either be Indicted by the ordinary Courſe of the Common Law; and if it be an exorbitant Offence, then by Pillory, loſs of Ears, Whipping, *&c.* or the Party grieved may have an Action upon the Caſe againſt the Offender, and recover his Damages: And in this it is not material whether the Libel be true or falſe, or the Party ſcandalized be alive or dead, or be of a good or ill Name; yet our Laws are ſo made as to puniſh him, and ſuch like Men, by a due Courſe of Juſtice.

And to conclude this Matter concerning Wrongs done to the Name and Dignity of a Nobleman, this may be added, That it is unuſual for any Perſon to uſurp the Arms of another. Further, if a Nobleman's Coat-Armour and Sword of other Gentleman's bearing Arms at the ſolemnizing of their Funerals, is ſet up in the Church for the Honour of the deceaſed, and is by the Covetouſneſs of the Incumbent that pretendeth Right thereunto, as Offerings due unto him, afterwards taken down; or if they be defaced by any other, ſuch are to be ſeverely puniſhed as Malefactors: And in that Caſe the Action ſhall not be given to the Widow, though ſhe be Executrix or Adminiſtratrix of her Husband's Goods; for ſuch things which ſerve for the Honour of the Party deceaſed, are not to be accounted *inter bona Teſtatoris*. And the Heir ſhall have his Action as the Defender of his Anceſtor's Honour: But the Wrong is offered to the Houſe and Blood, and therein ſpecially to the Heir, *qui eſt totius genituræ ſplendor*; and therefore to him accrueth the Right of Action; for ſo it is reported by Sir *John Fern* in his *Glory of Generoſity*, *fol.* 83. that the Lady *Withers*'s Caſe in 9 *Edw.* 4. 14. hath been adjudged.

'*James Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, Baron *Stanley* 'of *Latham*, Lord of *Strange*, (of *Knokyn*) and 'Mohun, Lord of *Man*, and the Iſles.

Creations.

'Baron *Stanley* (of *Latham*, in *Com' Lanc'*) 'by Summons, 29 *Jan.* 34 *Hen.* 6. (1455.) 'Baron *Strange* (of *Knokyn*) *jure Uxoris*, and 'by Summons, 15 *Nov.* 22 *Ed.* 4. (1482.) originally 29 *Dec.* 28 *Ed.* 1. (1299.) And Earl, '27 *Oct.* 1 *Hen.* 7. (1486.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, on a Bend, *Azure*, three Staggs-'Heads caboſhed, *Or*, with a Creſcent for Difference. Creſt, on a Wreath, an Eagle and 'Child, *Or*, taken from *Latham*; their own 'Creſt, on a Wreath, a Bucks-Head *couped*, *Argent*, attired, *Or*. Supporters, That on the 'Right, a Griffin *Argent*, gorged with a Coronet 'and Chained, *Azure*. (Anciently the Griffin 'was gutteé, *Gules*.) On the Siniſter Side, a 'Stagg attired, and gorged with a Ducal Coronet and Chain, *Azure*. Motto, *Sans changer*; ſome add *ma verite*; ſometimes *Dieu & ma 'Foy*.

'*Theophilus Haſtings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, 'Baron *Haſtings*, *Hungerford*, *Botreaux*, *Molins*, 'and *Moels*.

Creations.

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Creations.

'Baron *Haſtings* (of *Haſtings* in *Com' Suſſex*) 'by Patent and by Summons, 26 *July*, 1 *Ed.* 4. '(1461.) Baron *Hungerford*, (of *Hungerford* in 'Com' *Wilts*) *jure Uxoris*, and by Summons, '15 *Nov.* 22 *Ed.* 4. (1482.) By Deſcent origi-'nally 7 *Jan.* 4 *Hen.* 6. (1425.) and Earl, '8 *Dec.* 21 *H.* 8. (1529.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Maunch, *Sable*. Creſt, on a Wreath, 'a Bull's Head eraſed, *Sable*, gorged with a Du-'cal Coronet, and armed, *Or*. Supporters, two 'Man-Lions, *Gold*, their Faces proper. Motto, '*In veritate Victoria*; Anciently, *Honorantes me* '*honorabo*.

'*Thomas Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Mont-'gomery*, Baron *Herbert* (of *Caerdiff*) *Ros*, (of '*Kendal*) *Parr*, *Fitz-Hugh*, *Marmion*, *St. Quin-'tin*, and *Herbert* of *Shurland*; Knight of the 'moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

Creations.

'Baron *Herbert* (of *Caerdiff* in *Com' Gla-'morgan'*) by Patent, 10 *Oct.* 5 *Ed.* 6. (1551.) 'Earl of *Pembroke*, 11 *Oct.* 5 *Ed.* 6. (1551.) 'Baron *Herbert* (of *Shurland*, in *Com'*) 'and Earl of *Montgomery*, 4 *May*, 3 *Jac.* 1. '(1605.)

Arms.

'The Arms of *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pem-'broke*, (*temp' Ed.* 4.) *viz.* parti per pale, *Azure* 'and *Gules*, three Lions rampant, *Argent*, armed, '*Or*, within a Bordure *Componè* of the Fourth and 'Second; the Laſt charged with *Beſants*: Which 'Charge has long been left off, and the Bordure 'ſince wholly diſuſed. Creſt, a Wyvern, *Vert*, 'holding in his Mouth an Hand, *proper*; couped 'at the Wriſt, *Gules*. Supporters, On the Dexter 'ſide, a Panther, *Argent*, variouſly ſpotted, and 'gorged with a Ducal Coronet, *Azure*; On the 'Siniſter ſide, a Lion, *Argent*, gorged with 'another, *Gules*. Motto, *Ung je ſerveray*.

'*Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Baron *Clin-'ton* and *Say*.

Creations.

'Baron *Clinton* (of *Moxtoch* in *Com' War'*) by 'Summons, 27 *Jan.* 6 *Ed.* 3. (1331.) originally, '6 *Febr.* 27 *Ed.* 1. (1298.) And Earl, 4 *May* '14 *Eliz.* (1572.) Baron *Say*, by Summons, '18 *Feb.* 7 *Jac.* 1. (1609.) By Deſcent anciently, '6 *H.* 4. (1404.) Originally by like Summons, '26 *July*, 7 *Ed.* 2. (1313.) and 8 *June*, 22 *Ed.* 1. '(1294.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, Six Croſs-Croſlets Ficheé, 4, 3, 1, '*Sable*, on a Chief, *Azure*, two Mullets, *Or*, 'pierced, *Gules*; but ſometimes of late the Croſlets 'have not been uſed. Creſt, out of a Crown 'Ducal, *Gules*, a Plume of Feathers, *Argent*, 'banded together, *Azure*. Supporters, two Grey-'hounds, *Argent*, collared and lined, *Gules*, the 'Lines terminating in Knots. Motto, *Loyalte* '*n'a honte*.

'*Henry Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, 'and Baron *Howard* of *Walden* and *Cheſterford*.

Creations.

'Baron *Howard* (of *Walden* in *Com' Eſſex*) 'by Summons, 24 *Oct.* 39 *Eliz.* (1597.) Earl 'of *Suffolk*, 21 *July*, 1 *Jac.* 1. (1603.) Baron 'of *Cheſterford*, in *Com' Eſſex*, and Earl of '*Bindon*, by Patent, 29 *Dec.* 5 *Q. Ann.* (1706.)

Arms.

'The ſame as the Duke of *Norfolk*, with a 'Creſcent Difference in the Coat, and on the 'Creſt, and each Supporter. Motto, *Quod* '*videri vis eſto*.

'*Lionel-Cranfield Sackvil*, Earl of *Dorſet* and '*Middleſex*, Baron of *Buckhurſt*, and Baron *Cran-'field* of *Cranfield*.

Creations.

'Baron *Buckhurſt* (of *Buckhurſt* in *Com' Suſ-'ſex*) by Patent 8 *June*, 9 *Eliz.* (1567.) 'Earl of *Dorſet*, 13 *Mar.* 1 *Jac.* 1. (1603.) 'Baron *Cranfield* of *Cranfield* (in *Com' Middle-'ſex*) and Earl of *Middleſex*, by Patent 4 *Apr.* '27 *Car.* 2. (1675.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, *Or* and *Gules*, a *Bend vaire*. Creſt, 'out of a Crown of *Fleurs-de-Lys*, *Or*, an Eſtoil, 'of many Rays, *Argent*; anciently, on a Wreath, 'a Ram's Head eraſed, *Sable*, armed, *Or*. Sup-'porters, two Ounces or Linxes, but ſome ſay 'Cattamountains, *Argent*, ſpotted, *Sable*; but I 'think Ounces their proper Name. Motto, *Tout* '*jours Loyal*. Sometimes, *Aut nunquam tentes* '*aut perfice*.

'*James Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, Viſcount '*Cranborn*, and Baron (*Cecil*) of *Eſſingdon*.

Creations.

'Baron *Cecil* (of *Eſſingdon* in *Com' Rut-'land*) by Patent, 13 *May*, 1 *Jac.* 1. (1603.) 'and confirmed, 13 *Aug.* 1 *Jac.* 1. (1603.) 'Viſcount, 21 *Aug.* 21 *Jac.* 1. (1604.) And Earl, '4 *May*, in the Morning, 3 *Jac.* 1. (1605.)

Arms.

'The ſame as the Earl of *Exeter* next fol-'lowing, *viz.* *Barry* of 10, *Argent* and *Azure*, 'over all Six Eſcocheons, 3, 2, and 1, *Sable*; 'each charged with a Lion rampant of the Firſt, 'with a Creſcent for Difference. Creſt, on 'a Wreath, 8 Arrows, 4 and 4 in *Salire*, *Ar-'gent*, barbed and plumed, *Or*, banded, *Gules*,

† 'and

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and Enſigned with a Morion or Steel Cap of Liberty, *proper*. Supporters, two Lyons, *Ermine*; On the Shoulders of each a Creſcent for Difference. Motto, *Sero ſed Serio.*

John Cecill, Earl of *Exeter*, and Baron of *Burleigh.*

Creations.

Baron *Burleigh* (of *Burleigh*, in *Com' Northampton*) by Patent 25 *Feb.* 13 *Eliz.* (1570.) And Earl, 4 *May*, 3 *Jac.* 1. (1605.)

Arms.

Barry of ten, *Argent* and *Azure*, over all ſix Eſcocheons, *Sable*, each charged with a Lion rampant of the Firſt. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Garb, *Argent*, ſuſtained by two Lions, the Dexter *Azure*, the Siniſter *Silver*. Supporters, two Lions, *Ermine*: Motto, *Cor unum Via Una.*

Scrope Egerton, Earl of *Bridgwater*, Viſcount *Brackley*, and Baron of *Elſmere.*

Creations.

Baron *Elſmere* (of *Elſmere*, in *Com' Salop*) by Patent 21 *July*, 1 *Jac.* 1 (1603.) Viſcount 7 *Nov.* 14 *Jac.* 1. (1661.) And Earl 27 *May*, 15 *Jac.* 1. (1677.)

Arms.

The Arms of Sir *Richard Egerton* of *Ridley*, in *Com' Pal. Ceſtr'*, Knight, *viz. Argent*, a Lyon rampant, *Gules*, between three Phæons, *Sable*, within a Bordure ingrailed of the laſt; which Bordure hath of late been diſuſed. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Lion rampant, *Gules*, ſuſtaining a Phæon, *Or*, headed and plumed, *Argent*, anciently, on a Wreath, a Lion's Gamb erect, and couped *Gules*, charged with a Bar Dauncetté, *Argent*, and holding a Sword, *proper*. Supporters, on the Dexter ſide, an Horſe, *Argent*, gorged with a Ducal Crown, *Azure*; on the Siniſter ſide, a Griffin, *Argent*, gorged after the ſame manner. Motto, *Sic donec.*

John Sydney, Earl of *Leiceſter*, Viſcount *Liſle*, and Baron *Sidney* of *Penſhurſt.*

Creations.

Baron *Sidney* (of *Penſhurſt* in *Com' Cantii'*) by Patent 13 *May*, 1 *Jac.* 1. (1603.) Viſcount 4 *May*, 3 *Jac.* 1. (1605.) And Earl 2 *Aug.* (1618.)

Arms.

Or, a Phæon, *Azure*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Bear ſeiant, *Argent*, collared and lined, *Or*, ſuſtaining a Ragged Staff, the Creſt of *Dudley*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, as deſcended from *Beauchamp*. Their proper Creſt, and what is now us'd, is on a Wreath, a Porcupine, *Azure*, quilled, collared and lined, *Or*. Supporters, on the Dexter ſide, a Lion, *Or*, collared *Azure*, and crowned per pale, *Argent* and *Gules*: And (of late Times) on the Siniſter ſide, a Lion guardant, *Argent*, Crown'd *Or*. Motto, *Quo fata vocant.*

George Compton, Earl of *Northampton*, and Baron *Compton* of *Compton.*

Creations.

Baron *Compton* (of *Compton* in the *Vineyard*, in *Com' Warw.*) by Summons 8 *Mar.* 14 *Eliz.* 1572.) And Earl 2 *Aug.* 16 *Jac.* 1. (1618.)

Arms.

Sable, a Lion paſſant gardant, *Or*, between three Helmets, *Argent*, garniſhed, *Gold*; which Lion is an Augmentation. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Demi-Dragon eraſed, *Gules*, within a Coronet of Gold; Sometimes formerly, and at preſent, on a Wreath, a Beacon fired and ſtanding on a Mount, *proper*, within an Eſcrole thwart it, *Niſi Dominus*. Supporters, two Dragons, *Ermine*, gorged with Ducal Crowns, with Chains, *Or*. Anciently two Wolves, *proper*, collared and lined, *Or*. Motto, *Je ne ſerch qu'unque.*

Edward-Henry Rich, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, Baron *Rich* of *Lees*, and Baron of *Kenſington.*

Creations.

Baron *Rich* (of *Lees*, or *Ligbes*, in *Com' Eſſex'*) 16 *Feb.* 1 *Ed.* 6. (1546.) Earl of *Warwick* 6 *Aug.* 16 *Jac.* 1. (1618.) Baron *Kenſington* (of *Kenſington* in *Com' Middleſex'*) by Patent 8 *Mar.* 20 *Jac.* 1. (1622.) And Earl of *Holland* 24 *Sept.* 22 *Jac.* 1. (1624.)

Arms.

Gules, a Chevron between three Croſſes, *Gobonè*, *Or*, Anciently quarterly, *Or* and *Azure*, a Chevron, between three Roundles; each charged with a Lion rampant, all Counterchanged. Creſt, On a Mount, *Vert*, a Wyvern, *Argent*. Supporters, two Rane Deer *proper*, attired, *Or*; But as Earl of *Holland*, two Dragons, *Or*. Motto, to the Title of *Warwick*, *Garda la Foy*. To the Title of *Holland*, *Ditior eſt qui ſe*. Motto now uſed, *Sans Devoir.*

Baſil Fielding, Earl of *Denbigh* and *Deſmond*, Viſcount *Callen*, Baron *Fielding* of *Newnham-Padox*, and Baron *Fielding* of the *Caghe.*

Creations.

Baron *Fielding* (of *Newnham-Padox* in *Com' Warw.*) by Patent 30 *Dec.* 18 *Jac.* 1. (1620.) Earl of *Denbigh* 14 *Sept.* 20 *Jac.* 1. (1622.) [*Engliſh* Honours.] Baron *Fielding* of the *Caghe*, Viſcount *Callen*, and Earl of *Deſmond*, upon the Death of *Richard Preſton*, Earl of *Deſmond*, who had been ſo Created, with an Entail on *Fielding* by Patent 22 *Nov.* 20 *Jac.* 1. (1622.) [*Iriſh* Honours.]

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Arms.

'*Argent*, on a Feſs, *Azure* 3 Lozenges, *Or*. 'Creſt, on a Wreath, a double Headed or Imperi-'al Eagle diſplay'd, *Sable*, on his Breaſt an Eſ-'coheon of *Feilding*, originally a Woodpecker 'ſtanding on a Nutage, *proper*, which has been 'us'd lately; and ſometimes a Palm-tree. Sup-'porters, as Earl of *Denbeigh*, two Deer, *proper*, 'attired and unguled, *Or*, as Earl of *Deſmond*, 'two Wolves .... collared, *Azure*, charged with '3 Lozenges, *Or*; anciently thoſe belonging to 'their Arms, two naked Youths. Motto, *Vir-'tutis promium honor*. And to that of the Palm-'tree, *Nec flatus nec fractus*; and ſometimes, '*creſcit ſub pondere*: Anciently to that of the 'Woodpecker, *Mon eſpoir eſt en dieu*.

'*Thomas Fane*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, Baron '*Le Diſpenſer* and *Burgherſh*.

Creations.

'Baron *Burgherſh* (of *Burgherſh* at *Burwaſt* in '*Com*' *Suſſex*') and Earl by Patent 29 *May*, '2 *Jac.* 1. (1624.) Recognition of the Ba-'rony of *Le diſpenſer* by Patent 25 *May*, '2 *Jac.* 1. (1604.) Originally by Deſcent, and 'by Summons 23 *July*, 23 *Ed.* 1. (1295.)

Arms.

'*Azure*, three left Hand Gauntlets, *Or*. Creſt, 'out of a Ducal Coronet, *Or*, a Bull's Head, *Ar-'gent*, attired, *Gold*, on him a Roſe, *Gules*, 'which is of late omitted: Their proper Creſt, on 'a Wreath, a Gauntlet, holding a Sword, *proper*. 'Supporters, on the Dexter Side a Griffin *per feſs*, '*Argent* and *Or*, collared and lined, *Sable*. On 'the left Side, a pyed Bull, arm'd, collared, and 'lined, *Or*. Motto, *Nevile Fano*.

'*Charles Montague*, Earl of *Mancheſter*, Viſ-'count *Mandevile*, and Baron *Montague* of *Kim-'bolton*.

Creations.

'Baron *Montague* (of *Kimbolton*, in *Com*' '*Hunt*.) and Viſcount by Patent 19 *Dec.* 18 *Jac.* '1. (1620.) and Earl 5 *Feb.* 1 *Car.* 1. (1625.)

Arms.

'The ſame as the Duke of *Montagu*, viz '*Argent*, 3 *Lozenges* conjoined in *Feſs*, *Gules*, 'within a Bordure, *Sable*, a Creſcent for diffe-'rence. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Griffins Head 'couped, *Or*, Wings in *dorſo*, *Sable*, gorg'd with 'a Collar, *Argent*, charged with 3 *Lozenges*, '*Gules*. Supporters, that on the Right Side an 'Antilope, *Or*, attired, *&c. Argent*; and on 'the Left a *Griffin*, *Or*, collared *Argent*, thereon 'three *Lozenges*, *Gules*. Motto, *Diſponendo me non* '*Mutando*. Sometimes omitting the Word *me*.

'*Henry-Bowes Howard*, Earl of *Berkſhire*, Viſ-'count *Andover*, and Baron *Howard* of *Charlton*.

Creations.

'Baron *Howard* (of *Charlton* in *Com*' *Wilts*) 'and Viſcount by Patent 23 *Jan.* 19 *Jac.* 1. '(1621.) and Earl 6 *Feb.* 1 *Car.* 1. (1625.)

Arms.

'The ſame as the Duke of *Norfolk*, with 'a Creſſent upon a Creſſent for difference. 'Creſt, on a *Chapeau*, *Gules*, turned up, *Ermine*, 'a Lion paſſant guardant, *Or*, gorg'd with a Du-'cal Crown, *Argent*. Supporters, two Lions, '*Argent*, on each a Creſſent upon a Creſſent for 'difference. Motto formerly, *Non quo ſed quo* '*modo*.

'*Richard Savage*, Earl *Rivers*, Viſcount *Col-'cheſter*, and Viſcount *Savage* of *Rock-Savage*; 'Baron *Darcy* of *Chich*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 29 *June* 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) Viſ-'count *Savage* (of *Rock-Savage*, in *Com*' *Ceſt*') 'by Patent 4 *Nov.* 2 *Car.* 1. (1626.) Viſcount '*Colcheſter*, and Earl upon the Death of *Thomas* '*Darcy*, Earl *Rivers*, &c. 21 *Feb.* 15 *Car.* 1. '(1639.) who had been created Viſcount for 'Life, with Remainder to *Savage*, 5 *July*, 19 '*Jac.* 1. (1629.) and Earl 4 *Nov.* 2 *Car.* 1. '(1626.) again Earl upon the Death of the 'Daughter and Heir of the ſaid *Thomas Darcy*, 'Earl *Rivers*, Widow to *Tho. Savage*, Viſcount '*Savage*, who was created Counteſs of *Rivers* for 'Life, with Remainder to her Iſſue Male by her 'Huſband, 21 *Apr.* 17 *Car.* 1. (1641.) Baron '*Darcy* (of *Chiche*, in *Com*' *Eſſex*') by Deſcent 'and Summons, 23 *Jan.* 1 *Eliz.* (1558.) Ori-'ginally by Patent, 5 *April*, 5 *Ed.* 6. (1551.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, 6 Lions rampant, 3, 2, 1, *Sable*: 'Their ancient Coat, *Gules*, a *Chevron* between '3 Martlets, *Argent*; and ſometimes they uſed 'Daniel, *viz. Argent*, a Pale of Lozenges, *Sa-'ble*. Creſt, out of a Coronet Ducal, *Or*, a Li-'on's Gamb erect, *Sable*. Supporters, on the 'Dexter Side, an Unicorn, *Argent*, armed, un-'guled and mained, *Or*. On the Siniſter, a Fal-'con jeſſed, armed, bell'd, *Or*. Motto, *A Te* '*pro Te*.

'*Charles Mordaunt*, Earl of *Peterborough* and '*Monmouth*, Viſcount *Mordaunt* of *Avalon*, Ba-'ron *Mordaunt* of *Turvy*, and Baron *Mordaunt* 'of *Rygate*, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order 'of the Garter.

Creations.

'Baron *Mordaunt* (of *Turvy* in *Com*' *Bedf.*) 'by Summons 4 *May*, 24 *Hen.* 8. (1532.) and 'Earl of *Peterborough* 9 *March*, 3 *Car.* 1. (1627.) 'Baron *Mordaunt* (of *Rygate* in *Com*' *Surrey*) 'Viſcount *Mordaunt* of *Avalon* and Earl of *Mon-'mouth* 9 *Apr.* 1 *Will.* and *Mary* (1689.)

Arms.

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Arms.

'*Argent*, a *Chevron* between three Eſtoils, '*Sable*. Creſt, out of an Earls Coronet, *Or*, a 'Moor's Head, *proper*, wreathed, *Argent* and '*Gules*. Supporters, as Earl of *Peterborough*, '2 Falcons, *Argent*; but anciently the Falcons 'were gorged with ducal Coronets, *Gules*, arm'd, 'membred and belled, *Or*, and *ſemi de Eſtoils*, '*Sable*, having Pouncies ſlipped in their Mouths, '*Proper*, as Earl of *Monmouth*. Supporters, two 'Lions, *Argent*, each having round his Neck 3 'Eſtoils, *Sable*. Motto, *Lucem tuam da nobis*.

'*Thomas Grey*, Earl of *Stamford*, Baron *Grey* 'of *Groby*, *Bonvile* and *Harington*.

Creations.

'Baron *Grey* (of *Groby* in *Com' Leiceſter'*) and 'Earl by Patent 26 *Mar.* 3 *Car.* 1. (1628.)

Arms.

'The ſame as the Duke of *Kent*, *viz.* Barry 'of 6, *Argent* and *Azure*, in Chief 3 Tortoiſes, 'with a Label of 3 Points, *Ermine*. Creſt, on a 'Wreath, an Unicorn paſſant, *Ermine*, againſt 'the Sun in its ſplendor. Supporters, two Uni-'corns, *Ermine*, armed, mained and unguled, '*Or*, as agreeable to the College Books, but his 'Lordſhip uſes a Satyr, *Or*, Face, *proper*, on 'the Dexter Side. Motto, *A ma puiſance*.

'*Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, Viſ-'count *Maidſtone*, Baron *Fitz-Herbert* of *Eaſt-'well*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baron 29 *June*, 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) Viſcount '8 *July*, 21 *Jac.* 1. (1623.) Earl 12 *July*, '4 *Car.* 1. (1628.) and Baron *Fitz Herbert* (of '*Eaſtwell* in *Com' Cantii.*) by Patent 26 *June*, '12 *Car.* 2. (1660.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Chevron between 3 Griffins paſ-'ſant, *Sable*, by the Name of *Finch*, whoſe O-'riginal Coat as lineally deſcended from the *Fitz-'Herberts*, is *Gules*, 3 Lyons rampant, *Or*, now 'born in the ſecond Quartering. Creſt, on a 'Wreath, a Pegaſus, *Argent*, winged and main-'ed, and gorged with a ducal Coronet of the laſt. 'Supporters, on the Dexter Side a Pegaſus, '*Argent*, Wings, mained, and gorged with a ducal 'Coronet, *Or*. On the Siniſter Side a Griffin, '*Sable*, gorged in like manner. Motto, *Nec 'elata nec dejecta*.

'*Philip Stanhope*, Earl of *Cheſterfield*, and 'Baron *Stanhope* of *Shelford*.

Creations.

'Baron *Stanhope* (of *Shelford* in *Com' Notting-'ham'*) 7 *Nov.* 14 *Jac.* 1. (1616.) and Earl '4 *Aug.* 4 *Car.* 1. (1628.)

†

Arms.

'Party per Croſs, *Ermine* and *Gules*. Ancient-'ly this Family gave ſometimes *Longviller's* 'Arms, *viz. Sable*, a Bend between 6 Croſs 'Croſlets, *Argent*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Ca-'ſtle, *Azure*; out of its Battlements a Lion iſ-'ſuant, *Or*, crowned, *Gules*, and holding a Gra-'nade, *proper*. Supporters, the Dexter one 'a Wolf, *Or*, crowned, *Gules*. The Sinifter, a 'Talbot, *Ermine*, eared, *Sable*. Motto, *Exi-'tus acta probat*; ſometimes, *a Deo & Rege*.

'*Thomas Tufton*, Earl of *Thanet*, Baron *Clif-'ford*, and Baron *Tufton* of *Tufton*, Lord *Weſt-'morland* and *Veſcy*, and Baronet, Lord of the 'Honour of *Skipton* in *Craven*, and Hereditary 'High-Sheriff of the County of *Weſtmorland*.

Creations.

'Baronet 29 *June*, 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) Ba-'ron *Tufton* (of *Tufton* in the Pariſh of *Nordi-'am*, in *Com' Suſſex'*) by Patent 1 *Nov.* 2 *Car.* 1. '(1626.) Earl 5 *Aug.* 4 *Car.* 1. (1628.) and 'allowed Baron *Clifford* in Parliament by De-'ſcent 12 *Dec.* 3 *Will' & Mar'* (1691.) Ori-'ginally by Tenure, and by Summons 29 *Dec.* '28 *Ed.* 1. (1269.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, an Eagle diſplayed, *Ermine*, within 'a Bordure, *Argent*: Anciently, *Argent*, on a Pale, '*Sable*, an Eagle diſplayed, *Ermine*. Creſt, on 'a Wreath, a Sea-Lion, *Argent*. Supporters, 'Two Eagles, *Ermine*, becqued and membred, '*Sable*.

'*Charles Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*, and 'Baron *Spencer* of *Wormleighton*.

Creations.

'Baron *Spencer* (of *Wormleighton* in *Com'* '*Warwick'*) by Patent 21 *July*, 1 *Jac.* 1. (1603.) 'and Earl 8 *June* 16 *Car.* 1. (1643.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, *Argent* and *Gules*, in the 2d and '3d a Fret, *Or*; over all a Bend, *Sable*, charged 'with 3 Eſcallops of the Firſt; anciently this 'Family bore, *Azure*, a Feſs, *Ermine*, between '6 Sea-Mews Heads eraſed, *Argent*. Creſt, 'out of a ducal Coronet, *Or*, a Griffin's Head 'with Wings diſplayed, *Argent*, gorged with a 'Bar gemell, *Gules*. Supporters, on the Dex-'ter Side, a Griffin *per feſſe*, *Argent* and *Or*. On 'the Sinifter Side a Wyvern, *Argent*; both gorg-'ed with Collars and Chains, *Sable*; that on the 'Griffin charg'd with 3 Eſcallops as in the Coat, 'and that on the Wivern with as many Plates. 'Motto, *Dieu defend le droit*.

'*Nicholas Leke*, Earl of *Scarſdale*, Baron *Dein-'court* of *Sutton*, and Baronet.

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Creations.

'Baronet 22 *May*, 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) Baron 'Deincourt (of *Sutton* in *Com' Derb'*) by Pa-'tent 26 *Oct.* 22 *Jac.* 1. (1624.) and Earl 'll *Nov.* 21 *Car.* 2. (1645.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, on a Saltire engrailed, *Sable*, 9 An-'nulets, *Or*; the original Arms, *Sable*, 6 Annu-'lets, 3, 2, 1, *Or*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Pea-'cock's Tail ereƈt, *proper*, ſuſtained on either 'Side by a Dove, *Argent*. Supporters, Two An-'gels, *proper*, veſted in Levites Habits; the up-'per part of Carnation Colour, the under Gold. 'Motto, *da Gloriam Deo.*

'*Edward Montagu*, Earl of *Sandwich*, Viſ-'count *Hinchingbrook*, and Baron *Montagu* of '*St. Neots.*

Creations.

'Baron *Montagu* (of *St. Neots* in *Com' Hunt-'ingdon'*) Viſcount and Earl by Patent 12 *July*, '12 *Car.* 2. (1660.)

Arms.

'The ſame as the Duke of *Montagu*, *viz. Ar-'gent*, 3 Lozenges conjoyned in Feſſe, *Gules*, 'within a Bordure, *Sable*, but with a Mullet for 'difference. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Griffin's Head 'eraſed, *Or*, Wings *in dorſo*, becqued, *Sable*. 'Supporters, That on the Dexter Side a Triton, '*proper*, crowned, *Or*, holding a Trident, *Sa-'ble*. On the Siniſter Side an Eagle, *Vert*, 'becqued and membred, *Gules*. Motto, *Poſt tot 'naufragia portum.*

'*Henry Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*, Viſcount '*Cornbury*, and Baron *Hyde* of *Hindon.*

Creations.

'Baron *Hyde* (of *Hindon* in *Com' Wilts*) by 'Patent 3 *Nov.* 12 *Car.* 2. (1660.) Viſcount 'and Earl 20 *Apr.* 13. *Car.* 2. (1661.)

Arms.

'*Azure*, a Chevron between three Lozenges, '*Or*. Creſt, on a Wreath, an Eagle riſing, *Sa-'ble*, becqued and membred, *Or*. Supporters, 'two Eagles with Wings elated, *Sable*, crowned 'with ducal Crowns, *Or*, and enſigned on their 'Breaſts with a Croſs couped, *Argent*. Motto, '*Deus nobis hæc otio fecit.*

'*William Capel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Viſcount *Mal-'den*, and Baron *Capel* of *Hadham.*

Creations.

'Baron *Capel* (of *Hadham* in *Com' Hertford'*) 'by Patent 6 *Aug.* 7 *Car.* 1. (1641.) Viſcount 'and Earl 20 *Apr.* 13 *Car.* 2. (1661.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, a Lion rampant between three Croſs 'Croſlets fitcheé, *Or*: Anciently this Family bore, '*Argent*, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Tor-'toiſes, on a Cheif, *Azure*, a Fret between 'two Cinquefoils, *Or*; ſometimes without the 'Chief and its Charge. Creſt, on a Wreath, a 'Demi-Lion rampant, *Or*, ſuſtaining a Croſs Croſ-'let *fitcheé*, *Gules*: Anciently (ſometimes) an An-'chor, *Gules*, *beſanted* and double ring'd at the 'Head and the Fleuks or Barbs, *Or*. Suppor-'ters, two Lions, *Or*, *ducally crowned*, *Gules*; 'at firſt bearing Croſs Croſlets fitcheé thwart their 'Shoulders of the ſame; which Croſſes of late 'have been diſuſed. Motto, *Fide & Fortitudine.*

'*George Brudenel*, Earl of *Cardigan*, Baron '*Brudenel* of *Stanton-Wyvil*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 29 *June*, 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) Ba-'ron *Brudenel* (of *Stanton Wyvil* in *Com' Leiceſt'*) 'by Patent 26 *Apr.* 3 *Car.* 1. (1627.) and 'Earl 20 *Apr.* 13 *Car.* 2. (1661.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a *Chevron*, *Gules*, between three 'Morions, *Azure*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Pega-'ſus, *Argent*, Main and Tail, *Or*. This Fa-'mily originally uſed, out of a Wreath, a Wood-'man's Arm embowed, *proper*, holding a ſpiked 'Club, *Or*, bound about with a Scarf of the laſt, 'and ſometimes a Talbot paſſant, gorged with a 'ducal Crown. Supporters, on the Dexter Side 'a Buck, *Argent*, attired and unguled, *Or*; 'between his Horns a Croſs *pateé fitcheé*, and an 'Arrow in his Mouth, both Gold, plumed and 'barbed, *Argent*: On the Siniſter Side an Horſe, '*Argent*, charged on his Breaſt with a Croſs flory '*per* Croſs, *Argent* and *Sable*. Motto, *en Grace affie.*

'*Arthur Anneſley*, Earl of *Angleſey*, Viſcount '*Valencia*, Baron *Anneſley* of *Newport-Pagnel*, 'Baron *Mount-Norris*, and Baronet of *Ireland.*

Creations.

'Baronet—— Viſcount 11 *May*, 19 *Jac.* 1. '(1621.) in Reverſion after the Death of *Henry* '*Power*, Viſcount *Valencia*, who was created ſo '1 *Mar.* 18 *Jac.* 1. (1620.) and Baron *Mount-*'*Norris* by Patent 18 *Feb.* 4 *Car.* 1. (1628.) '[*Iriſh* Honours.] Baron *Anneſley* (of *Newport-*'*Pagnel* in *Com' Bucks*) and Earl by Patent 20 '*Apr.* 13 *Car.* 2. (1661.)

Arms.

'Paly of 6, *Argent* and *Azure*, a Bend, *Gules*. 'Creſt, on a Wreath, a Moor's Head, *proper*, 'wreathed about the Temples, *Argent* and *Azure*. 'Supporters, on the Dexter Side a Knight, *proper*, 'in *Roman* Armour, and laying his Right Hand on 'an oval Sheild, *Or*, enſigned with a Gorgon's 'Head, a Sword by his Side, *proper*; On the 'Siniſter

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'Sinister, a Moor, *proper*, in his warlike Habili-
'ments, with a Wreath about his Temples,
'and Feathers about his Loins, *&c.* *Argent* and
'*Azure*, his Left Hand resting on his Bow
'and his Quiver, *Or*, Charged with Arrows,
'and suspended by a String from his Left
'Shoulder, all *Argent*. Motto, *Invidet spero.*

'*Charles Howard*, Earl of *Carlisle*, Viscount
'*Howard* of *Morpeth*, and Baron *Dacres* of *Gil-*
'*lesland.*

Creations.

'Baron *Dacres* (of *Gillesland* in *Com' Cumbriæ*)
'Viscount and Earl by Patent 20 *Apr.* 13 *Car.* 2.
'(1661.)

Arms.

'The same as the Duke of *Norfolk*, with
'a Mullet for difference. Crest, on a Cha-
'peau, *Gules*, turned up, *Ermine*; a Lion of *Eng-*
'*land* passant, gorged with a Ducal Coronet, *Ar-*
'*gent*. Supporters, On the Right side a Lion,
'*Argent*; On the Left a Bull, *Gules*, the same
'gorged with a Collar and lined, *Or*. Motto,
'*Volo non Valeo.*

'*Thomas Bruce*, Earl of *Ailesbury* and *Elgin*,
'Viscount *Bruce* of *Ampthill*, Baron *Bruce* of
'*Whorlton Skelton* and *Kinloss*, and Hereditary
'High-Steward of the Honour of *Ampthill.*

Creations.

'Baron *Bruce* (of *Kinloss*) by Patent 8 *July*,
'2 *Jac.* 1. (1604.) And Earl of *Elgin*, 21 *July*,
'9 *Jac.* 1. [*Scots* Honours.] Baron *Bruce* (of
'*Whorlton*, in *Com' Ebor'*) 1 *Aug.* 17 *Car.* 1.
'(1641.) Baron *Bruce* (of *Skelton* in *Com'*
'*Ebor'*) Viscount and Earl of *Ailesbury* by Patent
'18 *Mar.* 16 *Car.* 2. (1663.)

Arms.

'*Or*, a Saltire and a Chief, *Gules*, on a Canton,
'*Argent*, a Lion rampant, *Azure*; which Can-
'ton is the Arms of *Bruce* of *Skelton*, their pro-
'per Coat; That of the Saltire and Chief, being
'the Coat of *Annan* Heir of *Annandale*, with
'whom they married. Crest, on a Wreath, a
'Lion passant, *Azure*. Supporters, two Savage
'Men, *proper*. Motto, *Fuimus.*

'*Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington* (alias
'*Bridlington*) and *Cork*, Viscount *Dungarvan*,
'Baron *Clifford* of *Lansborough*, and Baron *Boyle*
'of *Toughall.*

Creations.

'Baron *Boyle* (of *Toughall*) by Patent 6 *Sept.*
'14 *Jac.* 1. (1616.) Viscount and Earl of *Cork*
'16 *Oct.* 18 *Jac.* 1. (1620.) [*Irish* Honours.]
'Baron *Clifford* (of *Lansborough* in *Com' Ebor'*)
'by Patent 4 *Nov.* 20 *Car.* 1. (1644.) And
'Earl 20 *Mar.* 16 *Car.* 2. (1663.) Baron *Clif-*
'*ford* of *Lansborough*, by Descent and Sum-
'mons, 20 *Novemb.* 6 *Wil' & Mar'* (1694.)
'Formerly 16 *July*, 1 *W. & M.* (1689.) Ori-
'ginally by Patent 4 *Nov.* 20 *Car.* 1. (1644.)

Arms.

'Parti per bend *crenellè*, *Argent* and *Gules.*
'Crest, out of a Coronet, *Or*, a Lions Head,
'parte per pale *crenellè*, *Argent* and *Gules.*
'Supporters, two Lions per pale *crenellè*, *Argent*
'and *Gules.* Motto, ... Formerly, *God's*
'*Providence is my Inheritance.*

'*Anthony Ashley-Cooper*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*,
'Baron *Ashley* of *Winborne St. Giles*, Baron *Cooper*
'of *Paulet*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 4 *July*, 20 *Jac.* 1. (1622.) Baron
'*Ashley* (of *Winborne St. Giles* in *Com' Dorset'*)
'by Patent 20 *Apr.* 13 *Car.* 2. (1661.) Baron
'*Cooper* (of *Paulet* in *Com' Somerset.*) Earl by
'Patent 23 *Apr.* 24 *Car.* 2. (1672.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent*, three Bulls
'passant, *Sable*, armed, *Or*, which were the Arms
'of *Ashley*. 2 and 3, *Gules*, a *Bend* engrailed be-
'twixt six Lions rampant, *Or*, the *proper* Arms
'of *Cooper*. But the ancient Arms of *Ashley*
'were *Azure*, a Cinquefoil, *Ermine*, in a Bordure
'engrailed, *Or*; and those of the Bulls, born by
'*Ashley*, after their Inter-marriage with the Heir
'of *Hamelin*. Crest, on a Chapeau, *Gules*, turned
'up, *Ermine*, a Bull passant, *Sable*, gorged with
'a Ducal Crown, and armed, *Or*. Supporters,
'On the Dexter side a Bull, *Sable*; on the Si-
'nister side, a Talbot, *Azure*, both gorged with
'Ducal Coronets, *Or*. Motto, *Love*, *Serve.*

'*Edward-Henry Lee*, Earl of *Litchfield*, Viscount
'*Quarendon*, Baron of *Spelsbury*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 29 *June*, 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) Baron
'*Lee* (of *Spelsbury* in *Com' Oxon'*) Viscount
'and Earl by Patent 5 *June*, 26 *Car.* 2. (1674.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Fess between three Crescents, *Sable.*
'Crest, on a Wreath, and thereon a Pillar, *Argent*,
'Capital and Pedestal, *Or*, enfiled with a Ducal
'Coronet, *Gold*; the Pillar perched upon with
'a Falcon seizing on a Birds Leg, *Azure*, erased,
'*Gules.* Supporters, two Lions, *Ermines*, Collars
'about their Necks, *Argent*; each charged with
'three Crescents of the Coat. Motto, *Fide &*
'*Constantia.*

'*Tho. Lennard*, Earl of *Sussex*, and *Baron*
'*Dacres* of *Herst-Monceaux.*

Creations.

'Adjudged and declared Baron 8 *Decemb.*
'(1634.) 2 *Jac.* 1. by Descent and Writ of Sum-
'mons

†

'mons to the Parliament, 5 *Apr.* (1614.) 12 *Jac.* 1. 'Formerly accepted and declared by Letters Pa- 'tent, 7 *Nov.* 1458. 37 *H.* 6. Originally ſum- 'mon'd by Writ, 15 *May* (1321.) 14 *Ed.* 2. 'And . . . (1300.) 28 *E.* 1. Earl 5 *Oct.* (1674.) '26 *Car.* 2.

Arms.

'*Or*, on a *Feſs*, *Gules*, three *Fleurs-de-Lys* of 'the Firſt. Creſt out of a Coronet, *Or*, a Ty- 'ger's Head, *Argent*, tuſh'd, tuff'd, and main'd, '*Gold.* Supporters, on the Dexter Side, a Wolf, '*Argent*, gorged with a ſpiked Collar, to which 'is a Chain, *Or*: On the Siniſter Side, a Bull, '*Gules*, arm'd, unguled and gorg'd with a Co- 'ronet, with a Chain thereto, *Or*.

Extinct ſince the Engraving his Coat.

'*Charles-Bodvile Roberts*, Earl of *Radnor*, 'Viſcount *Bodmyn*, Baron *Roberts* of *Truro*, and 'Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 3 *July*, 19 *Jac.* 1. (1621.) Baron '*Roberts* (of *Truro* in *Com' Cornwal'*) by Patent '26 *Jan.* 22 *Jac.* 1. (1624.) Viſcount and Earl '23 *July*, 31 *Car.* 2. (1679.)

Arms.

'*Azure*, three Eſtoils and a Chief wavy, *Or*; 'and in the Second Quartering, *Azure*, on a 'Chevron, *Argent*, three Mullets, *Sable*, pierced; 'both by the Name of *Roberts*. Creſt, on a 'Wreath, a Lion rampant, *Or*; in his right Paw, 'a Flaming Sword, *proper*. Their proper Creſt 'a Demi-Lion rampant, *Azure*, holding a Mullet, '*Sable*, pierced, *Argent*. Supporters, two Goats, '*Argent*, attired, *&c.* *Or*, and gorged with Ducal 'Coronets, *Azure*. Motto, *Quot Supra.*

'*William Paſton*, Earl of *Yarmouth*, Viſcount '*Yarmouth*, Baron *Paſton* of *Paſton*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 8 *June*, 17 *Car.* 1. (1641.) Baron '*Paſton* (of *Paſton* in *Com' Norf'*) Viſcount 'by Patent 19 *Aug.* 25 *Car.* 2. (1673.) And Earl '30 *July*, 31 *Car.* 2. (1679.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, Six *Fleurs-de-Lys*, 3, 2, 1, *Azure*, 'and a Chief indented couſu, *Or*. Creſt, on a 'Wreath, a Griffin ſeiant, *Or*, and collared and 'lined, *Gules*. At the End of the Line a Ring, '*Or*, which is holden in his Mouth. Supporters, 'On the Dexter Side, a Bear, *Sable*, muſled, col- 'lared and chained, *Or*. On the Siniſter Side 'an Oſtridge, *Argent*, becqued and membred, '*Or*, with an Horſe-ſhoe in his Mouth, *Azure*. 'Motto, *De Mieulx je periſe en Mieulx.*

'*James Berkeley*, Earl of *Berkeley*, Viſcount '*Durſley*, Baron *Berkeley* of *Berkeley-Caſtle*, *Mow- 'bray*, *Segrave*, and *Breaus* of *Gower*.

Creations.

'Baron *Berkeley* [a Feudal Honour] by Te- 'nure of the Caſtle of *Berkeley*, and Summons '23 *June*, 23 *Ed.* 1. (1295.) Viſcount and Earl '11 *Sept.* 31. *Car.* 2. (1679.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, a Chevron between ten Croſſes, *formè* 'or *paly* (ſix above and four below) *Argent*. 'Originally only the Chevron. Creſt, on a 'Wreath, a Mitre, *Gules*, charged with the Coat 'purfled and garniſhed, *Or*. Supporters, two 'Lions, *Argent*; The Siniſter crowned with a 'Ducal Coronet, with Line, *Gules*. Motto, *Vir- 'tute non vi*; ſometimes, *Dieu ſoit avec nous.*

'*Daniel Finch*, Earl of *Nottingham*, Baron '*Finch* of *Daventry*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 7 *June* 12 *Car.* 2. (1660.) Baron '*Finch* (of *Daventry* in *Com' Northampton'*) And 'Earl 12 *May*, 33 *Car.* 1. (1681.)

Arms.

'The ſame as the Earl of *Winchelſea*, viz. '*Argent*, a Chevron between three Griffins paſ- 'ſant, *Sable*, with a Creſcent for Difference. 'Creſt, on a Wreath, a Griffin paſſant, *Sable*, 'Ducally gorg'd. Supporters, on the Dexter 'Side, a Lion, *Or*, gorged with a Ducal Co- 'ronet, *Gules*; On the Siniſter Side, a Griffin, '*Sable*; about his Neck a Ducal Coronet alſo, '*Argent*. Motto, *Nil conſcire ſibi.*

'*Henry Hyde*, Earl of *Rocheſter*, Viſcount '*Hyde* of *Kenilworth*, and Baron of *Wotton- 'Baſſet.*

Creations.

'Baron *Hyde* (of *Wotton-Baſſet* in *Com' Wilts*) 'and Viſcount by Patent 23 *April*, 33 *Car.* 2. '(1681.) And Earl 29 *Nov.* 34 *Car.* 2. (1682.)

Arms.

'The ſame as the Earl of *Clarendon*, '*Viz. Azure*, a Chevron between three Lo- 'zenges, *Or*; with a Creſcent for Difference. 'Creſt, on a Wreath, an Eagle riſing, *Sable*, a 'Creſcent on his Breaſt for Difference. Sup- 'porters, two Storks, *Argent*. Motto, *Soyez 'ferme.*

'*Montagu-Venables Bertie*, Earl of *Abingdon*, 'Viſcount *Tame*, and Baron *Norris* of *Ricot.*

Creations.

'Allowed Baron *Norris* (of *Ricot* in *Com'* 'Oxon') upon the Reſtoration of King *Ch.* II. 'by Deſcent and Summons 12 *Apr.* 27 *Car.* 2. '(1675.) Originally by Summons 8 *May*, 14 *Eliz.* '(1572.) Viſcount and Earl 30 *Nov.* 34 *Car.* 2. '(1682.)

Arms.

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Arms.

'Quarterly 1 and 4, *Azure*, two Barrs, *Argent*, which is *Venables*; into which Family 'he is ſubſtituted, 2d and 3d as his Paternal 'Arms, the ſame as the Duke of *Ancaſter*, 'Viz. *Argent*, three battering Rams, barrways 'in pale, *proper*; armed and garniſhed, *Azure*, 'with an Amulet for Difference. Creſt, on a 'Wreath, the Buſt of a Mooriſh King, *proper*, 'on his Breaſt a Frett, *Azure*. Supporters, on the 'Dexter Side, a Friar; On the Siniſter, a Savage 'Man, as the Duke of *Ancaſter*'s; but on their 'Breaſts each charged with a Frett, *Azure*. Motto, 'Virtus ariete fortier. His Lordſhip ſhou'd uſe 'both Coats thus; but for the moſt part doth not.

'*Baptiſt Noel*, Earl of *Gainsborough*, Viſcount '*Campden* of *Campden*, Baron *Noel* of *Ridlington*, 'Baron *Hicks* of *Ilmington*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 29 *June*, *Jac.* 1. (1611.) Baron '*Noel* of *Ridlington* in *Com' Rutland*') by Patent '23 *Mar.* 14 *Jac.* 1. (1616.) Baron *Hicks* of '*Ilmington* in *Com' Warw.*) and Viſcount upon 'the Death of *Baptiſt Hicks*, Viſcount *Campden* '(20 *Oct.* 5 *Car.* 1. 1629.) who had been cre-'ated Baron and Viſcount 5 *May*, 4 *Car.* 1. '(1628.) and Earl 1 *Dec.* 34 *Car.* 2. (1682.) 'the Earldom, in Default of Iſſue Male, to ano-'ther Line, deſcended from the laſt Wife of '*Baptiſt Noel*, Viſcount *Campden*, &c.

Arms.

'*Or* fretty *Gules*, a Canton *Ermine*, the Can-'ton being a Mark of *Cadency* in this Branch. 'Creſt, on a Wreath, a Roe-Buck paſſant, *Argent*, 'attired and unguled, *Or*. Supporters, two Bulls, '*Argent*, mained, unguled and armed, *Sable*. 'Motto, *Tout bien ou rien.*

'*Robert Darcie*, Earl of *Holderneſs*, Baron '*Darcie*, *Meinel* and *Coniers*.

Creations.

'Declared and confirmed Baron *Darcy* and *Co-'niers* by Patent 10 *Auguſt*, 17 *Car.* 1. (1641.) 'Baron *Darcie* likewiſe, by Summons 8 *May*, '13 *Car.* 2. (1661.) Anciently by Deſcent *temp'* '*Hen.* 4. Originally 28 *Ed.* 1. (1300.) and '8 *June*, 22 *Ed.* 1. (1294.) Baron *Darcie* and '*Meinel*, by Summons 7 *Oct.* 31 *Car.* 1. (1679.) 'by Deſcent 8 *June*, 22 *Ed.* 1. (1295.) Baron '*Coniers* alſo by Summons 21 *May*, 32 *Car.* 2. '1680.(by Deſcent anciently 17 *Oct.* 1 *H.* 8. '(1509.) Originally 22 *H.* 7. (1506.) And 'Earl 5 *Dec.* 34 *Car.* 2. (1682.)

Arms.

'*Azure*, Semè of Croſs-Croſlets, and three 'Cinquefoils, *Argent*. The Original Coat of this 'Family, *Argent*, three Cinquefoils, *Gules*. Creſt, 'on a Chapeau lined, *Ermine*, a Bull paſſant, '*Sable*, armed *Or*. Sometimes, on a Wreath, a 'Spear broken in two pieces in *Saltire*, and a 'Third in pale, *Or*, headed, *Argent*, banded, *Gules*. 'Supporters, on the Dexter Side, a Tyger, *Argent*, 'mained and tusked, *Or*. On the Siniſter Side, 'a Bull, *Sable*, armed and mained, *Or*. Some-'times they bore on the Dexter Side a Lion, '*Argent*; and on the Siniſter, the Tyger. Motto, '*Ung Dieu Ung Roy*. Anciently, *Je loue Dieu* '*grace attendant.*

'*Other-Windſor Hickman*, Earl of *Plymouth*, 'and Baron *Windſor* of *Bradenham.*

Creations.

'Declared and confirmed Baron *Windſor* (of '*Bradenham* in *Com' Bucks*) by Patent 16 *June*, '12 *Car.* 2. (1660.) and accordingly ſummon'd '8 *May*, 13 *Car.* 2. (1661.) Originally by 'Deſcent and Writ, 3 *Nov.* 21 *H.* 8. (1529.) 'And Earl 6 *Dec.* 34 *Car.* 2. (1682.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, a Saltire, *Argent*, between 12 Croſs-'Croſlets, *Or*, which properly is the Arms of '*Windſor*; his own being per pale indented, '*Argent* and *Azure*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a 'Buck's Head guardant, couped, *Argent*, attired, '*Or*: But that of *Hickman* is, on a Wreath a 'Talbot couchant, *Argent*, collared and lined, '*Or*. Supporters, on the Dexter Side an Uni-'corn attired, mained and unguled, *Or*: On the 'Siniſter Side, a Wolf, *Sable*; Sometimes two 'Unicorns were the Supporters. Motto, *En Dieu* '*eſt mon Affiance.*

'*James Radcliffe*, Earl of *Derwentwater*, Viſ-'count *Radcliffe* and *Langley*, Baron of *Tyndale*, 'and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 31 *Jan.* 17 *Jac.* 1. (1619.) Baron '*Radcliffe* (of *Tyndale* in *Com' Northumbr'*) by 'Patent, Viſcount and Earl 7 *Mar.* 4 *Jac.* 2. '(1687.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Bend engrailed, *Sable*; Creſt, on 'a Wreath, a Bull's Head eraſed, *Sable*, armed, 'and gorged with a Ducal Coronet, and lined, all '*Argent*. Supporters, two Bulls, *Ermine*, armed 'and gorged with Coronets, and lined as afore-'ſaid; at firſt, inſtead of Crowns, they were 'Collared. Attainted and Beheaded the 2d of his 'preſent Majeſty K. *George.*

'*Henry-Stafford Howard*, Earl of *Stafford*, 'Viſcount and Baron *Stafford.*

Creations.

'Baron *Stafford* (of *Stafford-Caſtle* in *Com'* '*Stafford'*) upon the Death of *Mary*, Counteſs 'and Baroneſs *Stafford*, Widow to *William How-'ard*, Viſcount *Stafford*; which *Mary* was crea-'ted,

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'ted, or rather reſtored, Baroneſs by Patent '5 *Oct.* 4 *Jac.* 2. (1688.) and Counteſs of *Staf-* '*ford* at the ſame time; and died 13 *Jan.* (1693.) 'anciently by Deſcent and Summons 6 *Feb.* 27 '*Ed.* 1. (1298.) originally by Tenure *temp'* '*Rich.* 1. Viſcount upon the Reverſe of the At-'tainder of *William* Viſcount *Stafford*, who had 'been ſo created 11 *Nov.* 16 *Car.* 1. (1640.) 'Earl of *Stafford* 5 *Oct.* 4 *Jac.* 2. (1688.) 'with Remainder in default of Iſſue-Male to 'two younger Brothers.

Arms.

'The ſame properly as the Duke of *Norfolk*, 'with a Creſcent for difference. But the Arms of 'the Maternal Anceſtor has ſometimes been uſed, '*viz. Stafford*, *i. e. Or*, a *Chevron*, *Gules*. Creſt, 'out of a Ducal Coronet, per pale, *Gules* and '*Sable*, a Swan riſing, *Argent*, becqued, *Gules*. 'Supporters, two Swans, *Argent*, gorged with 'Ducal Coronets, per pale, *Gules* and *Sable*, lined, '*Or*. Sometimes *Howard*'s Lion on the Dexter 'Side. Motto, *En un plaiſaunce*.

'*Henry Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*, Viſcount '*Woodſtock*, and Baron of *Cirenceſter*.

Creations.

'Baron of *Cirenceſter* (in *Com'* *Glouceſt'*) Viſ-'count and Earl by Patent 9 *Apr.* 1 *Will' & Mar'* '(1689.)

Arms.

'*Azure*, a Croſs Moline, *Argent*. Creſt, out 'of a Ducal Coronet, *Or*, two Arms counterly 'embowed and veſted, *Gules*, gloved, *Or*, and 'holding each a Feather, *Argent*. Supporters, on 'the Dexter Side a Lion, *Or*. On the Siniſter, 'another Sable, both *queve fourche*.

'*Arthur Herbert*, Earl of *Torrington*, and Ba-'ron *Herbert* of *Torbay*.

Creations.

'Baron *Herbert* (of *Torbay* in *Com'* *Devon'*) 'and Earl by Patent 29 *May*, 1 *Will' & Mar'* '(1689.)

Arms.

'Parted per pale, *Azure* and *Gules*, three Lions 'rampant, *Argent*, armed and langued, *Or*, with 'a Creſcent for difference. Creſt, on a Wreath, '6 Arrows, 3 and 3, Saltireways, *Or*, and one 'in Pale, plumed and barbed, *Argent*, banded, '*Gules*, which Band is finbriated and buckled, '*Or*. Supporters, two *Sailors*, *proper*, habited 'with Jackets and Caps on their Heads, *Azure*, 'with white Trowſers ſtriped, *Gules*; the Right 'holding in his off Hand a Sea Chart or Cutlace, 'and ſtanding on an Anchor, *proper*. The Left, 'in his off Hand a celeſtial Globe, and ſtanding 'on a great braſs Gun, *proper*.

Extinct ſince the engraving his Coat.

'*Richard Lumley*, Earl of *Scarborough*, Viſ-'count *Lumley* of *Lumley* Caſtle, and Viſcount '*Lumley* of *Waterford*, and Baron *Lumley* of '*Lumley*.

Creations.

'Viſcount *Lumley* of *Waterford* 12 *July*, '4 *Car.* 1. (1628.) [*Iriſh* Honour.] Baron '*Lumley* (of *Lumley* Caſtle in *Com'* *Dunetu'*) by 'Patent 31 *May*, 33 *Car.* 2. (1681.) in default 'of Heir Male remainder to a Brother. Viſcount '*Lumley* of *Lumley* Caſtle 10 *Apr.* 1 *Will' &* '*Mar'* (1689.) and Earl 15 *Apr.* 2 *Will' &* '*Mar'* (1690.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Feſs, *Gules*, between 3 Parrots, '*proper*, gorged with Collars, *Gules*. Creſt, on 'a Wreath, a Pelican in her Piety, *i. e.* feeding 'her Young, *Argent*, ſtanding in her Neſt, *Sa-'ble*. Supporters, two Parrots (collared as in 'the Coat) and vulned on their Shoulders, *pro-'per*. Motto, *Murus aheneus conſcientia ſana*.

'*George Booth*, Earl of *Warrington*, Baron '*Delamer* of *Dunham-Maſſy*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 20 *May*, 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) Baron '*Delamer* (of *Dunham-Maſſy* in *Com'* *Ceſtr'*) by 'Patent 20 *Apr.* 13 *Car.* 2. (1661.) and Earl '17 *Apr.* 2 *Will' & Mar'* (1690.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, 3 Boars Heads, erected and eraſed, '*Sable*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Lion paſſant, '*Argent*. Supporters, two Boars, *Sable*. Motto, '*Quod ero ſpero*.

'*Richard Newport*, Earl of *Bradford*, Viſcount '*Newport* of *Bradford*, and Baron *Newport* of '*High-Arcal*.

Creations.

'Baron *Newport* (of *High-Arcal* in *Com'* *Salop*) 'by Patent 14 *Oct.* 18 *Car.* 1. (1642.) Viſcount '11 *Mar.* 27 *Car.* 2. (1674.) And Earl 11 *May*, '6 *Will' & Mar'* (1694.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Leo-'pards Faces, *Sable*. Creſt, on a Wreath, an 'Unicorn's Head eraſed, *Argent*, gorged with a 'Ducal Coronet, *Or*. Supporters, two Lynxes, '*proper*: Motto, *Ne ultra modum ſapere*.

'*Frederick Zuleſtien*, Earl of *Rochford*, Viſ-'count *Tunbridge*, and Baron of *Enfield*.

Creations.

'Baron of *Enfield* (in *Com'* *Middleſex'*) Viſ-'count and Earl, by Patent 10 *May*, 7 *Will'* 3. '(1695.)

Arms.

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Arms.

'*Naſſau*, viz. *Azure*, Semé of Billets, and a 'Lion rampant, *Or*, within a Bordure, *Ermine*. 'Thoſe of *Zuleſtein*, are *Gules*, three *Zules*, *Or*. 'Creſt, Out of a Crown, a Pair of Hart's-horns, '*proper*. Supporters, two Lions, *Ermine*.

'*Arnold Jouſt van Keppel*, Earl of *Albemarle*, 'Viſcount *Bury*, and Baron *Aſhford* of *Aſhford*.

Creations.

'Baron *Aſhford* (of *Aſhford* in *Com' Cantii*) 'Viſcount *Bury*, and Earl by Patent 10 *Febr.* '8 *W.* 3. (1696.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, three Eſcallops, *Argent*. Creſt, out 'of a Marquiſs's Coronet, *Or*, a Swan's Neck 'and Breaſt, *Argent*. Supporters, two Lions 'reguardant, *Or*.

'*Gilbert Coventry*, Earl of *Coventry*, Viſcount '*Deerhurſt*, and Baron *Coventry* of *Ailesborough*.

Creations.

'Baron *Coventry* (of *Ailesborough* in *Com'* '*Wigorn'*) by Patent 26 *Apr.* 9 *Will'* 3. (1697.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, a Feſs Ermine between three Creſ- 'cents, *Or*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Cock, *Gules*, 'creſted and wattled, *Or*, ſtanding on a pro- 'ſtrate Garb of the ſame. Supporters, two 'Eagles, *Argent*. Motto, *Candide & Conſtanter*.

'*Edward Ruſſel*, Earl of *Orford*, Viſcount '*Barfleur*, and Baron of *Shingey*.

Creations.

'Baron of *Shingey* (in *Com' Cantab'*) Viſcount 'and Earl by Patent 7 *May*, 9 *W.* 3. (1697.) 'With Remainder to *Tho. Cheek*, Eſq; Governour 'of the *Tower* of *London*.

Arms.

'The ſame as the Duke of *Bedford*, viz. '*Argent*, a Lion rampant, *Gules*, on a Chief, '*Sable*, three Eſcallops of the Firſt, with a Cre- 'ſcent for Difference. Creſt, on a Wreath, 'a Goat paſſant, *Argent*, armed, *Or*. Supporters, 'On the Dexter Side, a Lion; on the Siniſter 'Side, an Antilope, both *Gules*, the latter attired, '*Or*, and both laying their off Fore-legg upon 'Anchors, *Or*. Motto, *Che Sara, Sara*.

'*William Villiers*, Earl of *Jerſey*, Viſcount '*Villiers* of *Dartford*, and Baron *Villiers* of '*Hoo*.

Creations.

'Baron *Villiers* (in *Com' Cantii*) and Viſcount 'by Patent 20 *Mar.* 3 *Will' & Mar'* (1690.) And 'Earl 24 *Sept.* 9 *W.* 3. (1697.)

†

Arms.

'*Argent*, on a Croſs, *Gules*, Five Eſcallops, '*Or*. Anciently, *Sable*, a Feſs between three 'Cinquefoils, *Argent*; Creſt, on a Wreath, a 'Lion rampant, *Argent*, Ducally Crowned, *Or*. 'Supporters, two Lions, *Argent*, crowned with 'Ducal Coronets, and gorged with Collars, *Gules*, 'each charged with three Eſcallops, as in the 'Arms.

'*Henry de Averquerque*, Earl of *Grantham*, 'Viſcount *Boſton*, and Baron of *Offord*.

Creations.

'Baron *Offord* (of *Offord* in *Com' Linc'*) Viſ- 'count and Earl by Patent 24 *Dec.* 2. 10 *W.* 3. '(1698.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, 1 *Naſſau*, viz. *Azure*, *billettè*, 'a Lion rampant, *Or*. 2. *Deitz*, viz. *Or*, a Lion 'rampant guardant, *Gules*, crowned, *Azure*. 3. '*Veanden*, viz. *Argent*, a Feſs, *Gules*. 4. *Catſ-* '*nelobogen*, viz. *Gules*, two Lions paſſant guardant 'in pale, *Or*; in a Scotcheon *ſur tout*, *Argent*; 'a Lion rampant, *Sable*. Creſt, on a Chapeau, '*Azure*, lined *Ermine*, a Lion rampant guardant, '*Or*. Supporters, On the Dexter Side, an Eagle 'regardant, *Sable*; On the Siniſter Side, a Lion 'rampant, *Or*: On his Head a Coronet, *Azure*.

'*John Campbel*, Duke of *Argyle*, Marquiſs of '*Kyntire* and *Lorne*, Earl of *Greenwich*, *Campbel*, 'i. e. *Argyle* and *Covall*, Viſcount *Lochone* and '*Glen-Iſla*, Baron of *Chatham*, *Inverreray*, *Mull*, '*Moverne*, and *Fenney*; Hereditable Sheriff and 'Lieutenant of the Shires of *Argyle* and *Tur-* '*bette*, and Hereditable Juſtice-General of the 'ſaid Shires, and Lord Great Maſter of the 'Houſhold in *Scotland*.

Creations.

'..... Earl of *Argyle*, by *James* II. King of '*Scotland*, Marquiſs of *Argyle*, *temp' Car.* 1. '(1641.) Again, Marquiſs and Duke *temp'* '*Will'* 3. ( ) &c. [*Scots* Honours.] Baron 'of *Chatham*, in *Com' Cantii*, and Earl of *Green-* '*wich*, by Patent .... *Nov.* 4 Q. *Anne* (1705.) '[*Engliſh* Honours.]

Arms.

'Parti per pale Feſs Bend Dexter and Siniſter, '*Or*, and *Sable*: Creſt, on a Wreath, a Boar's 'Head, *proper*, (as in the College of Arms;) but 'ſome *Scots* Manuſcripts ſay, *Or*. Supporters, 'two Lions guardant, *Gules*. Motto, *Ne obli-* '*viſcaris*.

'*John Poulet*, Earl *Poulet*, Viſcount *Hinton*, and 'Baron *Poulet* of *Hinton St. George*.

Q *Creations.*

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Creations.

'Baron *Poulet*, (of *Hinton St. George*, in *Com'* '*Somerſet'*) by Patent 23 *June*, 3 *Car.* 1. '(1627.) Viſcount and Earl 29 *Dec.* 5 Q. *Anne* '(1706.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, three Swords in pile, their Points in 'baſe, *Argent*, and hilted, *Or*; Creſt, on a 'Wreath, an armed Arm embowed, *proper*; 'holding a Dagger, *Argent*, hilted, *Or*. Sup-'porters, two Savage Men, *proper*. Motto, *Garde* '*la Foy*.

'*Francis Godolphin*, Earl of *Godolphin*, Viſ-'count *Rialton*, and Baron *Godolphin* of *Rialton*.

Creations.

'Baron *Godolphin* (of *Rialton* in *Com' Cornub'*) 'by Patent 8 *Sept.* 36 *Car.* 2. (1684.) Viſcount 'and Earl, 29 *Dec.* 5 Q. *Anne* (1706.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, an Eagle diſplay'd with two Heads, 'between three *Fleurs-de-Lys*, *Argent*; with a 'Creſcent for difference. Creſt, on a Wreath, 'a Dolphin naiant embowed, *Sable*. Supporters, 'two Eagles reguardant, *Argent*. Motto, *Franc* '*ha leal eloge*.

'*Hugh Cholmondeley*, Earl of *Cholmondeley*, 'Viſcount *Malpas* and *Kells*, and Baron *Chol-'mondeley* of *Wich-Malbank*.

Creations.

'Viſcount *Kells* 29 *Mar.* 13 *Car.* 2. (1661.) 'with Remainder, in Default of Iſſue, to his Bro-'ther. [*Iriſh* Honour.] Baron *Cholmondeley* (of '*Wich Malbank*, alias *Namptwich*, in *Com' Ceſtr'*) 'by Patent 9 *Apr.* 1 *Will'. & Mar'.* (1689.) Viſ-'count and Earl 29 *Dec.* 5 Q. *Anne* (1705.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, two Helmets in Chief, *Argent*, gar-'niſhed, *Or*; and in Baſe a Garb of the third 'Creſt, on a Wreath a Demi-Griffin rampant, 'couped, *Sable*, holding between his Talons an 'Helmet as in the Coat. Supporters, On the Dexter 'Side, a Griffin *Sable*, winged and becqued, *Or*: 'On the Siniſter Side, a Wolf, *Or*, the laſt col-'lared, *Vair*.

'*Robert Harley*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mor-'timer*, and Baron *Harley* of *Wigmore*.

Creations.

'Baron *Harley* (of *Wigmore* in *Com' Hereford'*) 'and Earl by Patent 24 *May*, 10 Q. *Anne*, '(1711.)

Arms.

'*Or*, a Bend betwixt two Coittſes, *Sable*; 'Creſt, on a Wreath, out of a Caſtle, *Argent*, 'a Demi-Lion rampant, *Gules*. Anciently, the 'Creſt, on a Wreath, a Buck's-Head eraſed, *pro-'per*; armed, *Or*. Supporters, two Angels veſted, 'all *Or*. Motto, *Virtute & Fide*.

'*Robert Shirley*, Earl *Ferrers*, Viſcount *Tam-'worth*, Baron *Ferrers* (of *Chartley*) and Ba-'ronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 22 *May*, 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) and 'Baron by Summons 14 *Decemb.* 29 *Car.* 2. '(1677.) by Deſcent anciently 26 *July*, 1 *Ed.* 4. '(1461.) Originally 6 *Feb.* 27 *Ed.* 1. (1298.) 'Viſcount and Earl 3 *Sept.* 10 *Ann.* (1711.)

Arms.

'Paly of Six, *Or* and *Azure*, a Canton Er-'mine. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Buſt, or ſide-'faced Head of a Man, *proper*, wreathed, *Or* 'and *Azure*. Supporters, on the Dexter Side a 'Talbot, Ermine, eared, *Or*, Ducally gorged, '*Gules*; On the Siniſter, a Rane Deer, *Gules*, 'attired and gorged with a Ducal Coronet, and 'lined, all *Argent*; but of late the Lines omitted. 'Motto, *Vertutis Honor præmium*.

'*Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*, Viſ-'count *Wentworth* of *Wentworth*, *Woodhouſe* 'and *Stainborough*, Baron of *Raby-Newmarch* 'and *Overſley*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 29 *June*, 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) Baron '*Raby* (of *Raby* in *Com' Dunelm'*) by Patent '12 *Jan.* 15 *Car.* 1. (1639.) by vertue of En-'tail in the Patent, and allowed Baron 3 *W.* 3. '(....) Viſcount and Earl 4 *Sept.* 10 Q. *Anne* '(1711.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, a *Chevron* between 3 Leopards Faces, '*Or*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Griffin paſſant, '*Argent*, becqued and membred, *Gules*, anci-'ently gorged with a Ducal Coronet, *Or*. 'Supporters, on the Dexter Side a Griffin, 'as the Creſt; on the Siniſter Side a Lion, '*Or*, langued and armed, *Gules*. Motto, *En dieu* '*eſt tout*.

'*William Legg*, Earl of *Dartmouth*, Viſcount '*Louiſham* and Baron *Dartmouth*.

Creations.

'Baron *Dartmouth* (of *Dartmouth* in *Com' De-'von'*) by Patent 2 *Dec.* 34 *Car.* 2. (1682.) 'Viſcount and Earl 5 *Sept.* 10 Q. *Anne* (1711.)

Arms.

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Arms.

'*Azure*, a Stag's-head caboſhed, *Argent*. Creſt, 'out of a Crown Ducal, *Or*, a Plume of Fea-'thers, *Argent* and *Azure*, alternately. Sup-'porters, on the Dexter Side a Lion, *Argent*, 'Semé of *Fleur-de-Lys*, *Sable*, and ducally crown-'ed, *Or*; out of it a Plume, *Argent* and *Azure*. 'On the Siniſter Side, a Stag, *Argent*, Semé de 'Mullets, *Gules*, attired, *Silver*.

'*Henry Pagit*, Earl of *Uxbridge*, Baron *Pagit* 'of *Beaudſert*, and Baron *Burton* of *Burton*.

Creations.

'Baron *Pagit* (of *Beaudſert* in *Com' Stafford'*) 'by Summons 3 *Dec.* 4 *Ed.* 6. (1550.) Baron '*Burton* (of *Burton* in *Com' Staff'*) by Patent 'I *Jan.* 10 Q. *Anne* (1711.) and Earl 1 *Geo.* '(1714.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, on a Croſs engrailed between 4 Eagles 'diſplay'd, *Argent*, 5 Lions paſſant of the Firſt. 'Creſt, on a Wreath, a Demi-Tyger couped, *Sa-'ble*, gorged with a Ducal Coronet, *Argent*, arm-'ed, mained and tufted of the ſame. Suppor-'ters, two Tygers, *Sable*, gorged with Ducal 'Coronets, armed, mained and tufted, all *Ar-'gent*. Motto, *Par il ſuo contrario.*

'*James Bruges*, Earl of *Carnarvan*, Viſcount '*Wilton*, and Baron *Chandois*.

Creations.

'Baron *Chandois* (of *Sudeley* in *Com' Glouceſt'*) 'by Patent 8 *Apr.* 1 *Mar'* (1554.) Baronet 17 '*May*, 3 *Car.* 1. (1627.) Viſcount and Earl '1 *Geo'* (1714.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, on a Croſs, *Sable*, a Leopard's Head, '*Or*. Creſt, on a Wreath, the Buſt of an old 'Man ſide-faced, *proper*, wreathed about the 'Temples, *Argent* and *Azure*, veſted paly, *Ar-'gent* and *Gules*, and Semé of Roundles counter-'changed. Supporters, two Beavers, *Argent*. 'Motto, *Maintein le droit.*

'*Lewis Watſon*, Earl of *Rockingham*, Viſcount '*Sondes* of *Lees-Court*, Baron *Rockingham* of '*Rockingham*, and Baron of *Throley*, and Baro-'net.

Creations.

'Baronet 23 *June*, 19 *Jac.* 1. (1621.) Ba-'ron *Rockingham* (of *Rockingham*-Caſtle in *Com'* '*Northampton'*) by Patent 28 *June*, 20 *Car.* 1. '(1644.) Baron (of *Throley* in *Com' Cantii'*) 'Viſcount and Earl 1 *Geo'* (1714.)

†

Arms.

'*Argent*, on a *Chevron*, *Azure*, between 3 'Martlets, *Sable*, as many Creſcents, *Or*; anci-'ently the *Chevron* engrailed. Creſt, on a 'Wreath, a Griffin's Head eraſed, *Argent*, gorg-'ed with Ducal Coronets, *Or*. Supporters, two 'Griffins, *Argent*, gorged with Ducal Coronets, '*Or*. Motto, *Mea gloria fides.*

'*Charles Bennet*, Earl of *Tankerville*, and Ba-'ron *Oſſulſton* of *Oſſulſton*.

Creations.

'Baron *Oſſulſton* (of *Oſſulſton* in *Com' Middl'*) 'by Patent 24 *Nov.* 34 *Car.* 2. (1682.) and Earl 'by Patent 1 *Geo'* (1714.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, a Beſant between 3 Demi-Lions ram-'pant couped, *Argent*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a 'Demi-Lion rampant, *Argent*, holding a Beſant; 'anciently out of a Ducal Crown, *Gules*, a Li-'on's Head of the ſame, charged on the Shoulder 'with a Beſant, which is now born. Supporters, 'two Lions, *Argent*, crowned, *Or*, each having 'on his Shoulder a Beſant *aliter a Torteaux*. 'Motto, *Haud facile emergunt.*

'*Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Ailesford*, and Baron '*Guernſey* of *Guernſey*.

Creations.

'Baron *Guernſey* (of *Guernſey* in *Com' Southamp-'ton'*) by Patent 9 *May*, 2 Q. *Anne* (1702.) 'and Earl 1 *Geo'* (1714.)

Arms.

'The ſame as the Earl of *Nottingham*, viz. '*Argent*, a *Chevron* between 3 Griffins paſſant 'ſegreant, *Sable*, with a Creſcent for Difference, '*Or*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Griffin paſſant, *Sa-'ble*, on his Breaſt a like Creſcent. Supporters, 'on the Dexter Side a Griffin, *Sable*; on the Si-'niſter Side a Lion, *Or*, both gorged with Du-'cal Coronets; the firſt, *Or*, the laſt *Azure*. 'Motto, *Aperto vivere voto.*

'*John Harvey*, Earl of *Briſtol* and 'Baron *Harvey* (of *Ickworth.*)

Creations.

'Baron *Harvey* (of *Ickworth* in *Com' Suffolk'*) 'by Patent 9 *May*, 2 Q. *Anne* (1702.) and Earl '1 *Geo'* (1714.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, on a Bend, *Argent*, 3 Trefoils, *Vert*. 'Creſt, on a Wreath, a Lynx paſſant, *proper*, 'beſanted, *Or*, collared and lined of the ſame, 'holding up in his Dexter Paw a Trefoil, *Vert*; 'which Trefoil is of late omitted; anciently, ſay 'ſome, their Creſt was a Lynx, *Sable*, beſanted, 'collared,

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' collar'd, and holding the Trefoil as above. ' Supporters, two Lynxes, *proper*, beſanted and ' gorged with Ducal Coronets, *Or*. Motto, *Je ' n'oubliera jamais.*

' *George Montagu*, Earl of *Halifax*, Viſcount ' *Sunbury*, and Baron of *Halifax*.

Creations.

' Baron *Halifax* (of *Halifax* in *Com' Ebor'*) ' with an Entail on the Elder Brother of *Charles* ' 1ſt Baron *Halifax*, Viſcount and Earl about ' *June* 1 *Geo'* (1715.)

Arms.

' The ſame as the Earl of *Mancheſter*, *viz.* ' *Argent*, 3 Fuſils conjoyned in Feſs, *Gules*, a ' Bordure, *Sable*, with due difference. Creſt, ' on a Wreath, a Griffin's Head couped, *Or*, ' becqued and charged on the Breaſt with a Port- ' cullice, *Sable*. Supporters, two Griffins, *Argent*, ' the Body Gutté, *Gules*, winged of the laſt, ' becqued and charged on the Shoulders with ' Portcullices, *Sable*. Motto, *Otium cum digni- ' tate.*

OF

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The Effigies of the Right Hon.rbl
Thomas Belasise Viscount Falconbergh
of Henknowle Baron Falconbergh of Yarum
L.d Leiuetenant of the North rideing of York
shire And one of y.e Lords of his Ma.ties
most Hon.ble Priuy Councell &.ct

BONNE ET BELLE ASSEZ

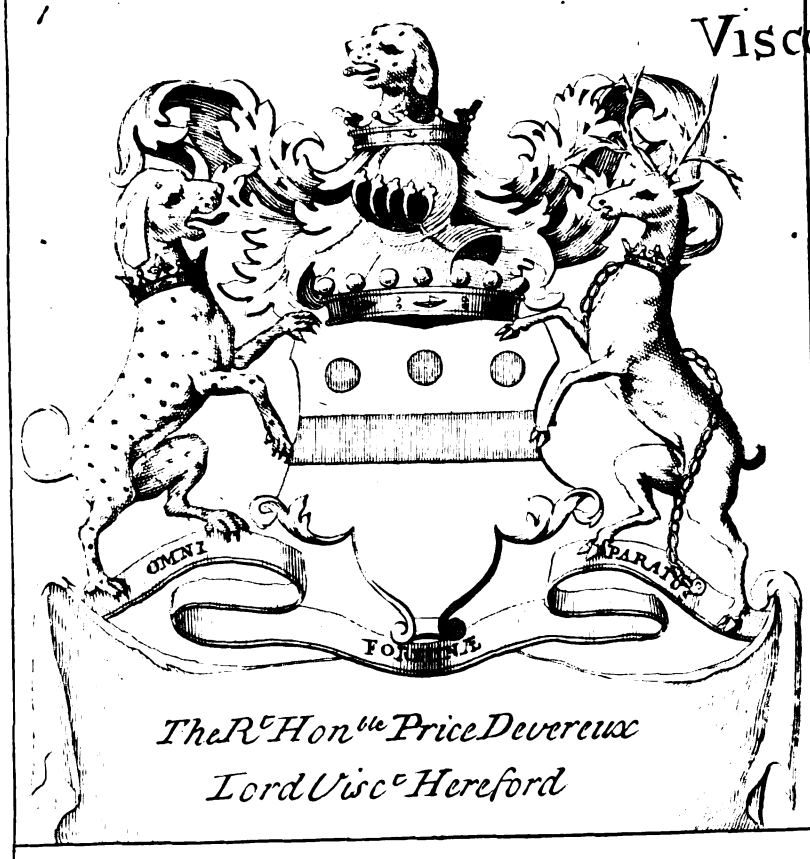
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Viscounts

1



The R^t Honble Price Devereux
Lord Visc^t Hereford

2



The R^t Honble Henry Brown
Lord Visc^t Mountacute

3



The R^t Honble Laurence Fiennes
Lord Viscount Say and Sele

4



The R^t Honble Thomas Belasyse
Lord Visc^t Falconberg

5



The R^t Honble Charles Tounshend
Lord Viscount Tounshend

6



The R^t Honble Thomas Thynne
Lord Viscount Weymouth

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The R.t Hon.ble William Hatton
Lord Viscount Hatton



The R.t Hon.ble Henry Louther
Lord Viscount Lonsdale

9



The R.t Hon.ble Henry O. Bryan
Lord Visc.t Tadcaster and
Earl of Thomond in Ireland

10



The R.t Hon.ble Henry S.t John
Lord Viscount S.t John

11



The R.t Hon.ble Richard Temple
Lord Viscount Cobham

12



The R.t Hon.ble Hugh Boscawen
Lord Viscount Falmouth

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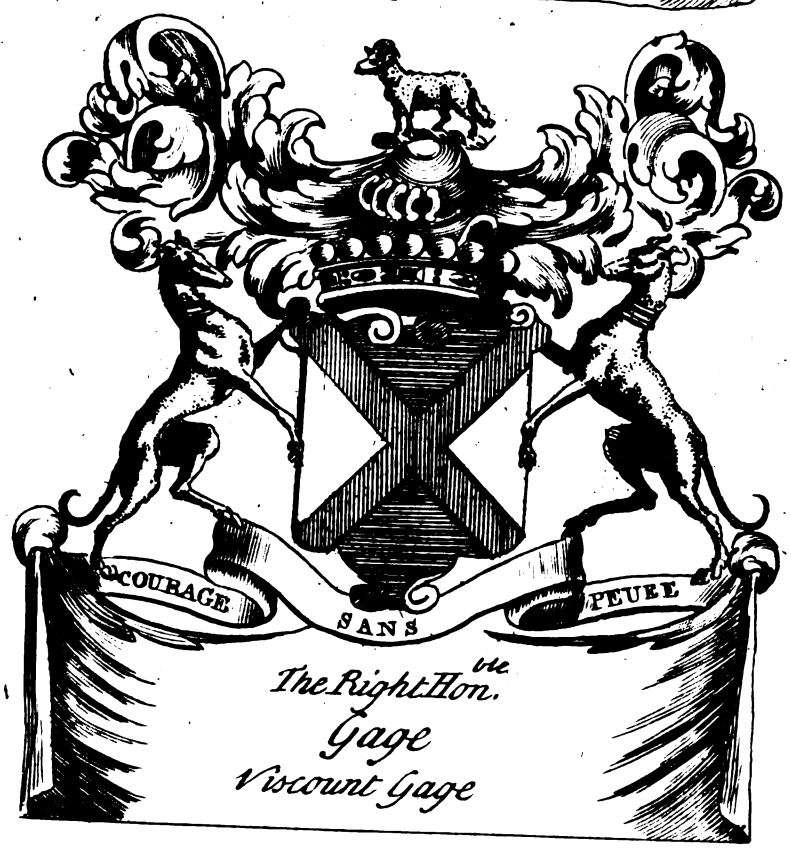
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The Rt Honble
Richd Ld Viscount Castlemain,
and Baron of Newtown, in y^e Kingdom
of Ireland; Ld Warden of y Forest of
Waltham in the County of Essex. &c.



The Right Honble
Needham
Viscount Kilmurry.



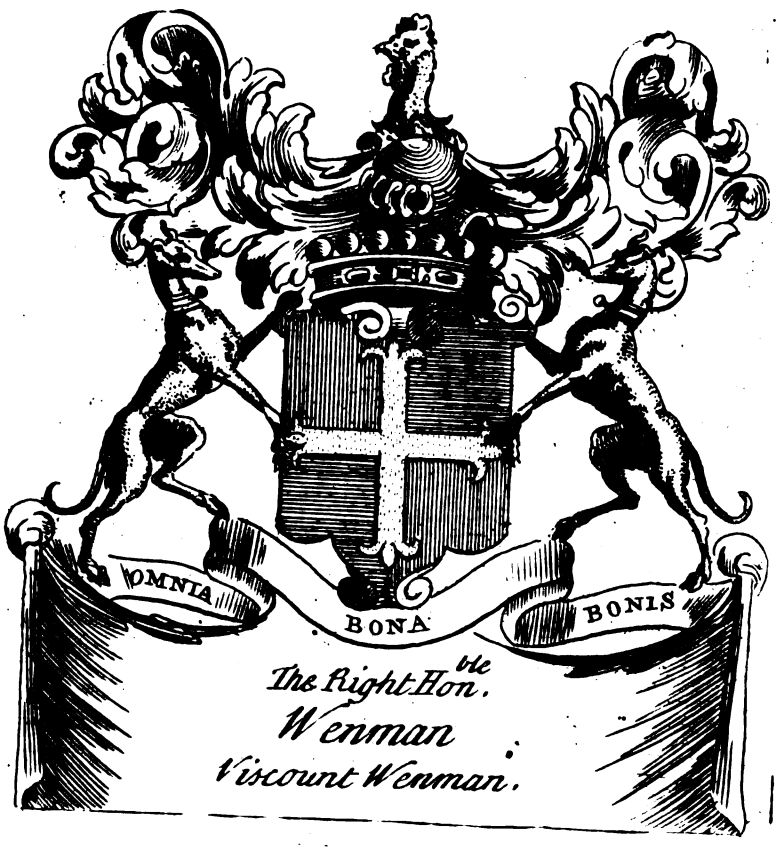
The Right Honble
Gage
Viscount Gage



The Right Honble
Skeffington
Viscount Masserene.



The Right Honble
Fleming
Viscount Longford.



The Right Honble
Wenman
Viscount Wenman.

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OF

VISCOUNTS.

CHAP. VII.

THE next Degree of Honour to an Earl is a Viſcount, which was anciently a Name of Office under an Earl; who being an immediate Officer of the King's in their County (for that their perſonal Attendance was oft-times required at the Court) had his Deputy to look after the Affairs of the County, which at this Day is an Office, and called a Sheriff, retaining the Name of his Subſtitution; in *Latin* therefore called *Vicecomes*. But about the Eighteenth of *Henry* the Sixth, it became a Degree of Honour, who conferred this Title upon *John*, Lord *Beaumont*, by Letters Patent.

A Viſcount is created by Patent, as an Earl; hath a Hood, Surcoat, and Mantle, which hath on it two Guards and a half of white plain Furr, without Ermins: And his Coronet is only pearled with a Row of Pearls, cloſe to the Chaplet.

He hath the Title of the Moſt Noble, Potent, and Honourable. He may have a Tavereſs in his own Houſe: And his Viſcounteſs may have her Train born up by a Woman out of her Superiors Preſence, and in their Preſence by a Man.

He is uſually ſtiled by the King, *Our Right Truſty and Well-beloved Couſin*; but when of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy-Council, then with the Addition of, *and Counſellors*.

'The moſt Noble, Potent and Honourable, 'Price *Devereaux*, Viſcount *Hereford*, Baron 'Devereaux, and Baronet; the Primier Viſcount 'of *England*.

Creations.

'Viſcount, *&c.* by Patent 2 *Feb.* 4 *Ed.* 6. '(1549.) and Baronet 25 *Nov.* 25 *Jac.* 1. '(1612.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Feſs, *Gules*, in Chief 3 Torteauxes. 'Creſt, out of a Ducal Crown, *Or*, a Talbot's 'Head, *Argent*, eared, *Gules*. Supporters, on 'the Siniſter Side a Rane Deer, *Gules*, attired, '*Or*, gorged with a Ducal Coronet, and lined, '*Or*. Motto, *Baſis Virtutum Conſtantia.*

'*Henry Brown*, Viſcount *Montagu*, and Baron '*Brown.*

Creations.

'Viſcount, *&c.* by Patent 2 *Sept.* 2 *Phil' &* '*Mar'* (1554.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, 3 Lions paſſant in Bend, between two 'Gemels in Bend, *Argent*. Creſt, on a Wreath, 'an Eagle diſplayed, *Vert*, as from *Nevil* Mar-'quiſs of *Montagu*, deſcended of *Monthermer*; 'anciently a Griffin's Head eraſed, *Or*, as de-'ſcended from *Fitz-Alan*; ſometimes a Buck trip-'ping, *proper*, attired and gorged with a Ducal 'Crown, and lined, all *Or*, and *temp. Hen.* 7. 'on a Mount, a parcel of Fox-Gloves growing, '*proper*. Supporters, two Bears, collared and 'lined; anciently two Lynxes, *Argent*, collared 'and lined, *Or*. Motto, *Suives Raiſon.*

'*Lawrence*

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'*Lawrence Fienes*, Viſcount and Baron *Say* 'and *Sele*.

Creations.

'Baron *Say* and *Sele* (in *Com' Cantii'*) by Sum-'mons, 3 *Mar.* 25 *Hen.* 6. (1446.) which Ti-'tle was recognized 9 *Aug.* 1 *Jac.* 1. (1603.) 'and Viſcount 7 *July*, 22 *Jac.* 1. (1624.)

Arms.

'*Azure*, 3 Lions rampant, *Azure*. Creſt, 'an Allant or Wolf ſeiant, *Argent*, collared with 'a ſpiked Collar, and lined, with a Clog to it, *Or*. 'Supporters, two Allants, *Argent*, collared as 'aforeſaid, and chained, with Clogs, *Or*.

'*Thomas Bellaſis*, Viſcount *Falconbergh* of '*Henknowl*, and Baron *Falconbergh* of *Yarom*, 'and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 29 *June*, 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) Baron '*Falconbergh* (of *Yarom* in *Com' Ebor'*) by Pa-'tent 25 *May*, 3 *Car.* 1. (1627.) and Viſcount '31 *Jan.* 18 *Car.* 1. (1642.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent*, a Chevron '*Gules*, between 3 *Fleurs-de-Lys*, *Azure*, 2 'and 3. *Argent*, a Pale engrailed plain cotiſed, '*Sable*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Roe-Buck's Head 'eraſed, *proper*, attired, *Or*; in his Mouth an 'Acorn-branch ſlipped, *proper*; ſometimes on a 'Wreath, a Lion guardant couchant, *Azure*, an-'ciently an armed Arm embowed, *proper*, ſcarfed, '*Gules*, holding in an Hand, *Carnation*, a broken 'Battle-ax, *Or*. Supporters, on the Dexter 'Side a Roe-Buck, with an Acorn-branch in his 'Mouth ſlipped, *proper*, anciently the ſame 'gorged with a Ducal Coronet, *Or*. On the Si-'niſter Side an Unicorn, *Azure*, attired, barbed, 'mained and unguled, *Or*. Motto, *Bonne & 'Belle aſter*.

'*Charles Townſhend*, Viſcount *Townſhend* of '*Raynham*, Baron *Townſhend* of *Lynn Regis*, and 'Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 16 *Apr.* 15 *Jac.* 1. (1617.) Baron '*Townſhend* (of *Lynn Regis* in *Com' Norf'*) by 'Patent 20 *Apr.* 13 *Car.* 2. (1661.) and Viſ-'count 2 *Dec.* 34 *Car.* 2. (1682.)

Arms.

'*Azure*, a *Chevron* Ermine, between 3 Eſcal-'lops, *Argent*. Creſt, on a Wreath, an Hart 'tripping, *proper*, attired, *Or*. Supporters, on 'the Dexter Side an Hart, *Sable*, attired, *Or*; 'on the Siniſter Side a Greyhound, *Argent*. Mot-'to, *Hæc generis Incrementa fides*.

'*Thomas Thynne*, Viſcount *Weymouth*, Baron '*Thynne* of *Warminſter*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 15 *July*, 17 *Car.* 1. (1641.) Baron '*Thynne* (of *Warminſter* in *Com' Wilts*) and 'Viſcount by Patent 11 *Dec.* 34. *Car.* 2. (1682.)

Arms.

'Quarterly 1 and 4, Barry of Ten, *Or* and '*Sable*, the Arms of *Bollevilo* their original Name, '2 and 3, *Argent*, a Lion rampant, *queve 'fourche*, and nowed, *Gules*, which is an Augmen-'tation, or *vice verſa*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Rane 'Deer paſſant, *Or*. Supporters, on the Dexter 'Side a Rane Deer. on the Siniſter 'Side a Lion Motto, *Je ais bonne 'Cauſe*.

'*William Hatton*, Viſcount *Hatton* of *Gretton*, 'and Baron *Hatton* of *Kirby*.

Creations.

'Baron *Hatton* (of *Kirby* in *Com' Northamp'*) 'by Patent 29 *July*, 19 *Car.* 1. (1643.) and 'Viſcount 17 *Jan.* 34 *Car.* 2. (1682.)

Arms.

'*Azure*, a Chevron between three Garbs, *Or*. 'Creſt, on a Wreath, a Doe paſſant, *Or*. Sup-'porters, two Horſes, *Argent*, bridled, *Sable*, 'Motto, *Quid ni tandem*; which was ſometimes 'inſcribed upon the Reins.

'*Talbot Yelverton*, Viſcount *Longueville*, Ba-'ron *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet, 30 *Jan.* 17 *Car.* 1. (1641.) Ba-'ron *Grey* (of *Ruthyn* in *Com' Denbeigh'*) by 'Deſcent and Summons 17 *Oct.* 31 *Car.* 2. (1679.) 'formerly allowed in Parliament 3 *Nov.* 16 *Car.* '1. (1646.) originally 16 *Ed.* 2. (1322.) and 'Viſcount 21 *Apr.* 2 *Will' & Mar'* (1690.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, 3 Lions rampant and a Chief, *Gules*. 'Creſt, on a Wreath, a Lion paſſant reguardant, '*Gules*. Supporters, on the Dexter Side a Wy-'vern, *Or*, collared and lined, *Gules*. On the 'Siniſter Side a Lion reguardant, *Gules*. Motto, '*Foy en tout*.

'*Henry Louther*, Viſcount *Lonſdale*, and Ba-'ron *Louther* of *Louther*, and Baronet (of *Scot-'land*.)

Creations.

'Baronet of *Nova Scotia* —— Baron *Louther* (of *Louther* in *Com' Weſtmorland'*) by Patent '28 *May*, 8 *W.* 3. (1696.)

Arms.

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Arms.

'*Or*, 6 Annulets, 3, 2, 1, *Sable*. Creſt, a 'four-footed Dragon paſſant, *Argent*. Supporters, two Horſes, *Argent*, gorged with Laurel 'Chaplets, *proper*. Motto, *Magiſtratus indicat 'virum*.

'*Henry St. John*, Viſcount *Bolinbroke*, and 'Baron *St. John* of *Lydiard-Tregoſe*.

Creations.

'Baron *St. John* (of *Lydiard Tregoſe* in *Com'* '*Wilts*) and Viſcount by Patent 8 *July*, 11 Q. '*Anne* (1712.) with Remainder in Default of 'Iſſue Male, to his Father and his Heirs Male.

Arms.

'*Argent*, on a Chief, *Gules*, 2 Mullets, *Or*, 'with a Label of 3 Points on a Creſcent, for difference. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Mount *Vert*, 'and thereon a Falcon riſing, *Or*. Supporters, 'On the Dexter Side a Falcon, *Or*, gorged 'with a Ducal Coronet, *Gules*. On the Sinifter 'Side, an Eagle, *Or*, *aliter* both Falcons; on his 'Breaſt an Horſes Harneſs *remplis* per pale, *Argent* and *Sable*; therein a Creſcent difference. 'Motto, *Nil admirari*. Attainted 1. of K. *Geo*.

'*Henry O Brien*, Earl of *Thomond*, Viſcount '*Tadcaſter*, Baron of..... and Baron of *Ibri-'can*.

Creations.

'Earl of *Thomond* for Life, *temp. H.* 8. and 'Baron of *Ibrican*, to Heirs Male, *temp. H.* 8. 'again Earl of *Thomond* to Heirs Males, *temp. Ed.* 6. [*Iriſh* Honours.] Viſcount *Tadcaſter*, 'and Baron by Patent *Octob.* 1 K. *Geo'* '1714.) [*Engliſh* Honours.]

Arms.

'*Gules*, 3 Lions paſſant, guardant paleways, per pale, *Or* and *Argent*. Creſt, on a Wreath, 'a naked Arm embowed, *proper*, holding a 'Sword, *Argent*, hilted, *Or*. Supporters, two 'Lions guardant, per Feſs, *Or* and *Argent*. Motto, *Vigeur au deſſons*.

'*James Saunderſon*, Viſcount *Caſtleton* of '*England* and *Ireland*, Baron *Saunderſon* of *Saxby*, and Baron of *Bautre*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 25 *Nov.* 10 *Jac.* 1. (1612.) Viſcount *Caſtleton* and Baron *Saunderſon* of *Bautre* '11 *July*, 3 *Car.* 1. (1627.) [the two laſt *Iriſh* 'Honours.] Baron *Saunderſon* (of *Saxby* in *Com'* '*Lincoln'*) by Patent 1 K. *Geo'* (1614.) after 'Viſcount *Caſtleton*, [an *Engliſh* Honour,] *viz.* '30 *June*, 2 K. *Geo'*.

Arms.

'Paly of 6 pieces, *Argent* and *Azure*, on 'a Bend, *Sable*, 3 Annulets, *Or*; which Annu-'lets were a Diſtinction to this Line. Creſt, on 'a Wreath, a Talbot paſſant, *Argent*, pyed and 'eared, *Sable*, *aliter*, the Talbot Ermine. Sometimes this Family uſed for Creſt, on a Wreath, 'a Wolf's Head vorant an Infant. Supporters, on 'the Dexter Side a Talbot pyed, or ermine, eared, '*Sable*: And on the Sinifter, a Griffin, *Gules*, 'Ducally gorged, becqued and membered, *Or*.

'*Henry St. John*, Baron of *Batterſea* (in *Com'* '*Surr'*) and Viſcount *St. John*.

Creations.

'Baron *St. John*, and Viſcount by Patent '2 *July*, 2 K. *George*.

Arms.

'*Argent*, on a Chief, *Gules*, two Mullets 'pierced, *Or*, a Creſcent difference

'His Lordſhip's Supporters are not as yet ſet-'tled.

OF

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OF THE
LORDS SPIRITUAL.

CHAP. VIII.

ACCORDING to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this Realm, many are the Eccleſiaſtical Dignities and Privileges belonging to the Biſhops and Clergymen, who in all ſucceeding Ages have been reverenced with the greateſt obſervance imaginable, as being acknowledged by all good Chriſtians to be thoſe Meſſengers ſent, and particularly appointed by God to take care of our Souls.

The Subjects of *England* are either Clergy or Laymen, both which are ſubdivided into Nobility and Commons. Thus we find in our Parliament the Lords Spiritual and Temporal make the Upper-Houſe; the Commons Spiritual, *viz.* the Clergy elected to ſit in Convocation (who once had place and Suffrage in the Lower-Houſe of Parliament) and the Commons Temporal, *viz.* the Knights and Burgeſſes make the Commons.

Moſt evident it is, by the Conſent of all the Councils, Fathers, Hiſtories, and Univerſal Tradition, That for the firſt fifteen Hundred Years continuance of Chriſtianity, there is no Example to be found of any Church governed by any Authority Eccleſiaſtick, but that of Epiſcopacy; they were ordained by the Apoſtles themſelves to be their Succeſſors in Chriſt's Church, to have a vigilant Eye over the Paſtors and Teachers under them, as to their Lives and Doctrine, for the Preſervation of Truth and Peace, the Prevention of Scandal, Suppreſſion of Hereſie and Schiſm, and to have a Care of their Flock, to bring them to Salvation. 'Tis not therefore without reaſon that in all Times they have been the firſt of the two Diviſions of the People, the Clergy and Laity; and as Spiritual Barons take place of Temporal; they take their Name from the *Saxon* word *Biſcoep*, a Super-intendent or Overſeer.

They are three ways Barons of the Realm, *viz.* by Writ, Patent, and Conſecration. They precede all under the Degree of Viſcounts, and are always placed upon the King's Right Hand in the Parliament Houſe. They have the Title of Lords, and Right Reverend Fathers in God: And their Sees, by the Piety of former Times, are endowed with fair Revenues for the due Adminiſtration of what belongs to their Places: And to keep them from corrupt and ſiniſter Affections, the King's moſt Noble Progenitors, and the Anceſtors of the Nobility and Gentry, have ſufficiently endowed the Church with Honour and Poſſeſſions.

Many Privileges and Immunities were likewiſe granted to them, and the Clergy, by the *Saxon* and *Daniſh* Kings; as Coining of Money, Conferring the Order of Knighthood, *&c.* which hath been long ſince appropriate to the Crown. Thus *Lanfranck*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, made *William* the Second Knight in the Life-time of his Father.

Of Privileges remaining, ſome belong to the Archbiſhops; ſome to the Biſhops, as they are ſo; and ſome to them, and all other of the Clergy.

We read of three Archbiſhopricks in *England* before the *Saxons* came amongſt us; *viz.* that of *London*, *York*, and *Carleon* upon *Uske*: But Chriſtianity being thence expelled by the Pagans, the Succeſſion of thoſe Sees ceaſed, till it pleaſed God to reſtore the Light of his Goſpel to the blind *Saxons* (which in this Kingdom had planted themſelves) by the Miniſtration of St. *Auguſtin*, who firſt preached Salvation to them at *Canterbury*,

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Reverendissimus in Christo Pater
Gulielmus Wake *Providentia Divina*
Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis
totius Angliæ Primas et Metropolitanus
Serenissimo Regi GEORGIO a Secretioribus Consiliis.

M.V.dr Gucht Sculpsit.

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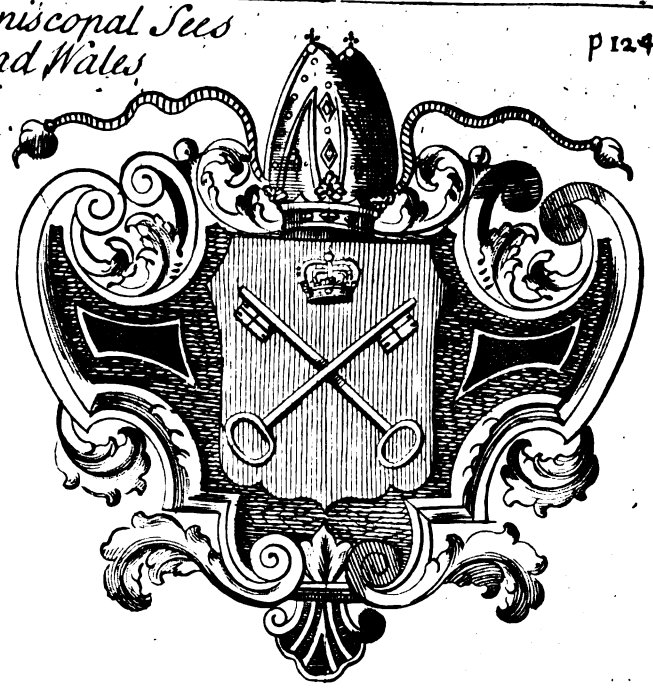
1



The Arms of the of England

Canterbury.

2

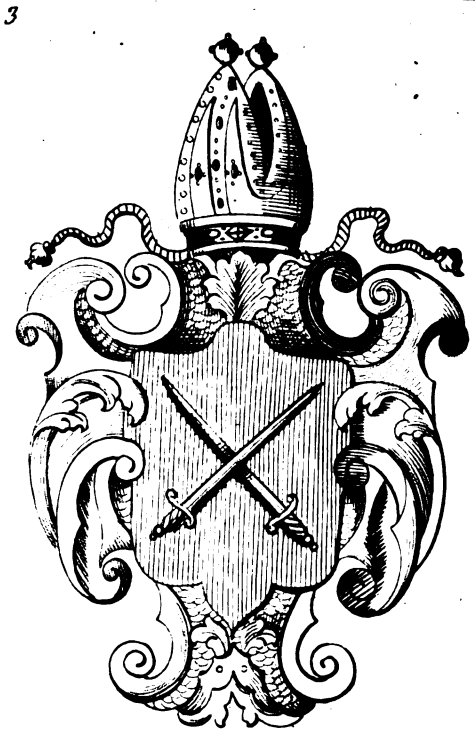


Episcopal Sees and Wales

p 124

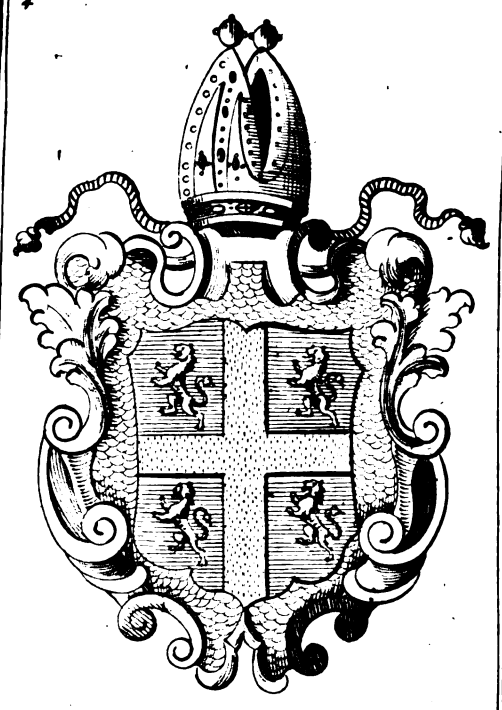
York.

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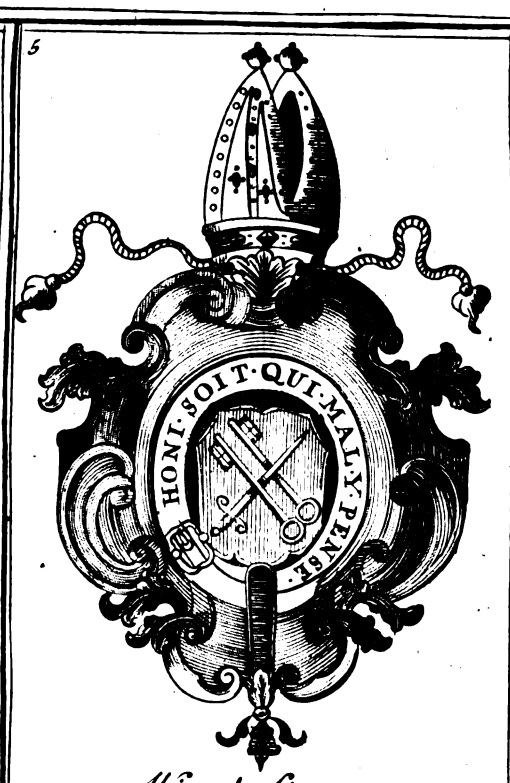
London.

4



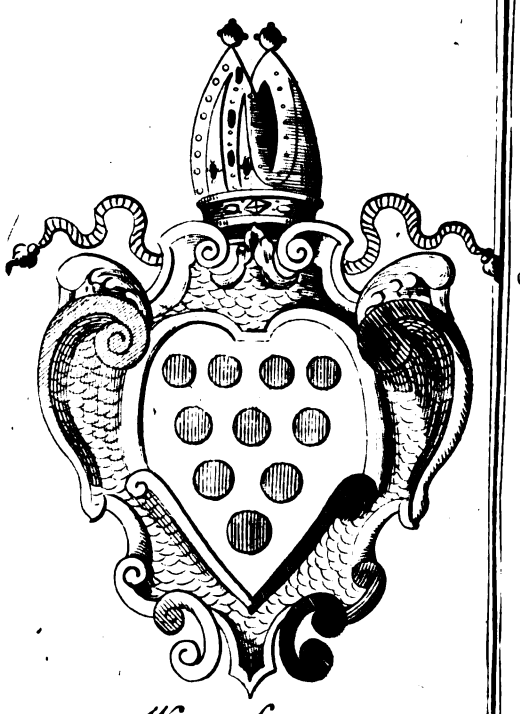
Durham.

5



Winchester.

6



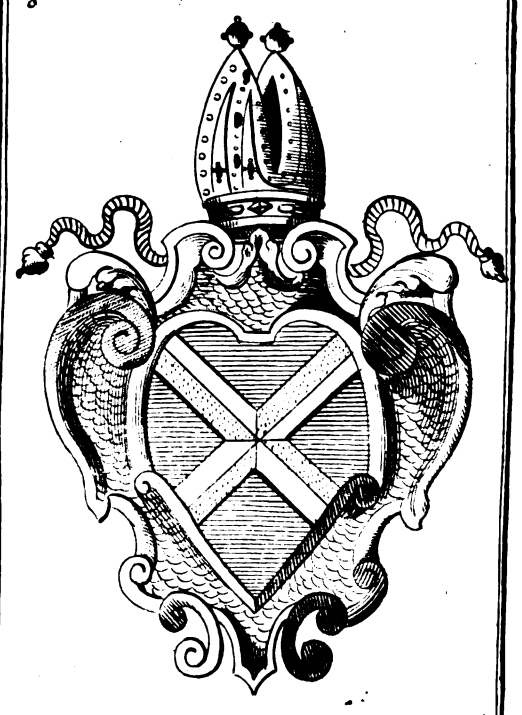
Worcester.

7



Salisbury.

8

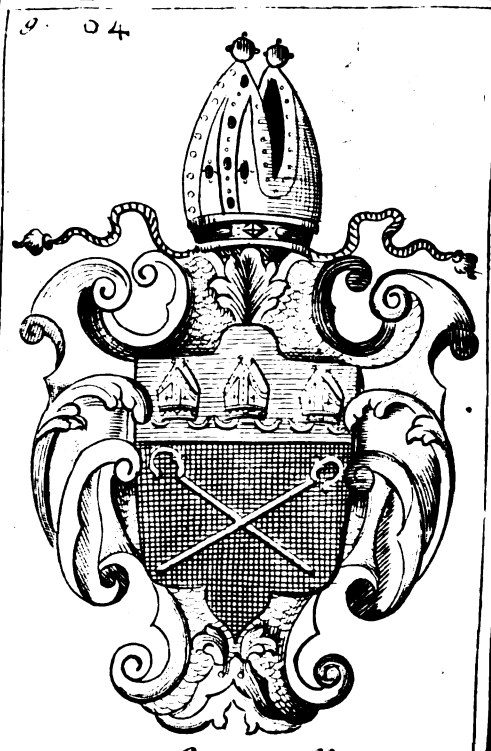


Bath and Wells.

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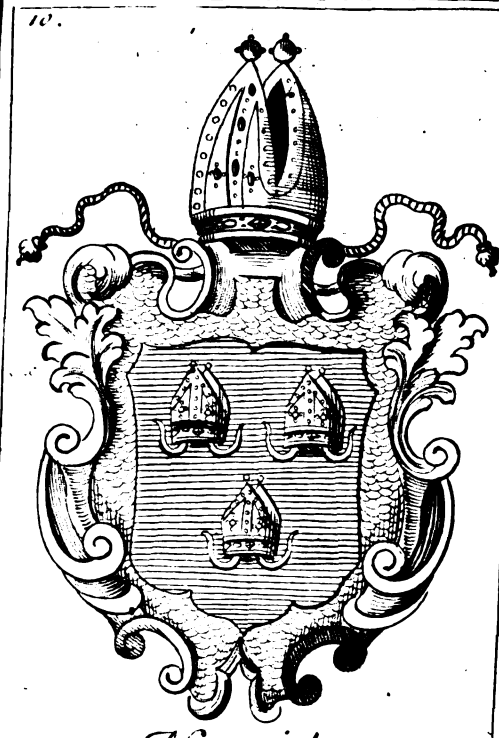
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9. 54



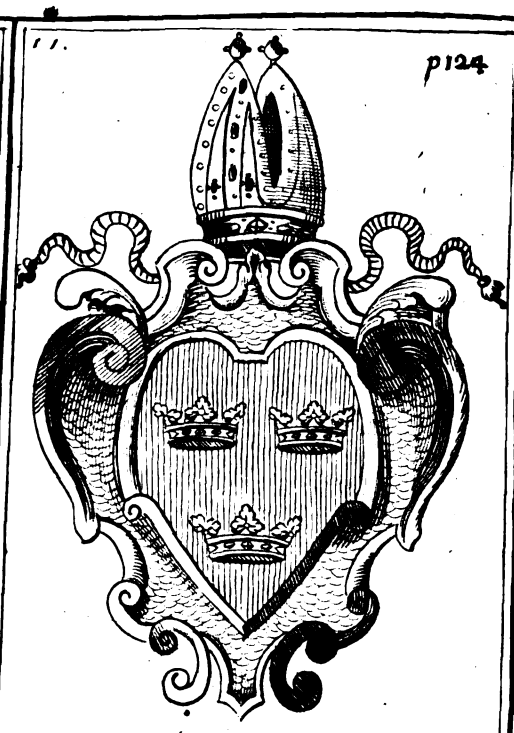
Landaff.

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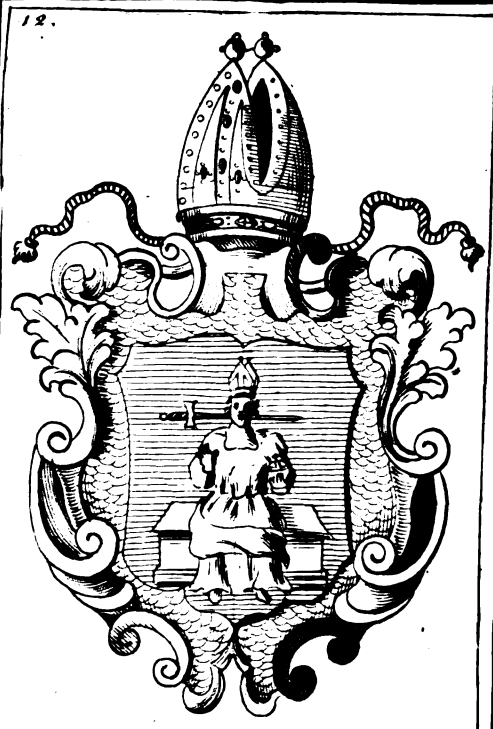
Norwich.

11. p124



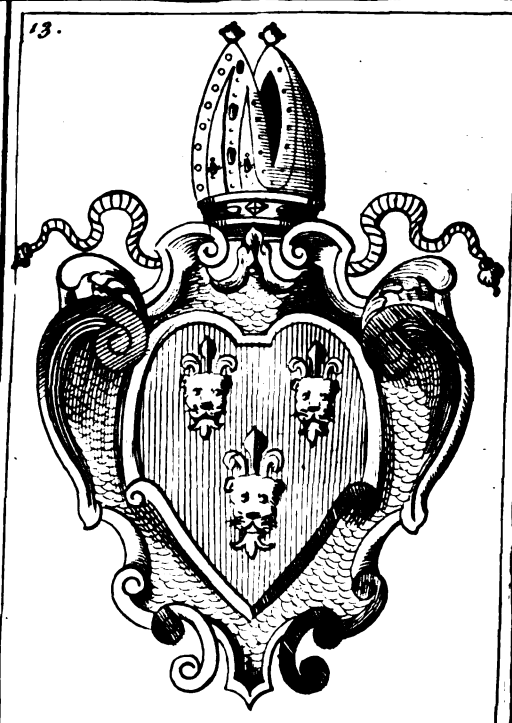
Ely.

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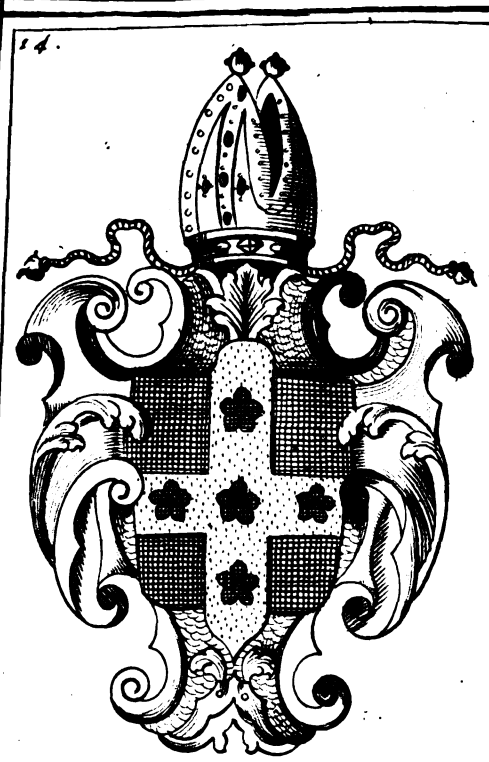
Chichester.

13.



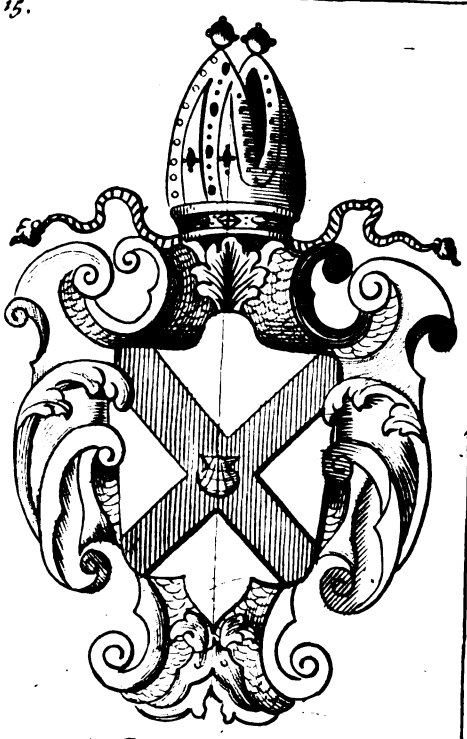
Hereford.

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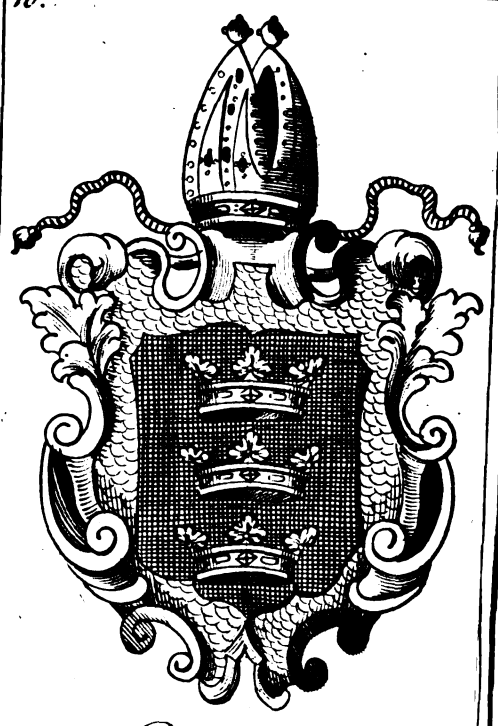
St. Davids.

15.



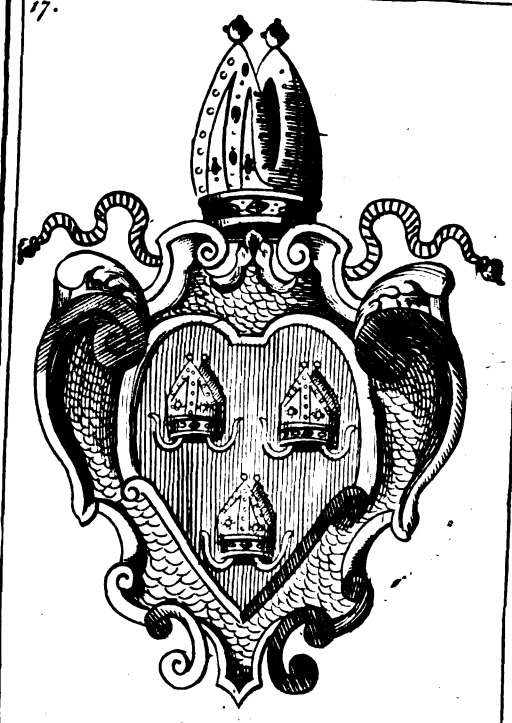
Rochester.

16.



Bristol.

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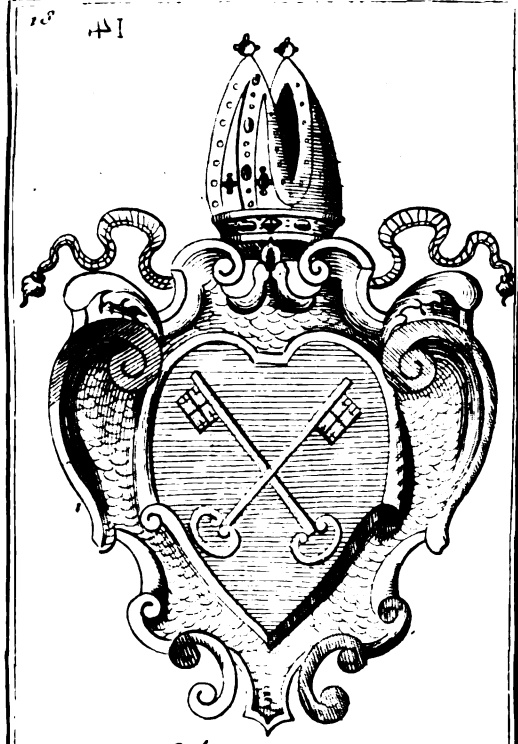


Chester.

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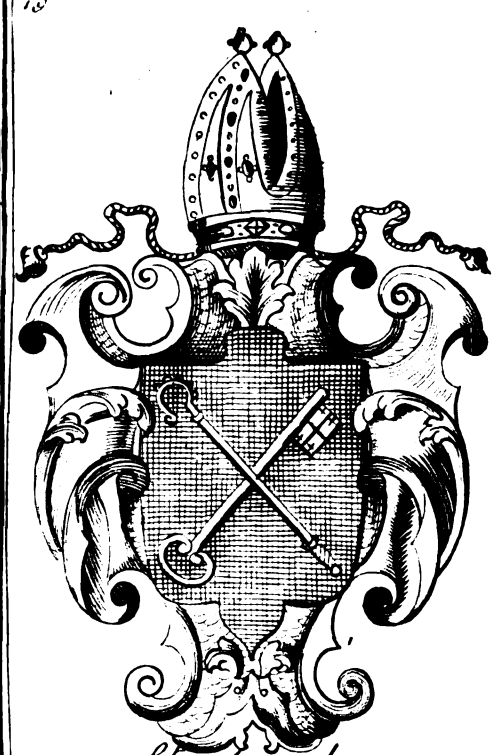
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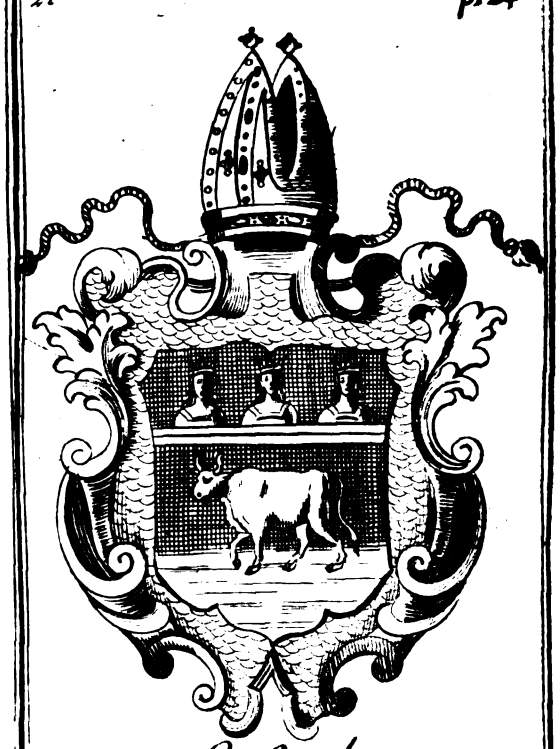
Gloucester.

19



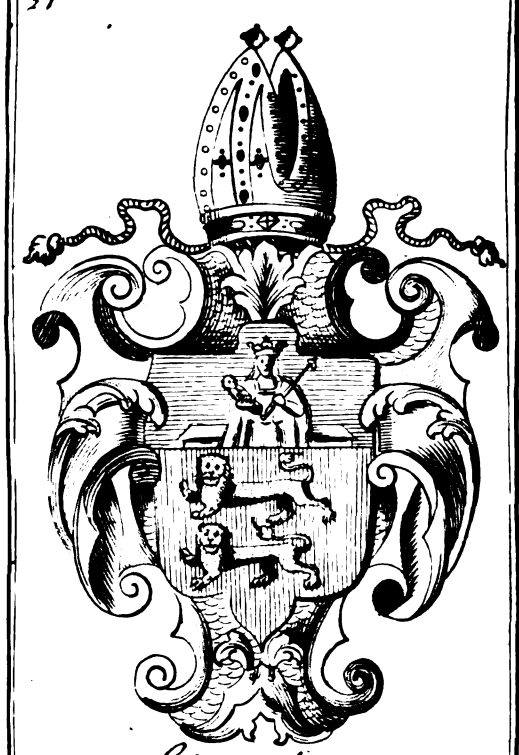
S.t Asaph.

20



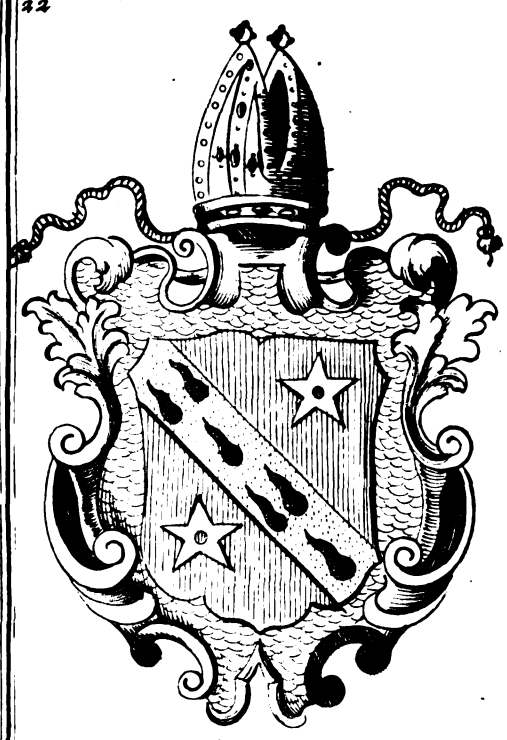
Oxford.

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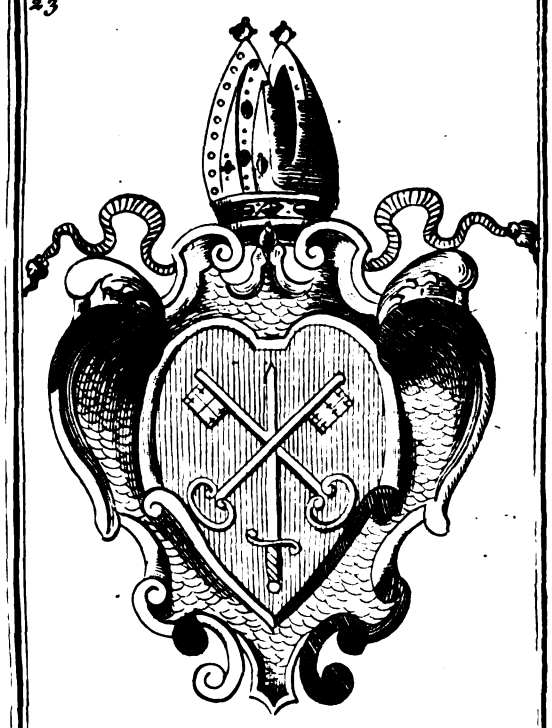
Lincoln.

22



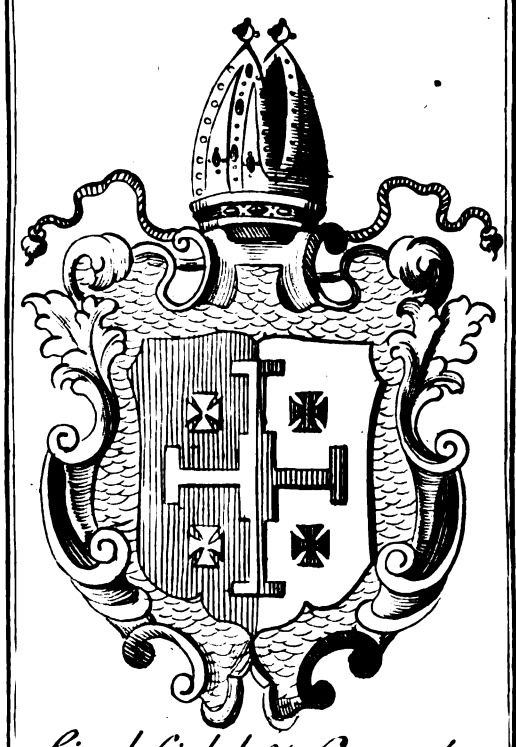
Bangor.

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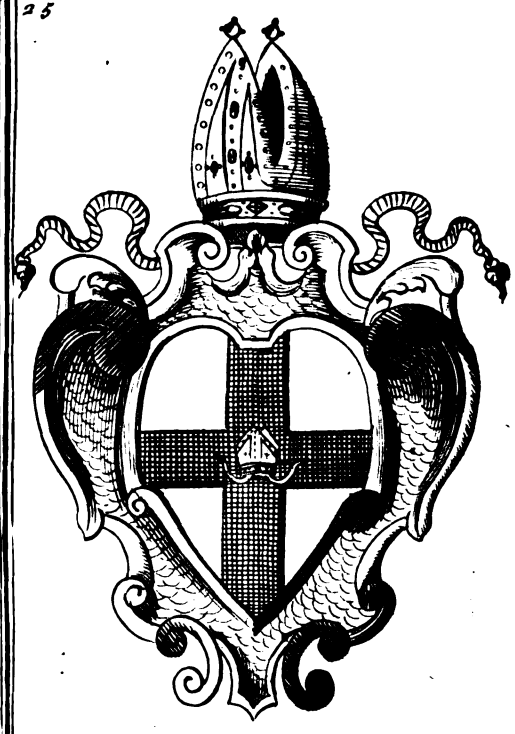
Exeter.

24



Litchfield & Coventry.

25



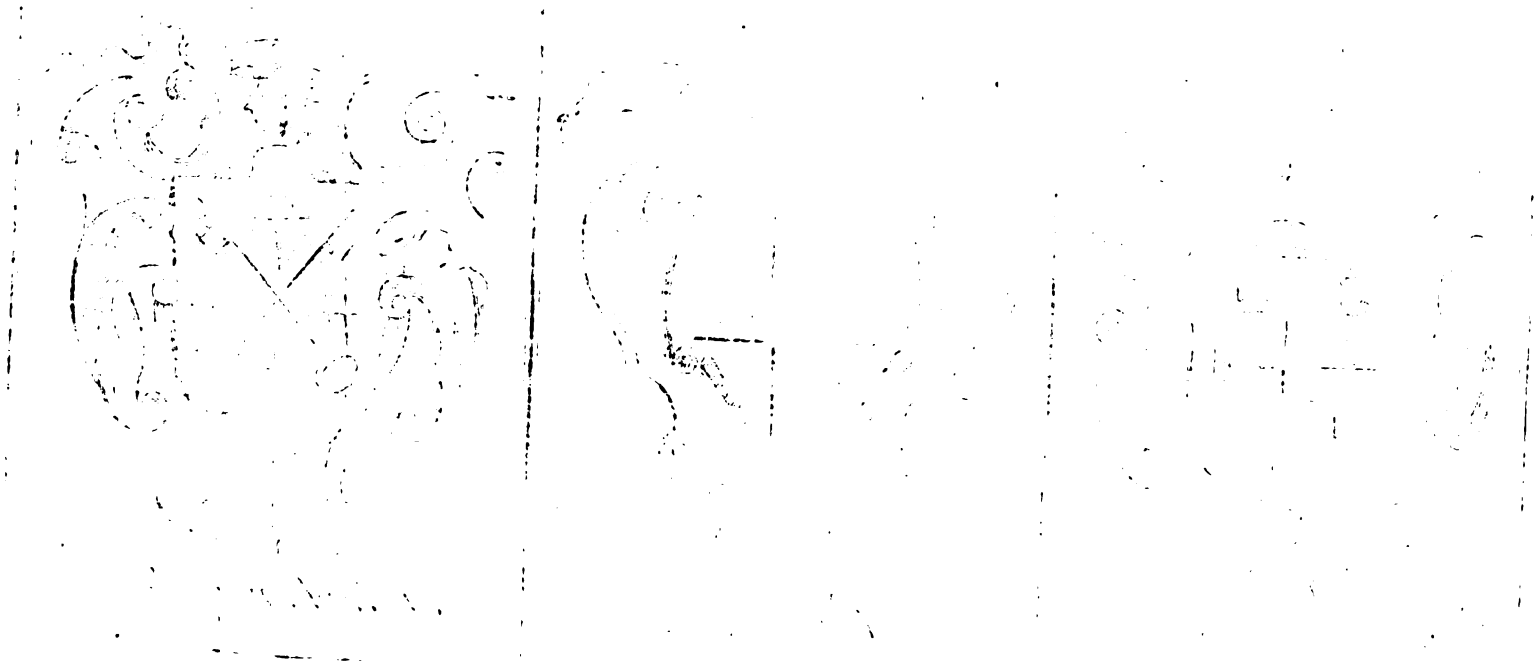
Carlisle.

26



Peterborough.

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bury, and was there buried, for whoſe ſake they removed the Epiſcopal See from *London* unto *Canterbury*; and in proceſs of Time placed another Archbiſhop at *York*; which two Provinces included *England* and *Wales*, and have Five and twenty Biſhops under them, Six and twenty Deans of Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches, Sixty Arch-Deacons, Five hundred forty four Prebendaries, many rural Deans, and about Ten thouſand Rectors and Vicars of Pariſhes.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* was anciently the Metropolitan of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and the Iſles adjacent; and was therefore ſometime ſtiled a Patriarch, and had ſeveral Archbiſhops under him: His Stile was, *Alterius orbis Papa, & orbis Britannici Pontifex*: The Date of Records in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs ran thus, *Anno Pontificatus noſtri primo, &c.* He was *Legatus natus*; which Power was annexed to that See near One thouſand Years ago, whereby no other Legat or Nuntio from *Rome* could exerciſe any Legantive power without the King's ſpecial Licence. In General Councils he had place, before all other Archbiſhops, at the Pope's right Foot: Nor was he reſpected leſs at Home than Abroad, being, according to the practiſe of moſt other Chriſtian States, reputed the Second Perſon in the Kingdom, and named and ranked before the Princes of the Blood.

By the favour of our preſent King he ſtill enjoys divers conſiderable Preheminences; as Primate and Metropolitan of all *England*; hath power to Summon the Archbiſhop of *York*, and the Biſhops of his Province, to a National Synod; is *primus par Regni*, preceding not only Dukes, but all the Great Officers of the Crown, next to the Royal Family. He is ſtiled by the King, *Dei Gratia Archiepiſcopus Cantuarii*: Writes himſelf *Divina Providentia*, as doth the Archbiſhop of *York*; (other Biſhops write *Divina permiſſione:*) and hath the Title of *Grace* given him, (as it is to Dukes;) and *Moſt Reverend Father in God.*

His Office is to Crown the King; and whereſoever the Court ſhall happen to be, 'tis ſaid the King and Queen are *Speciales Domeſtici Parochiani Domini Archiepiſc. Cant.* The Biſhop of *London* is accounted his Provincial Dean; the Biſhop of *Winchester* his Chancellor; and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* his Chaplain. He hath the power of all the probate of Wills, and granting Letters of Adminiſtration where the party hath *bona notabilia*, that is Five pounds worth, or above, out of the Dioceſs wherein he dieth; or Ten pounds worth within the Dioceſs of *London*. By Statute of *Hen.* 8. 25. he hath power to grant Licences, Diſpenſations, *&c.* and holds divers Courts of Judicature; *viz.* his Courts of Arches, of Audience, his Prerogative Court, and his Court of Peculiars: And he may retain and qualify eight Chaplains, which is more by two than a Duke can do.

The Archbiſhop of *York* was alſo *Legatus Natus*, and had that Authority annexed to his See. He had all the Biſhopricks of *Scotland* under his Province till the Year 1470. He hath the Place and Precedency of all Dukes, not of the Royal Blood, and of all great Officers, except only the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper. He hath the Title of *Grace*, and *Moſt Reverend Father in God:* He hath the Honour to Crown the Queen, and to be her perpetual Chaplain. He is alſo ſtiled Primate of *England*, and Metropolitan of his Province. He hath the Rights of a County Palatine over *Hexamſhire* in *Northumberland*. He may qualifie Chaplains; and hath divers other Prerogatives which the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province; but *Durham* being one, hath in many Things a peculiar Juriſdiction, exempted from the Archbiſhop.

Privileges belonging to the Biſhops are as followeth.

IN their own Court they have power to judge and paſs Sentence alone, without any Colleague, which is not done in any other Court: And therefore the Biſhops ſend forth their Citations in their own Names, not in the King's, as the Writs in other Courts run. They may depute their Authority to another (as doth the King) either to their Suffragan-Biſhops, their Chancellors, Commiſſaries, or other Officers, which none of the King's Judges can do. In whatever Prince's Dominions they come, their Epiſcopal Dignity and Degree is owned; they may confer Orders, *&c.* whereas no Lay-Lord is acknowledged but in the King's Dominions, who gave him the Title. None of them can be Indicted of any Crime before a Temporal Judge, without eſpecial Licence from the King: A ſevere Penalty to be inflicted on them that raiſe any Scandal or falſe Report. In a Trial where a Biſhop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Biſhop may, as well as any Lay-Lord, challenge the Array, if one Knight at leaſt be not returned upon the Jury. In Criminal Trials for Life, all Biſhops are to be tried by their Peers, who are Barons, and none under that Degree to be impannelled: but anciently they were exempted from any Trial by Temporal Judges. In Parliament they may Vote in any Thing, but in Sentence for Life, or loſs of Member, they being by Common Law to abſent themſelves; and by Common Law to make Proxies to Vote for them. They are freed from all Arreſts, Outlawries, Diſtreſſes, *&c.* They have Liberty to Hunt in any of the King's Foreſts or Parks, to take one or two Deer, coming or going from the King's Preſence; and to have Wine free from Impoſt, *&c.* Their Perſons may not be ſeized for Contempt, but their Temporalities only; and their Word only is to be taken, and their Certificate allowed in the Trial of Baſtardy, Hereſie, *&c.* And ſuch reſpect has been ſhewed their Perſons, that an Offence by a Clergyman to his Biſhop is called *Epiſcopicide*, and puniſhed as Paracide, equal to petty Treaſon.

Every Biſhop may qualifie as many Chaplains as a Duke: They are all Barons and Peers of the Realm, and have place in the Upper Houſe of

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Parliament, as afore-noted, and take place according to Seniority of their Conſecration, except *London*, *Durham*, and *Wincheſter*, who precede by Statute made in the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth.

It will not be amiſs to ſpeak ſomewhat of the Immunities common to all Eccleſiaſticks, as well Commons as Lords Spiritual, as followeth.

All Suffragan Biſhops, Deans, Arch-deacons, Prebends, Rectors, and Vicars, have privilege, ſome by themſelves, others by proxy, to Sit and Vote in the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

No Subſidy or other Tax can be impoſed upon them without their own conſent. No Clergyman may be compelled to undergo any perſonal Service in the Commonwealth, nor to ſerve in the Wars, or to bear any ſervile Office. They are free from the King's Purveyors, Carriers, Poſts, *&c.* for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *cum clauſula nolumus.* They are not obliged to appear at the Sheriffs Turns or Views of Frank pledge, nor are impanelled to ſerve upon Inqueſts at Aſſizes or elſewhere. If a Clergyman acknowledge a Statute, his Body ſhall not be taken thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si Laicus ſit, &c.* Their Goods are diſcharged from Tolls and Cuſtoms (*ſi non exerceant Merchandizas de eiſdem*;) but they muſt have the King's Writ to diſcharge them.

As the Clergymen are exempted from the Wars, being, by reaſon of their Function, they are prohibited the wearing a Sword; ſo every Man in the Order of Prieſthood is debarred the Order of Knighthood of the Sword, *cum eorum militia ſit contra mundum carnem & diabolum*, ſaith Sir *John Fern*; yet laying aſide their Cures, and alſo lying themſelves to a ſecular Life, they have been admitted. *Dei natalin* (ſaith *Matth. Paris*) *Johannem de Gateſden clericum & multis ditlatum beneficiis, ſed omnibus reſignatis, quia ſic oportuit, Baltheo cinxit militari.* Theſe, and many other Rights, Liberties, and Privileges belong to the Clergy of *England*, all which the King at his Coronation ſolemnly ſwears to preſerve to them: And they have been confirmed by above Thirty Parliaments; and if any Act be made to the contrary, it is ſaid to be Null by the Statute of the 4th of *Edward* the Third.

'As to the Form of a Biſhop's Atchievement, 'you have it already in the *Diſplay*, under the 'Head *Marſhalling*: Where a Catalogue of the 'preſent Biſhops, with their Arms, are inſerted.

OF

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J.s Sympson Sc.t

The Right Honourable
Thomas Trevor Lord Trevor

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Barons



The Rt Hon ble George Nevil
Lord Abergavenny



The Rt Hon ble James Touchet
Lord Audley

3



The Rt Hon ble John West
Lord De La Warr

4



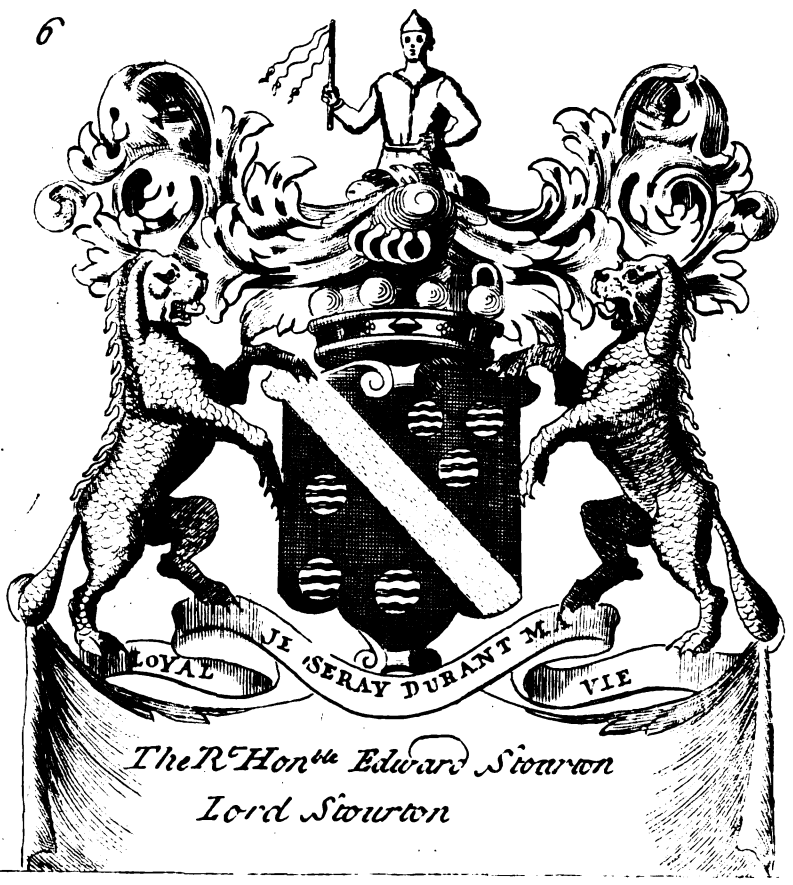
The Rt Hon ble Charles Mildmay
Lord Fitz Walter

5



The Rt Hon ble Edward Ward
Lord Dudly & Ward

6



The Rt Hon ble Edward Sowton
Lord Sowton

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Barons

8



The Rt. Hon.ble George Verney
Lord Willoughby of Brook



The Rt. Hon.ble Charles Willoughby
Lord Willougby of Parham

9



The Rt. Hon.ble Thomas Howard
Lord Howard of Effingham

10



The Rt. Hon.ble William North
Lord North & Grey

11



The Rt. Hon.ble Wm. Ferdinand Cary
Lord Hunsdon

12



The Rt. Hon.ble William St. John
Lord St. John of Bletsoo

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Barons



The R^c Honble Iames Compton
Lord Compton Eldest Son
& heir App^t of y^e E^l of Northampton



The R^t Honble Robert Petre
Lord Petre

15



The R^t Honble Thomas Arundell
Lord Arundell of Wardour

16



The R^t Honble Rowland Dormer
Lord Dormer

17



The R^t Honble Henry Roper
Lord Tenham

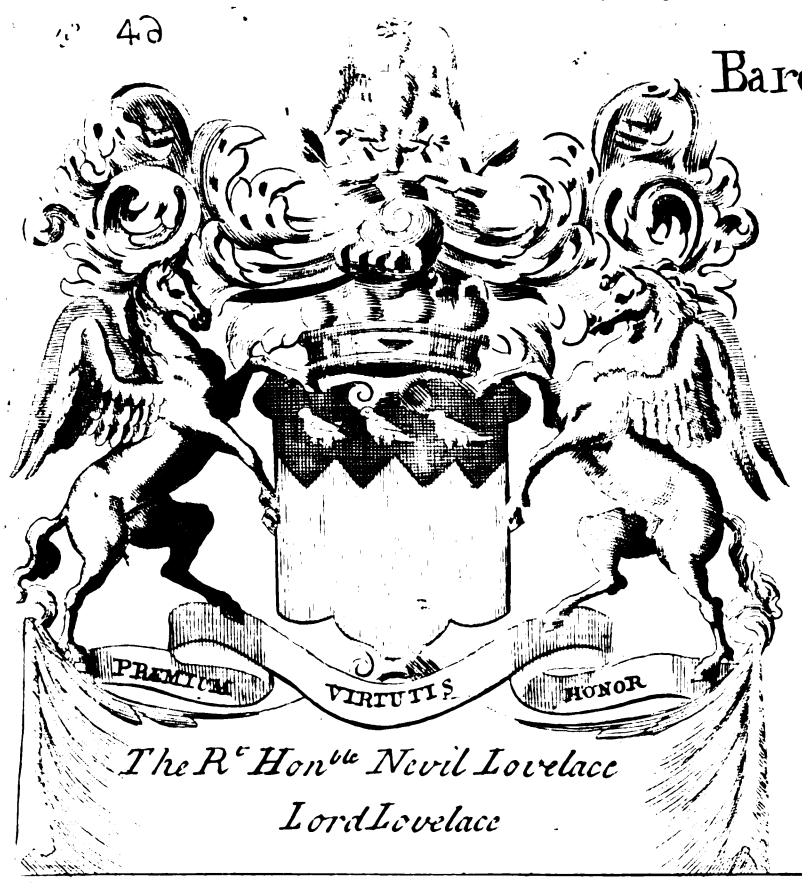
18



The R^t Honble William Grevile
Lord Brook

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The Rt Hon.ble Nevil Lovelace
Lord Lovelace



The Rt Hon.ble Henry Maynard
Lord Maynard

21



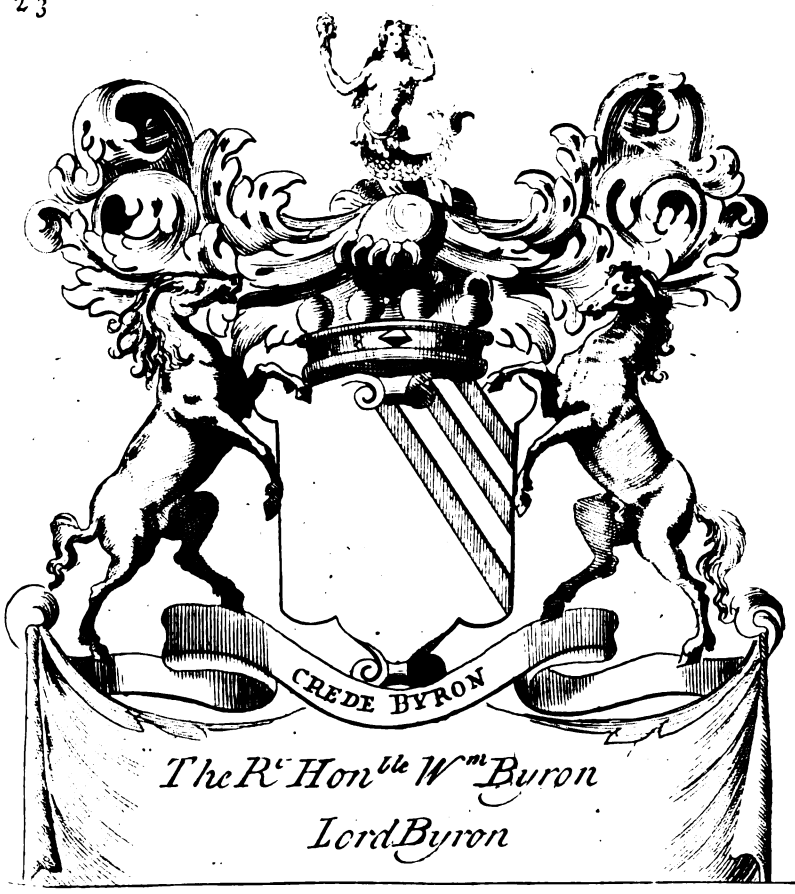
The Rt Hon.ble Charles Bruce
Lord Bruce son & heir apparent of the E. of Aylesbury

22



The Rt Hon.ble Edward Leigh
Lord Leigh

23



The Rt Hon.ble Wm Byron
Lord Byron

24



The Rt Hon.ble John Colepeper
Lord Colepeper

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Barons

47

25

The Rt Hon.ble Robert Sutton
Lord Lexington

26

The Rt Hon.ble Marmaduke Langdale
Lord Langdale

27

The Rt Hon.ble William Berkeley
Lord Berkeley of Stratton

28

VIRTUS VINCIT INVIDIAM

The Rt Hon.ble Charles Cornwallis
Lord Cornwallis

29

The Rt Hon.ble Nathaniel Crew
Lord Crew and Bishop of Durham

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The Right Hon.ble Iohn Arundell
Lord Arundell of Trerice



The Rt. Hon.ble William Craven
Lord Craven

32



The Rt Hon.ble Hugh Clifford
Lord Clifford of Chudleigh

33



The Rt Hon.ble Peregrine Hide Osborne
Lord Osborne
Son & Heir Apparent to ye Duke of Leeds

34



The Rt Hon.ble Iohn Carteret
Lord Carteret

35



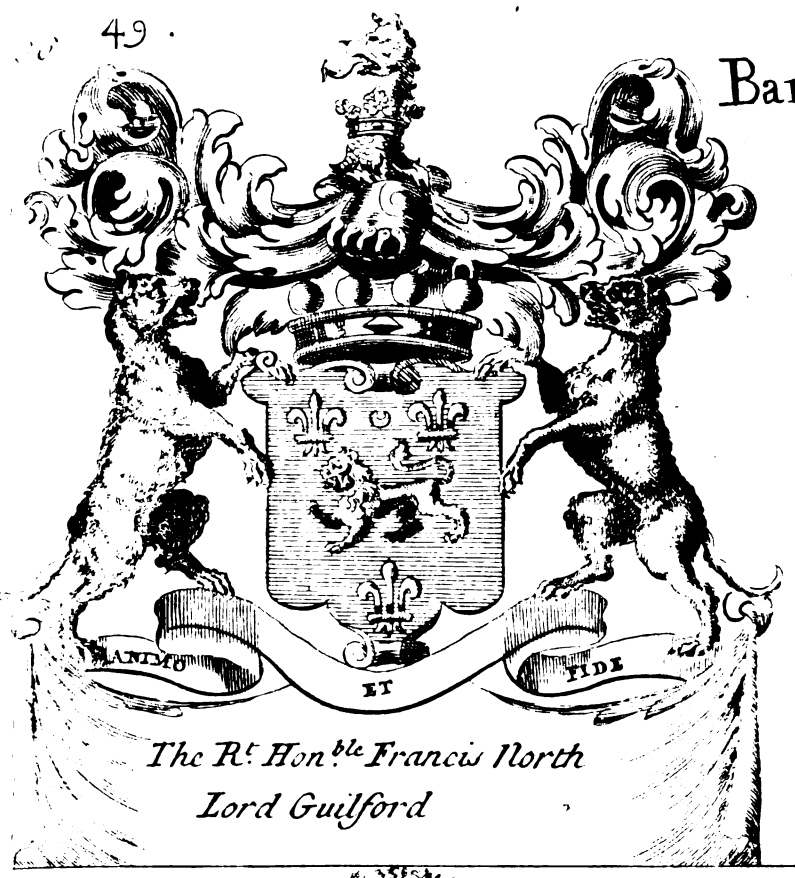
The Rt Hon.ble William Stanel
Lord Stanel

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Barons

49



The Rt Hon.ble Francis North
Lord Guilford

37



The Rt. Hon.ble Iames Waldegrave
Lord Waldegrave

38



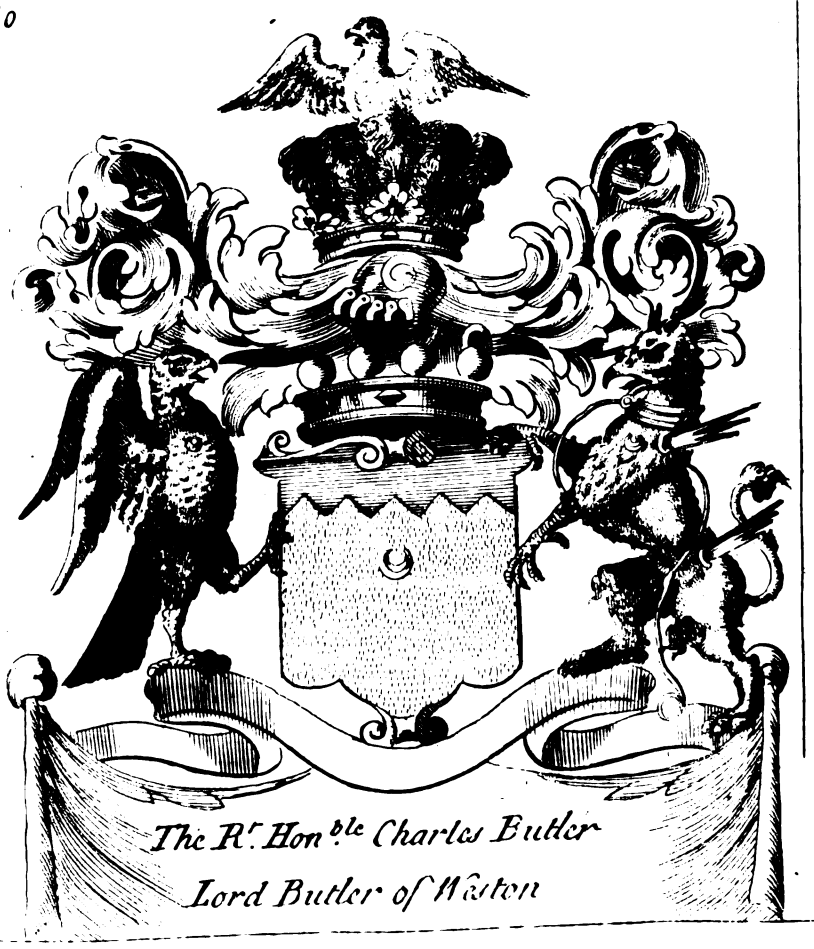
The Rt. Hon.ble John Ashburnham
Lord Ashburnham

39



The Rt Hon.ble Thomas Farmer
Lord Lempster

40



The Rt. Hon.ble Charles Butler
Lord Butler of Weston

41



The Rt. Hon.ble Henry Herbert
Lord Herbert of Cherbury

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43



The R^t Honble Christopher Vane
Lord Bernard



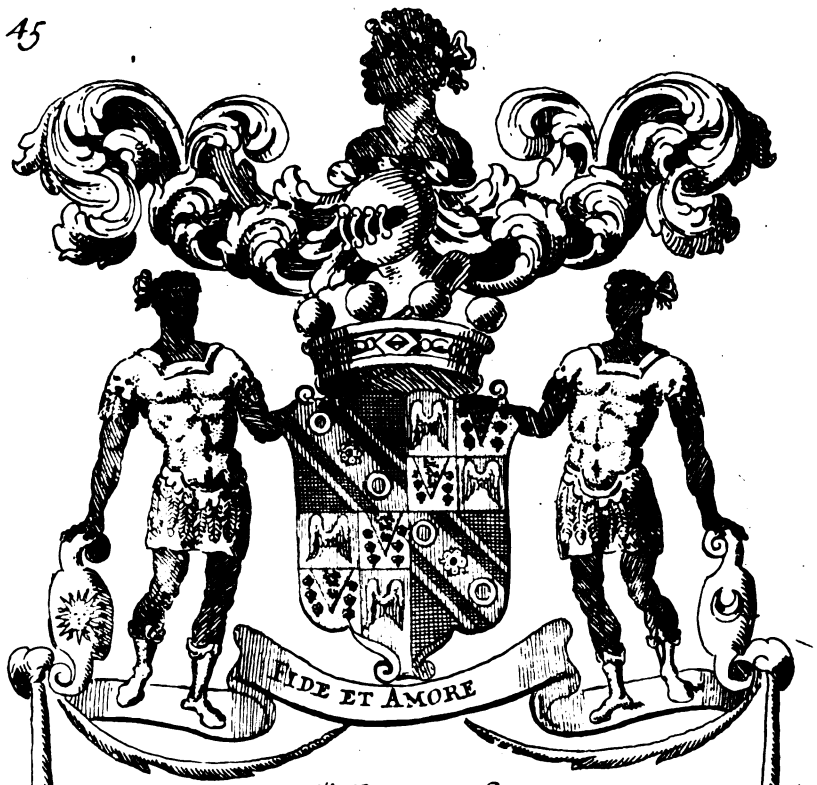
The R^t Honble Maurice Thompson
Lord Haversham

44



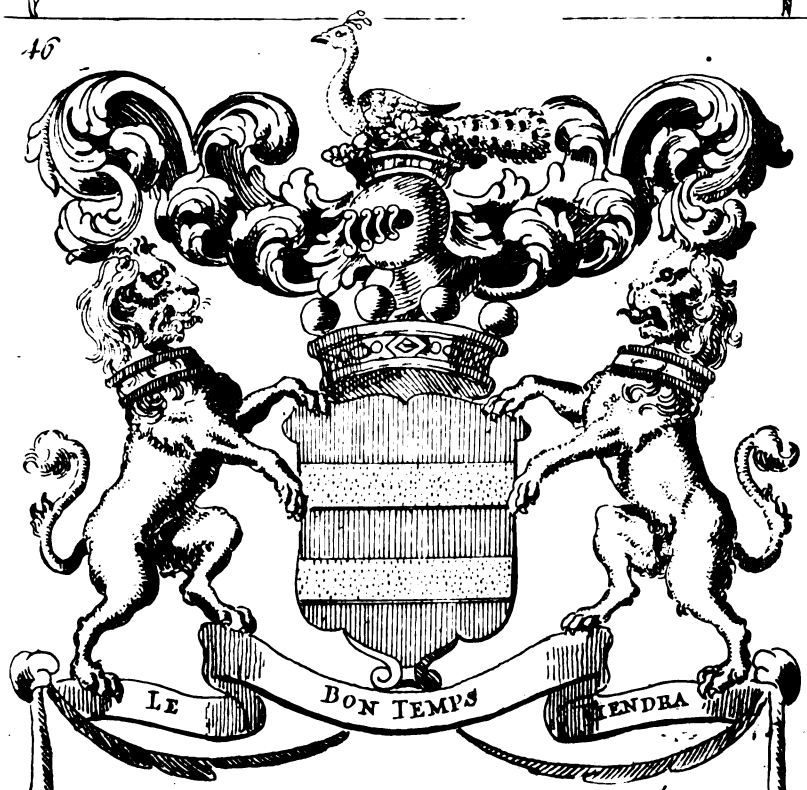
The R^t Honble Iohn Leveson Gower
Lord Gower

45



The R^t Honble Francis Seymour Conway
Lord Conway

46



The R^t Honble Simon Harcourt Ld Harcourt
now Viscount Harcourt

47



The R^t Honble Charles Boyle
Lord Boyle

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The Rt Hon.ble George Hay Lord Hay
Earl of Kinnoul



The Rt Hon.ble Thomas Windsor
Lord Montjoy

50



The Rt Hon.ble Thomas Mansel
Lord Mansel

51



The Rt Hon.ble Thomas Willougby
Lord Middleton

52



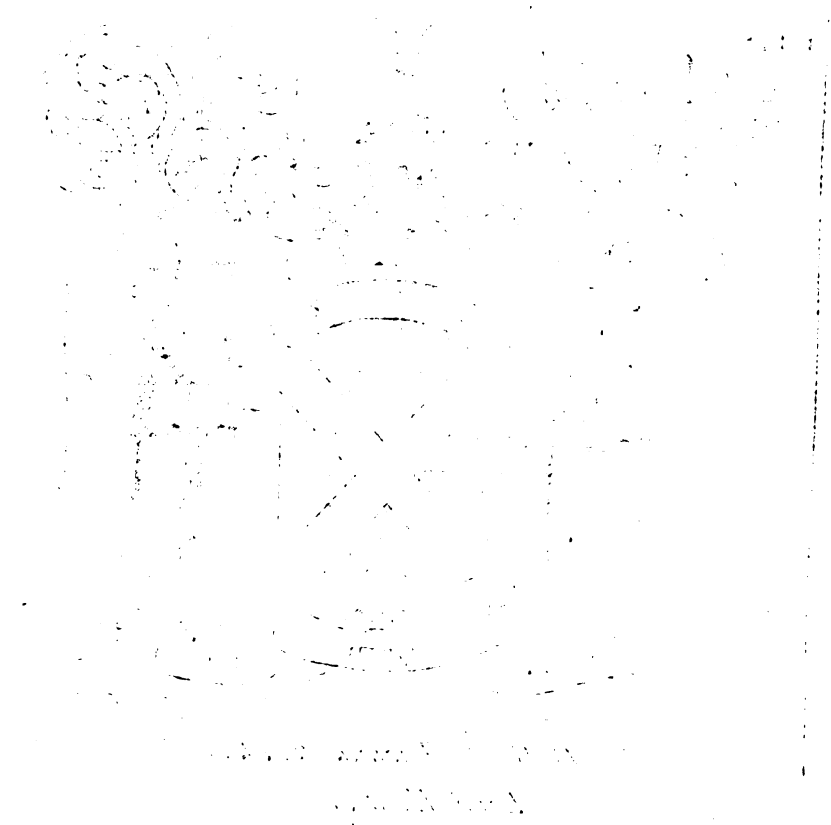
The Rt Hon.ble Thomas Trevor
Lord Trevor

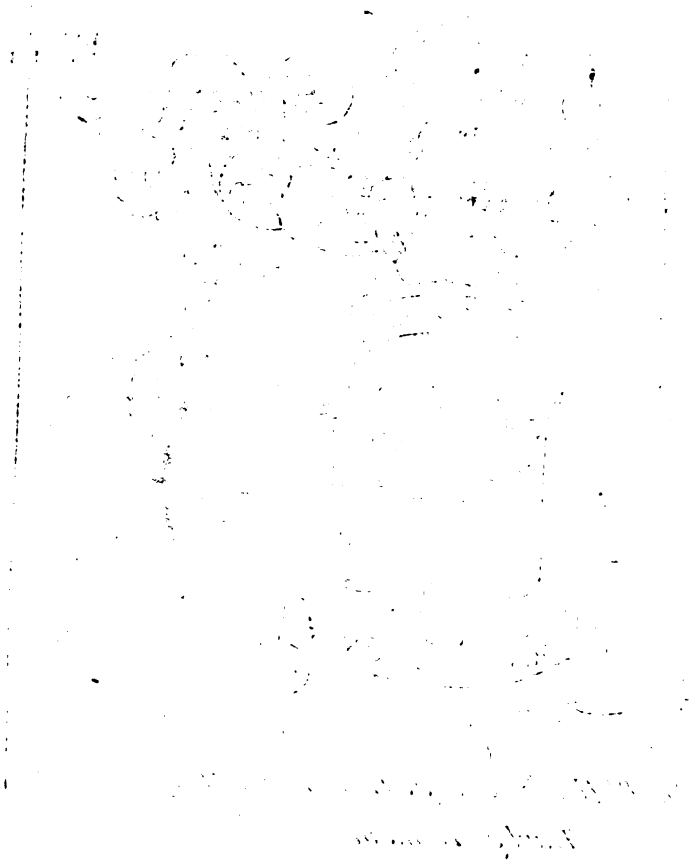
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The Rt Hon.ble George Granvile
Lord Lansdowne

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55



The Rt Hon ble Samuel Masham
Lord Masham



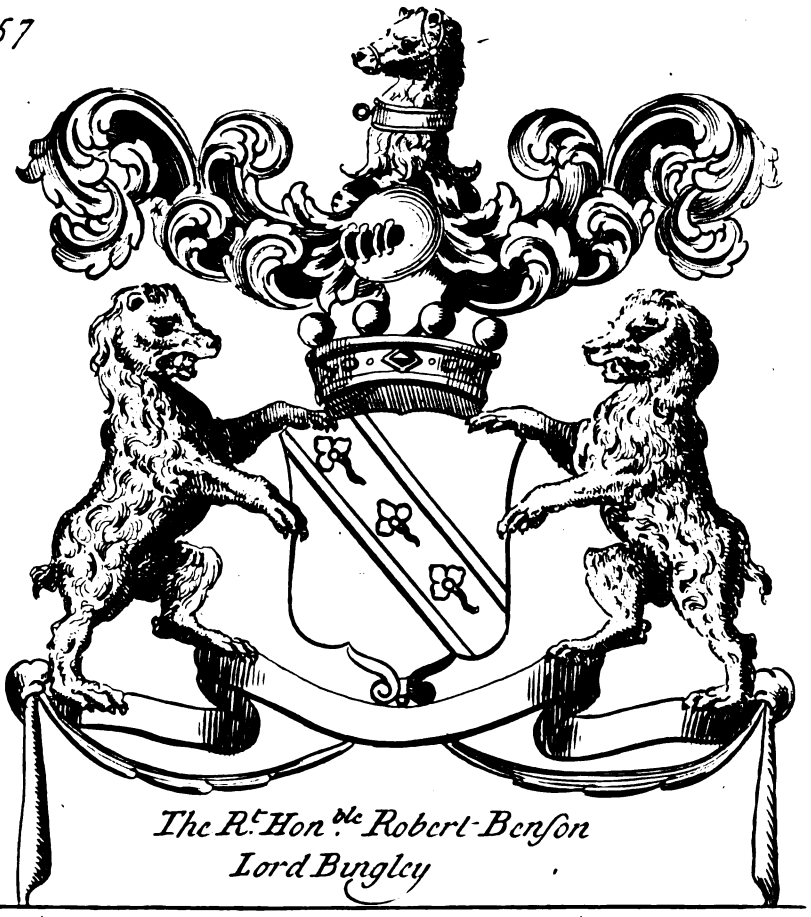
The Rt Hon ble Thomas Foley
Lord Foley

56



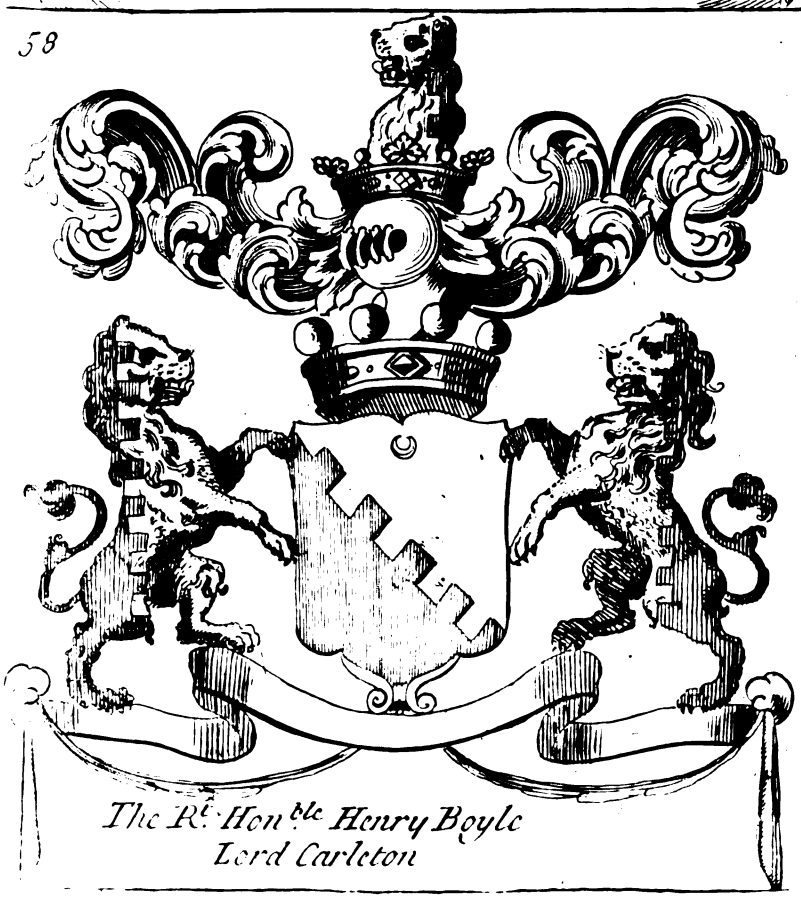
The Rt Hon ble Allen Bathurst
Lord Bathurst

57



The Rt Hon ble Robert Benson
Lord Bingley

58



The Rt Hon ble Henry Boyle
Lord Carleton

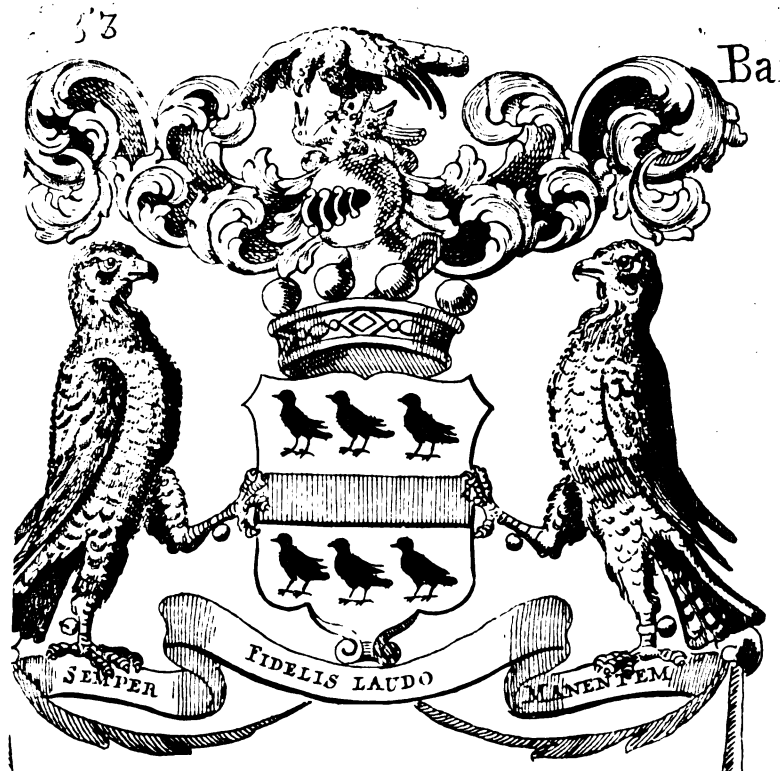
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The Rt Hon ble Thomas Parker Lord Parker non
Visc t Parker of Ewelm & Earl of Macclesfield

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The Rt Hon.ble Thomas Cnslon
Lord Cnslow



The Rt Hon.ble Robert Marsham
Lord Romney

62



The Rt Hon.ble George Cholmondeley
Lord Newburgh

63



The Rt Hon.ble Charles Poulet
Lord Poulet of Basing
Son & Heir Apparent of the Duke of Bolton

64



The Rt Hon.ble Mathew Ducie Morton
Lord Ducie

65



The Right Hon.ble Nicholas Lord Lechmere
Baron of Evesham.

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The right Hon.ble
Gerald de Courcy Lord Kingsale
and Lord Courcy of Rymerone.



The Right Hon.ble
Calvert
Lord Baltimore.



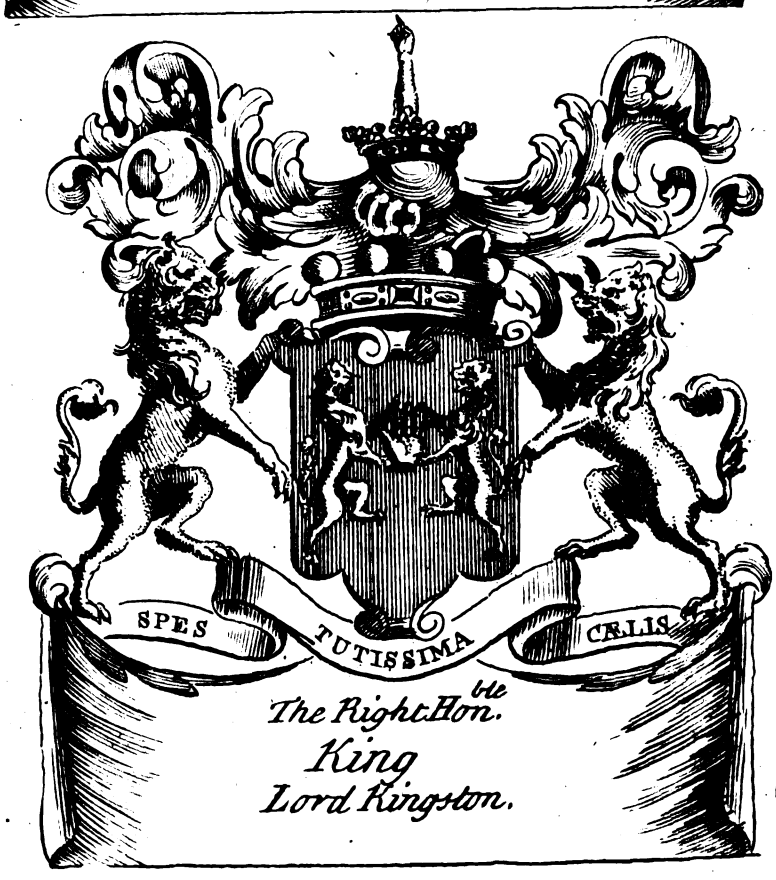
The Right Hon.ble
Allington.
Lord Allington.



The Right Hon.ble
O Hara
Lt. Tyrawley.



The Right Hon.ble
Pitts
Lord Londonderry



The Right Hon.ble
King
Lord Kingston.

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OF

BARONS.

CHAP. IX.

AMONGST the Nobles and Honourable Perſons, Barons have the next Place. And firſt of the Dignity and Degrees of a Baron in general: Secondly, of the Etymology of the Name: Thirdly, of the Antiquity thereof, and of the divers Uſes in former Ages: Fourthly, of the Diviſion, and the Conſideration of the ſeveral Kinds of Barons: And laſtly, a Declaration of the divers and ſundry Priviledges allowed them, and the reſt of the Nobles, by the Laws of this Realm.

The Definition or Deſcription of a Baron.

IT is a certain Rule in Law, *Definitiones in jure ſunt periculoſiſſimæ*; *earum eſt enim ut non ſubverti poſſunt*; and therefore I do not often find any Definition or Deſcription of a Baron delivered by Writers: Nevertheleſs in this our Kingdom, it is my Opinion, that a Baron may be deſcribed in a Generality, anſwerable unto every ſpecial Kind thereof in this manner.

A Baron is a Dignity of Nobility and Honour next unto the Viſcount: And the Books of Law do make a Difference between Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, and Viſcounts, which are allowed Names of Dignity, and the Baron; for they affirm, That ſuch a Baron need not to be named *Lord* or *Baron* by his Writ; but the Duke, Marquiſs, Earl, or Viſcount, ought to be named by their Names of Dignity.

Cambden, fol. 1692. ſaith, *That our Common Laws do not allow a Baron one of the Degrees of Nobility:* But I take it to be underſtood of Barons by Tenure, or Barons by Writ, only: For the Title of a Baron by Patent is in his Letters Patents under the Great-Seal of *England* adorned by the Name of *Status, Gradus, Dignitas*; and therefore is requiſite to be named: And ſuch Dignities are a parcel of the Name of the Poſſeſſor, as well as the Title and Style of a Duke, Marquiſs, Earl, or Viſcount. And although there may be conceived this Difference laſt mentioned between the Baron by Tenure or Writ, and the Baron by Patent; yet they being all Members of the Higher Houſe of Parliament, they are thereby equally made Noble, Honourable, and Peers of the Realm, as they are Barons, without any other Diſtinction.

The Etymology of the Name of Baron.

MANY Writers have laboured to place the Etymology and Signification of this Word, wherein (following too much their own Fantaſies) they have bred much Variation of Opinions. As for Etymology of Words, I agree with him that ſaith it is, *Levis & fallax & plerumque ridicula*; for *ſæpenumero ubi proprietas verborum attenditur ſenſus veritas amittitur.* It may leave ſome uſe, and ſerve turn in Schools, but it is too light for Judgment in Law, and for the Seats of Juſtice. *Thomas Aquinas* ſetteth down a more certain Rule, *In vocibus videndum, non tam a quo quam ad quid ſumatur*; and Words ſhould be taken *ſenſu currenti*; for Uſe and Cuſtom is the beſt Expoſitor of the Laws and Words, *quam penes arbitrium eſt, & jus, & norma loquendi*, in the Lord Chancellor's Speech, in the Caſe *Poſtnati, fol.* 61. And foraſmuch as the Word may aptly be apply'd

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to import Men of ſtrength, *Bracton* (as before appeareth) not unaptly uſeth the Signification thereof in theſe Words, *Sunt & alii potentes ſub Rege qui dicuntur Barones, hoc eſt robur belli.*

The Antiquity of the Dignity of Barons, and the ſundry Uſes of the Name.

IT ſeemeth that the Dignity was more ancient than the Name; for in the ancient Conſtitutions there is no mention made of the Name of Barons; howbeit, the learned Interpreters do underſtand that Dignity to be comprehended under thoſe which are there called *Valvaſores Majores*, and afterwards called *Capitanei*. For of the *Valvaſors*, which are thought to be the Barons *Valvaſores Minores*, and *Valvaſini*, or *Valvaſores Minimi*. The like Dignity (before the Conqueſt) had thoſe which of the *Engliſh-Saxons* were called *Thaines*. *Mills*, *fol.* 28. ſaith, Barons were in *France* from the Beginning; nevertheleſs, the Name of Baron was not much uſed in this Kingdom until the *Norman* Conqueſt, after which the Word Baron ſeemeth to be frequently uſed inſtead of *Thaine* amongſt the *Engliſh-Saxons*: For as they in general and large Signification did ſometimes uſe the ſame to the Senſe and Meaning, and Import of a Freeman, born of a Free Parentage, or ſuch like: So did the *Normans* uſe the Word Baron, and therefore called their beſt eſteemed Towns and Boroughs by the Name of Barons: And ſo the Citizens of *London* were called *Barons Londonni*; divers ancient Monuments of whom alſo *Brittan* maketh mention, *fol.* 272. *& lib.* 5. *cap.* 14. Alſo there are divers Charters wherein mention is made of ſuch like Barons. And the Barons of *Warwick* in the Record of *Domeſday*: And unto our Time, the Free Burgeſſes of the Five priviledged Ports; and for that alſo divers of the Nobility of Barons, as well Spiritual as Temporal, did in ancient Time ſit in the *Exchequer* to determine the Matters there ariſing, the Judges of that Court have been, time out of mind, called Barons of the *Exchequer*. And *William de la Pole* was created a Baron by King *Edward* the Third, and made Lord Chief-Baron of the *Exchequer*.

Moreover, as the *Engliſh-Saxons* had two kinds of *Thaines*, the like hath been obſerved as touching Barons; for the King, and the Monarchs of the Realm have their immediate Barons, being the Peers of the Realm: And in like manner certain others of the Nobility, eſpecially the Earls which have Juriſdiction Palatine, and Earls-Marchers, whoſe Countries have confined upon the Coaſts of the Enemy, and had under them, for their better Defence, a kind of Barons; as namely, under the County-Palatine of *Cheſter* were theſe Barons, *viz.* the Barons of *Hilton*, *Mountal*, *Malbank*, *Shipbrooke*, *Malpas*, *Maſſey*, *Kinderton*, *Stockport*, &c. The Earldom of *Pembroke* being firſt erected by *Arnulphus Montgomery* that conquered part of *Wales*; and therefore the Earl thereof being an Earl-Marcher, had alſo under him his Barons, as by the Parliament Rolls 18 *Edw.* I. doth appear.

It hath been therefore a common Opinion received, That every Earldom, in Times paſt, had under it Ten Barons, and every Baron Ten Knights-Fees holden of him; and that thoſe which have Four Knights-Fees were uſually called and promoted to the Degree of a Baron.

Alſo Lords and Proprietors of Mannors were, in reſpect of them in ancient remembrance, called Barons (but abſolutely) and the Courts of their Mannors called thereof Courts Barons.

It reſteth now, for the more Explanation of the uſe of the Name of Barons, that we call to remembrance that which hath been afore-ſpoken. That the Cuſtom of our Country is, that if a Baron be created Earl, the eldeſt Son of the ſaid Earl taketh upon him, in the Life-time of his Father, the Name and Title of the Barony, although he want the Priviledges belonging to a Baron.

The Tenour and proper Signification of the Word Baron.

BARONS Honourable are of three kinds, *viz.* by Tenure, by Writ, and by Creation or Patent. As for Barons by Preſcription, which ſome Men have ſpoken of, they are intended to be all one with the Barons by Tenure, or thoſe whoſe Anceſtors, time out of mind, have been called to Parliament by Writ; for otherwiſe there are no ſuch to be found as Barons by Preſcription only.

CHAP.

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CHAP. X.

BARONS *by* TENURE.

BARONS by Tenure, are thoſe which do hold any Honour, Caſtle, or Mannor, as the Head of their Barony *per Baroniam*, which is Grand-Serjeanty. And thoſe Barons by Tenure are of two ſorts, Barons Spiritual by Tenure, and Barons Temporal by Tenure. Of Barons Spiritual by Tenure ſufficient is ſaid, whereunto may be added, That it appeareth by all the ancient Writers of our Law, as *Brittan*, *Glanvile*, *Bracton*, and the reſt, that the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of the Realm in the ancient *Saxon* Days, as well during the time that the Realm was divided into divers Kingdoms, as alſo after the uniting of them into one Monarchy, were called to Parliament or Aſſemblies of State as Wiſemen; not ſo much in reſpect of their Tenure, for in thoſe Days all their Tenures were by a Frank Almoigne; but eſpecially for that the Laws and Counſels of Men are then moſt current and commendable, and have a more bleſſed Iſſue and Succeſs, where they are grounded upon the Law of God, the Root and Beginning of all true Wiſdom. And therefore our wiſe and religious Anceſtors called to their General Council, or *Wittenagemote*, or Court of Wiſemen (as they called it) thoſe chief and principal Perſons of the Clergy, which by their Places and Profeſſions, by their Gravity, Learning and Wiſdom, might beſt adviſe them what was the Law of God's acceptable Will and Pleaſure, that they might frame Laws anſwerable, or at leaſtwiſe not contrary and repugnant thereunto.

And touching the Temporal Barons by Tenure, mention is made of them in the Books of Law, Records, and ancient Monuments of the Realm; and theſe Baronies were anciently uncertain, and rentable at the pleaſure of the King. But ſuch Incertainty was brought to Certainty by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, *chap.* 2.

Bracton doth make expreſs mention of Barons Temporal by Tenure; it ſhall be needful here again to remember the former Aſſertion of *Bracton*, That the Head of a Barony deſcending to Daughters ſhould not be divided by Partition, which argueth likewiſe the Tenure of Barony. But let us deſcend to other Authority, *viz.* the Book-Caſe in the 48 *Edw.* 3. *fol.* 30. Sir *Ralph Everdon*'s Caſe; by which Caſe of Law 'tis moſt evidently proved that there are Barons by Tenure, which in regard of ſuch their Tenure, ought to be ſummoned to Parliament. And furthermore, That there were or are Barons by Tenure, read the Statute of *Weſtminſter* 2. *cap.* 41. where the Fees of the Earl-Marſhal and the Lord Chamberlain are expreſſed, which are to be taken by them upon the Homage done of every Baron by Tenure, whether the Baron holdeth by a whole Barony, or by a leſs.

But here ariſeth a Queſtion: If a Baron by Tenure alien and grant away the Honour, Caſtle, and Mannor holden by Barony, whether ſhall ſuch Alien or Grantee take upon him the State, Title, and Dignity of a Baron, or not? Or what ſhall become of ſuch Dignity of Baronage after ſuch Alienation and Grant made? They which do deny that there are any ſuch Baronies by Tenure, do uſe theſe as their principal Motives or Reaſons: Firſt, If there be any Baronies by Tenure, then the Alience or Grantee of ſuch Honour, Caſtle, and Mannor ſo holden, muſt hold by the ſame Tenure that his Grantor or Feoffer before held; but that was by Barony, therefore ſuch Grantee muſt hold by Barony: And if ſuch Grant or Alienation be made to Perſons Vulgar or Ignoble, then ſhould ſuch Tenure be made Noble, which were very abſurd, and full of Inconveniency; for *Ornanda potius eſt dignitate domus, quam ex domo dignitas, utcunque quibus quærenda eſt, ab iis honeſtanda. Milles peroration.* 3. Secondly, It is very evident and manifeſt that many ancient Mannors, which in old time were holden by Baronage, and were the Head of Baronies, are now in the Tenures of mean Gentlemen, and others, who neither may, nor do challenge unto themſelves in any reſpect hereof any Nobility, without the great Favour of the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, who is the Fountain of all Honour within his Dominions. Thirdly, Some ancient Barons there are that have alienated and ſold many of thoſe Caſtles and Mannors which did bear the Name and Dignity of Baronage; and yet themſelves do ſtill retain, and lawfully keep their Eſtate, Dignity and Degree of Baron, and have been, and uſually are, ſuch Alienations notwithſtanding, ſummoned nevertheleſs to the Parliament, and there to take and hold their ancient Place accordingly.

To theſe Objections it ſhall be convenient, for the more eaſie unfolding the State of this Queſtion, to exhibit certain neceſſary Diſtinctions, and upon them to draw true and infallible Concluſions; and then to prove them by Authority of Law, Conſent of Time, and manifold Preſidents: Which done, the Anſwer will be preſently made (as I conceive) to every of the aforeſaid Objections.

Firſt therefore, If a Baron by Tenure, which holdeth any Caſtle, Honour, or Mannor by Baronage, do alien or give the ſame away, he doth it either with or without a Licence obtained from his Majeſty for the ſame. If he doth it without a Licence, then the Concluſion is certain. But by the Laws of this Realm the Barony, Honour, Caſtle, or Mannor ſo aliened without Licence or Conſent, is forfeited; and the ſame Honour, Caſtle, and Mannor ſo holden by Barony, and ſo aliened,

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aliened, is to be ſeized in the King's Hands; and the ſaid Forfeiture, and ſuch Dignity and Eſtate no longer to be born and continue, but to be reſumed and extinguiſhed in the Crown, from whence it was derived.

The Reaſon therefore is notable, if we call to remembrance that which was formerly alledged out of *Bracton*, That Baronies are the Strength of the Realm, and ſuffer no Diviſion; they ſuffer alſo no Alienation without the Conſent or Licence of the Sovereign Monarch; for ſo ſhould the Realm be infeebled, and baſe Perſons ennobled without deſert of Virtue or Proweſs: For where the Thing ſo aliened is an Honour or Head of a Barony, it differeth much from the ordinary Tenure *in Capite*, whereof, if the Tenant make Alienation without Licence, he is only to pay a Fine by the Statute of 1 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 12. whereof alſo before the making of the Statute, there was diverſity of Opinions at the Common Law after the Statute of *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 31. And for further proof ſee *Glanvile*.

In *Edward* the Third, certain Lands being parcel of the Barony of *Bremberway* were aliened by *William de Browſe* the Baron thereof, without the King's Licence; and in the Argument of the Caſe concerning the ſame, Judge *Green* delivered this for Law. Firſt, That parcel of a Barony or Earldom of the King in chief cannot be aliened or diſmembred without his Licence; and if it be, it ſhall be ſeized into the King's Hands as forfeited, and the King ſhall be ſeized thereof in his own Right again. In 43 *Edw.* III. it was found by an Office, that *William* Biſhop of *Cheſter* had leaſed unto one *John Preſton*, for his Life, a Mannor which was parcel of the Mannor of the ſaid Biſhoprick without Licence, and it was reſolved by the Judges, and others of the King's Council, That the ſame was forfeited; but by mediation of the ſaid Council the Biſhop ſubmitted himſelf to the King, and made a Fine, and ſeveral *Scire Facias's* iſſued out againſt them that had received the many Profits, to anſwer unto the King thereof. And thus much concerning Alienations of Baronies without Licence.

But on the other part, if a Baron by Tenure, who holds any Honour, Caſtle, or Mannor by Barony, do grant or alien the ſame by Licence, I muſt again diſtinguiſh: For either ſuch Alienation is made for the continuance of his Barony, Honour, Lands, and Tenements in his own Name, Blood, and Iſſue Male; or elſe the ſame Alienation is made for Money or other Recompence, or otherwiſe to a meer Stranger: And hereof enſueth this ſecond Concluſion or Aſſertion, That if ſuch Alienation be made for the continuance of his Barony in his Name and Blood, or Iſſue Male (as many have made the like) then may ſuch Iſſue Male, together with the Barony (be it Caſtle, Honour, or Mannor ſo holden) hold, and lawfully enjoy the Name, Stile, Title and Dignity of a Baron.

Moreover concerning the ſecond Objection, It is very true that many ancient Mannors which were in Times paſt holden by Barony, are now in the Hands of Gentlemen, mean and ignoble by Blood, who never do, or may claim any Nobility or Honour thereby. But there hath been ſome former Gifts made by the King's Progenitors to ſuch as they honoured in Augmentation and Support of their Honour, and for honourable Services, ſhould thus come to the Hands of mean Perſonages, are twofold: Firſt, For that ſuch Mannors have been aliened by Licence unto ſuch Perſons before ſpoken, of whom ſuch Poſſeſſions alone cannot make Noble. Secondly, And that was uſually ſuch Mannors as were in ancient Time holden by Barony, that have upon divers Occaſions come to the Crown, were extinct; and after the ſame Lands were given or conveyed to others, reſerving other Services than thoſe which at the firſt were due for the ſame; ſo that it was no marvel that ſome Mannors anciently holden by Barony, or other honourable Service, ſhould now be holden in Soccage, or by other mean Tenure.

As to that which was thirdly objected, That ſome ancient Barons there are which have aliened and ſold away thoſe Caſtles and Mannors of which they have and do bear the Name and Dignity, and yet ſtill themſelves do retain and lawfully keep the Dignity and Degree of a Baron, and have been, and are called to Parliament notwithſtanding ſuch Alienation:

To that I anſwer, That it is true; but it proveth nothing againſt the former Reſolution; and therefore for better ſatisfaction of this Point, it is to be conſidered, that either ſuch Barons are original Barons by Writ, or Barons by Tenure. Barons by Writ (in this reſpect now in Hand) are of two kinds; for either in ſuch Writ whereby they are, or their Anceſtors were firſt ſummoned, they were only named by their own Names, or elſe there was addition given them of the principal Place of their abode, which was done for Diſtinction ſake, either to ſever them from ſome honourable Perſon of the ſame Name; or elſe to give them ſuch honourable Title by addition of the Place, which Place notwithſtanding was not holden by Barony: And therefore if ſuch a Baron do alien away that Place which was anciently his Seat, he may nevertheleſs retain his honourable Title, no reſpect had of ſuch Place.

But if a Baron by Tenure do alien away the Honour, Caſtle, or Mannor holden by Barony unto a mean Perſon not capable of Honour, and by ſufficient Licence ſo to do; and after the Alienor which made ſuch Alienation, be called by Writ to Parliament under the Title, or as a Baron to ſuch Honour, Caſtle, or Mannor ſo aliened that away which he held by Barony. But thenceforth, after ſuch Writ of Summons he is become a Baron by Writ, ſuch Alienation notwithſtanding, foraſmuch as the Writ directeth at the Pleaſure of the Prince, doth give unto him that Addition of Name and Dignity.

And thus much touching the Reſolution of the ſaid Queſtion, and Satisfaction of the ſaid Objections, and of Barons by Tenure.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XI.

BARONS *by* WRIT, *which is the ſecond kind of Barons mentioned in the former Diviſion of Barons.*

A BARON by Writ, is he unto whom a Writ of Summons, in the Name of the King, is directed, to come to the Parliament appointed at a certain Time and Place to be holden, and there with his Majeſty, the Prelates, and Nobility, to treat and adviſe about the weighty Affairs of the Nation; which Writ is much to the effect of the aforementioned Writ in the Title of Earl, and which kind of Writ is as well directed to the Barons of Tenure, as by Creation by Patents: But thoſe that are not Barons by Tenure, nor by Patent, and have only ſuch Writs, after the receipt of ſuch Writ, and Place taken in Parliament accordingly, ought to enjoy the Name and Dignity of Barons.

Touching the Antiquity of Barons by Writ only, and the firſt Inſtitution thereof, I find little or no mention before the Reign of King *Henry* the Third; and therefore I conceive that either the firſt, or at leaſt the firſt frequent uſe of ſuch Barons, was had and deviſed 49 *Hen.* III. in caſe of Neceſſity, and upon a commendable Occaſion: For in the diſorder between the King and his Nobility in thoſe troubleſome Wars, where Seditions and Rebellions were ſtirred up by them againſt the ſaid King, there were many great Battles fought, to the effuſion of much Blood, of which ſaid Rebellions the Right Honourable *Simon* Earl of *Exeter* was Ring-leader, for the Defence of their Liberties (as pretended) granted by *Magna Charta*, and Charter of the Foreſt, which are even to this Day the principal Grounds of the poſitive Law, and are the moſt ancient Statutes now in uſe amongſt us.) And for the defence of other Conſtitutions and Ordinances then made at *Oxford*: And after divers Fields fought betwixt them at *Northampton*, *Rocheſter*, *Lewes*, and other Places; laſt of all was the Cataſtrophe of that Tragedy finiſhed at *Eveſhalm* or *Eſam* in *Worceſterſhire*, where the ſaid Earl was ſlain, the King gained the Victory, and the rebellious Barons received their overthrow: Upon which preſently enſued the Parliament holden at *Wincheſter* in *Hantſhire*, and afterwards at *Weſtminſter*, where ſuch of the Barons as were ſlain in the Field againſt the King, and ſuch others of them as were taken Priſoners, or made their eſcape by Flight, were to be attainted, and diſinherited of their Eſtates. And the Number of Barons who had continued faithful unto their Sovereign being ſmall, it was deemed a neceſſary Policy, to ſupply the Number of the diminiſhed Barons with other Perſons of known Worth, Wiſdom, and Repute; by reaſon whereof there were called at thoſe Parliaments the Abbots and Priors of the Realm, as well thoſe that held not by Barons, as others; and divers others of the moſt worthy Laity not holding by Barony; and theſe by means thereof were thenceforth Barons by Writ; but certain of the ſaid Abbots and Priors, which held not by Barony, and thought it a Burthen to their Houſes, got themſelves (upon Petition) afterwards to be exempted, as by divers Records thereof remaining in the *Chancery* may appear.

This moreover is to be noted concerning the Writ of Summons to Parliament, that thoſe Writs in form of their Directions are divers; ſome directed by ſpecial Name of Barons, as *Rex, &c. Edmundo Baroni de Stafford, Johanni Baroni de Grayſtock, Johanni Baroni de Dudley, Edwardo Nevill Baroni Abergavenny*, as it was in the Reign of King *James*.

Some other are ſummoned by the Name of the Party, with addition of the Place (as *Johanni Strange de Knocking, Militi, Edwardo Gray de Groby, Militi, Johanni le Scroop de Maſham, Militi, Willielmo Souch de Harringworth, Militi*) the chief Caſtle or Mannor of ſuch Baron, which always ſtands afterwards for the head Place of the Barony, whereof the ſaid Baron and his Heirs ſhall be ſurnamed, and called, and ſhall continue that Name of Place, although he do alien away the ſame, as aforeſaid. Some others are named with the Title of Lord. as Sir *Hugh Bramſteed*, by Writ of the 27*th* of *Henry* the Sixth, was ſtyled Lord *Veyſey*.

Johan. Beauchamp Domino de Beauchamp Johanni Domino de Clynton. To ſome others the Writ is directed only by their Name, without any addition of Place or Dignity, as *William de Lovell, Mil. William Devereux, Mil.* &c.

But the Nature, Quality, and Addition of thoſe Barons by Writ is aptly diſcovered by the debate of a Queſtion moved often amongſt Men, and ſpoken of concerning the continuance and deſcent of a Barony by Writ; which Queſtion, for the more orderly diſpoſition thereof, I ſhall divide into theſe Heads or Points.

QUESTION.

Firſt, *Whether a Barony by Writ may deſcend from the Anceſtor to the Heir, or not?*

Secondly, *Admit ſuch a Barony may deſcend, then, Whether it doth deſcend to the Heirs, although not ſo near as the Heir Female?*

Thirdly, *Admit it doth deſcend to the Heirs Female; then, Whether may the Husband of ſuch an Heir Female take upon him the Name, Style, and Dignity of ſuch a Barony in right of his Wife, or no?*

Thoſe

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Thoſe therefore that maintain the Negative, that ſuch a Barony ſhall not deſcend, do ſtrengthen themſelves with theſe or the like Arguments, *viz.*

The firſt Argument, Whether a Barony by Writ may deſcend?

NOBILITY and Honour, which are given in reſpect of Wiſdom, Counſel, and Advice, cannot extend to any other Perſon, or deſcend from one Man to another; for it is a Rule in Law, That *Privilegium perſonæ perſonam ſequitur, & extinguetur cum perſona*: But ſuch is the Dignity of a Baron; therefore it is reaſon that it ſhould not deſcend from the Anceſtor to the Heir.

The Second Argument.

AGAIN, If the calling of the Parliament by Writ be the ſufficient inſtrumental Cauſe of ſuch Nobility to the Anceſtor, the not calling of the Heir is a loſs of that Nobility: For if the Heir have defects of Nature in him, as Idiotſie, Frenſie, Leproſie, or the like, whereby he is become unfit for Counſels and Converſations, for what reaſon ſhould he enjoy that Dignity, whereof he is either unworthy or uncapable? For the Effect hath no place where the Cauſe faileth: And hereof they conclude that ſuch Dignities of Baronies by Writ ſhould not deſcend.

If on the contrary part, the Affirmation is thus proved. Honour, which is given in reſpect of Wiſdom and Vertue of him on whom it was firſt beſtowed, is not only a due Recompence for himſelf whilſt he lived, but alſo a memorable Reward thereof to Poſterity. The Words of *Cicero* to this effect are moſt excellent, *Homines bonos ſemper nobilitate favimus, & quia utile republicæ eſt nobiles eſſe & homines dignos majoribus ſuis, & quia valere debet apud nos claros hujuſmodi ſenes fuiſſe, è republica moveretur memoria & mortuorum Honor.* Therefore this kind of Honour is Patrimonial and Hereditary; for things which are once granted unto a Man by the King for his Honour, are not again to be returned to his Loſs and Diſgrace, or to his Heirs.

The Third Argument.

Secondly, IF the Infamy of the Father be a Blot to the Poſterity, as the Wiſe-man *Solomon* affirmeth, The Children complain for an ungodly Father, they are reproved for his ſake; and for that alſo the Law of the Realm doth corrupt the Blood of the Poſterity by and upon the Offence of the Anceſtor; Reaſon would alſo be, that the Honour of the Anceſtor ſhould be likewiſe Honour to the Poſterity; for Contraries do alſo carry their contrary Reaſon. For the determination whereof, 'tis to be noted, that diverſity of Reaſon hath bred diverſity of Opinion. Some there are that do ſpeak, That the Dignity of a Baron by Writ is not diſcendable from the Anceſtor unto the Heir, unleſs the Heir be likewiſe called by Writ to Parliament, and that then it becometh an Inheritance, and not before. But this Aſſertion is repugnant to the nature of Deſcent, which for the moſt part doth carry a Patrimony deſcendable by Act of Law preſently upon the Death of the Anceſtor unto the Heir not at all. Wherefore the Cuſtom of the Country, and the manifeſt Preſidents do prove, that this kind of Baronies doth deſcend from the Anceſtor to the Heir, and there needeth not any Word of Heir in the Writ of Summons; only one Preſident there is in a ſpecial Writ ſometime directed to Sir *Henry Bromfleet* in the 27*th* of *Henry* the Sixth, wherein he was ſtyled *Lord Veyſey*, and wherein there are theſe Words inſerted, *Volumus tamen vos & hæredes veſtros de corpore veſtro ligitime enatos Barones de Veyſey exiſterent.* Wherefore it is very true, that when the Heir of any ſuch Baron by Writ is called to the Parliament, that his Deſcent of Honour is thereby eſtabliſhed and approved of by the gracious Judgment of our Sacred Sovereign: So it is alſo true, that if it ſhall ſtand with his Majeſties Pleaſure, that ſuch an Heir ſhall not be ſummoned at all, then that Nobility is much impaired, and in a manner extinguiſhed in the Cenſure of all Men; for that it hath no other Original but by a Writ of Summons, from the which, by the Judgment of the Supream Sovereign, he is excluded.

As to the ſecond principal Point, Whether the Barony by Writ may deſcend to the Heir Female, it ſhall not be amiſs likewiſe to ſhew the Reaſons on either part, that by conflict of Argument the Truth may the better be diſcovered.

Thoſe that maintain the Affirmative part, do ſay, That in reaſon the Sex of the Heir Female ought no more to bar her Dignity, than the Nonage of the Heir Male ought to bar him, though during his Nonage he be unable to do the Service. But as the Service of the one is for time forborn, ſo the Sex of the other may at all Times be ſupplied by the maturity of her Huſbands Offices of Honour, which do much import the Commonweal, being paſſed by Inheritance, do deſcend to the Heir Female; as the Office of the High Conſtableſhip of *England*, which deſcended unto the Daughter of *Hum. de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*. Alſo the Office of the Lord Steward deſcended to *Blanch*, Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*. The like may be ſaid of the Office of Earl-Marſhal, which deſcended by an Heir Female to the Houſe of *Norfolk*. All which Offices are as unfit to be exerciſed by a Woman, as for a Woman to be ſummoned by Writ to the Parliament as a Baroneſs, *&c.*

Many Noble Houſes alſo in *England* do ſupport and lawfully bear the Dignity of a Baronage unto them deſcended by a Woman.

The Firſt Argument contra.

THEY which ſtand of the Negative part in this Controverſie, do encounter their Adverſaries in this manner, *viz.* The Writ of Summons to the

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the Parliament, whereby the Baron by Writ hath his Original, is to call that Honourable and Worthy Perſon ſo ſummoned to the number of that Right, High, and Honourable Aſſembly, and to be a Judge, to ſit, hear, and determine Life and Member, Plea and Right of Land, if there ſhall come Occaſion: Likewiſe to give Counſel and Adviſe in the moſt mighty Affairs of the Realm: But theſe Things are convenient for the Quality and Condition of Men; unfitting, and altogether unbeſeeming the Sex of Women.

Ergo, having reſpect unto the Scope and final Purpoſe of ſuch Writs, ſuch Inheritances ſhould only deſcend unto the Heir Female.

The Second Argument contra.

Secondly, IF it ſhall be anſwered, That although the Heir Female, to whom ſuch Inheritance is deſcended, be unfit in her own Perſon for the accompliſhing of theſe Things; yet ſhe may marry with one ſufficiently able for her, and in her behalf to execute the ſame. This Anſwer will neither ſatisfie nor ſalve the Inconveniencies: For admit that ſuch an Heir Female were at full Age at the Death of her Anceſtor, unmarried; for it doth lye in her own Choice then whom ſhall be her Husband.

The Third Argument contra.

Thirdly, IF ſuch Huſband ſhall be called by the Right of his Wife, the Writ ſhall make ſome mention thereof; for otherwiſe it may well be taken that the Huſband was choſen in his own Perſon, and in behalf of himſelf, and not in regard of his Wife, or ſuch pretended Dignity deſcended unto him. But there was never ſuch a Writ of Summons ſeen wherein the Wife was mentioned. And if the Huſband of ſuch a Wife have been called to the Parliament (which is always by General Writ) not mentioning his Wife, he is thereby made a Baron of himſelf by vertue of the ſaid Writ. Having thus heard both Sides to diſpute Place, it doth now require to interpoſe Opinion to compound the Controverſie. This Point in queſtion is ſomewhat perplexed by means of difficult Preſidents: For firſt it is obſerved, That ſome Preſidents do prove that Baronies by Writ have deſcended unto Heirs Female, whoſe Huſbands have been called to Parliament, whether in regard of themſelves, or in reſpect of their Wives right, it maketh no matter: But ſince it is, that the Marriage of ſuch Ladies gave that Occaſion to be ſummoned, and ſuch Huſbands and their Poſterity have and do lawfully bear the ſame Title of Dignity, which the Anceſtors of ſuch a Wife did before rightfully bear: For by this Controverſie there is no purpoſe to call the Right of ſuch Noble Houſes into queſtion. Howbeit, Secondly, this is to be obſerved out of the Preſidents, and to be ackdowledged of every dutiful Subject, That the King's Majeſty is nevertheleſs at liberty to call to his High Council of Parliament, whom he ſhall in his Princely Wiſdom think fit, which his Majeſty's Noble Progenitors have in former Ages likewiſe obſerved.

And therefore whereas *Ralph* Lord *Cromwell*, being a Baron by Writ, died without Iſſue, having two Siſters and Coheirs, *Elizabeth* the Eldeſt, who married Sir *Thomas Nevile*, Knight, and *Joan* the Younger, who married Sir *Humphrey Bourchier*, Knight, who was called to Parliament as Lord *Cromwell*, and not the ſaid Sir *Thomas*. Thirdly, It is to be obſerved, That if a Baron by Writ die without Heir Male, having his Daughter, Siſter, or other Colateral Heir Male that can challenge the Land of the ſaid Baron deceaſed by any ancient Entail, or otherwiſe, the Title of ſuch an Heir Female hath heretofore been allowed, as by the honourable Opinions and Relations of the Right Honourable the late Commiſſioners in the Office of Earl-Marſhal, ſignified to Queen *Elizabeth*, upon Petition of the Siſter and Heir of *Gregory* Lord *Dacres* deceaſed, may appear.

Moreover, in the ſame Pedigree of the Lord *Dacres* it was expreſſed, That *Thomas* ſometimes Lord *Dacres*, had Iſſue *Thomas* his eldeſt Son, *Ralph* his Second, and *Humphrey* his Third. *Thomas*, the Eldeſt, died in the Life of his Father, having Iſſue *Joan* Daughter and Heir, who was married to Sir *Richard Fines*, Knight, and after *Thomas* Lord *Dacres* his Grandfather, and Father to the ſaid *Ralph* and *Humphrey*, died; after whoſe death *Henry* the Sixth, by his Letters Patents bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* the Seventh of *November*, in the Seventh Year of his Reign, reciting the ſaid Pedigree and Marriage, doth by his ſaid Letters Patents accept, declare, and repute the ſaid *Richard Fines* to be Lord *Dacres*, and one of the Barons of the Realm. But afterwards, in the Time of *Edward* the Fourth, the ſaid *Humphrey Dacres*, after the Attainder of the ſaid *Ralph*, and himſelf by an Act of Parliament, which was the firſt of *Edward* the Fourth; And after the Death of the ſaid *Ralph*, and the Reverſal of the ſaid Act, by another Act in the Twelfth of *Edward* the Fourth, the ſaid *Humphrey* made Challenge unto the ſaid Barony, and unto divers Lands of the ſaid *Thomas* his Father, whereupon both Parties, after their Title had been conſidered of in Parliament, ſubmitted themſelves to the Arbitriment of King *Edward* the Fourth, and entred into Bond each to the other for the performance thereof: Whereupon the ſaid King, in his Award under his Privy Seal, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* the Eighth of *April*, *Anno Regni ſui decimo tertio*, did Award that the ſaid *Richard Fines*, in the Right of *Joan* his Wife, and the Heirs of his Body, by the ſaid *Joan* begotten, ſhould keep, have, and uſe the ſame Seat and Place in every Parliament, as the ſaid *Thomas Dacres* Knight, Lord *Dacres*, had uſed and kept; and that the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid *Thomas Dacres* Knight, then late Lord *Dacres*, begotten, ſhould have and hold to them and to their Heirs the Mannor of *Holbeach*. And further, That the ſaid King *Edward* did Award on the other

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Part, that the ſaid *Humphrey Dacres* Knight, and the Heirs Males of the ſaid *Thomas*, late Lord *Dacres*, ſhould be reputed, had, named, and called the Lord *Dacres* of *Gilleſland*; and that he, and the Heirs Males of the Body of the ſaid *Thomas*, then late Lord *Dacres*, ſhould have, uſe, and keep the place in Parliament next adjoyning beneath the ſaid place, which the ſaid *Richard Fines* Knight, Lord *Dacres*, then had and occupied.

And that the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid *Joan* his Wife ſhall have and enjoy, and that the Heirs Males of the ſaid *Thomas Dacres*, late Lord *Dacres*, ſhould have to them and the Heirs Males of their Bodies begotten, the Mannor of *Jothington*, *&c.* And ſo note, that the Name of the ancient Barony, namely *Gilleſland*, remained unto the Heir Male to whom the Land was entailed.

Moreover this is ſpecially obſerved, If any Baron by Writ do die, having no other Iſſue than Female, and that by ſome ſpecial Entail, or other Aſſurance, there be an Heir Male which doth enjoy all or great part of the Lands, Poſſeſſions, and Inheritances of ſuch Baron deceaſed, the Kings have uſed to call to the Parliament by Writ, as Baron, ſuch Heir Male, omitting the Husband of the Iſſue of ſuch Heir Female. And this alſo appeareth by a notable Controverſie in the Time of *Henry* the Seventh, between Sir *Robert Willoughby* Lord *Brook*, and *Richard* Lord *Lattimer*, for the Barony of *Lattimer*, which in effect was; The ſaid Lord *Brook* did challenge the Barony of *Lattimer*, as Couſin and Heir of *Elizabeth* his Great-grandmother, who was Siſter and Heir of *John Nevill* Lord *Lattimer*, who died without Iſſue: And hereupon exhibited a Petition to *Henry* the Seventh in *Parliament*; whereunto *Richard* Lord *Lattimer* was called to anſwer, becauſe he then enjoyed the ſaid Title and Dignity.

The ſaid *Richard* Lord *Lattimer* did by his Anſwer ſhew, That after the Death of the ſaid *John Nevill* Lord *Lattimer* without Iſſue, the ſaid *Elizabeth* was his Siſter, and next Heir, and married unto *Thomas Willoughby* Knight, ſecond Son of the Lord *Willoughby*. But *Henry* the Sixth, for that the ſaid *John Nevill* Lord *Lattimer* was dead without Iſſue, and that the next Heir was Female, did therefore call to the Parliament *George Nevill* Knight, ſecond Son of *Henry* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, to be Lord *Lattimer*, as Couſin and next Heir Male of the ſaid *John Nevill* Lord *Lattimer*; which *George* was Grandfather of the ſaid *Richard* Lord *Lattimer*, Father of the ſaid *Richard*. In debate of which Cauſe, the Queſtion now in hand, namely, Whether a Barony by Writ may deſcend to the Heirs Female? was adviſedly conſidered of by the King and his Nobility in Parliament, and in the end adjudged with the ſaid *Richard* Lord *Lattimer*; which Preſident doth afford us two Judgments in this Point: And in the time of *Henry* the Sixth, when the Writ was directed to the ſaid Sir *George Nevill* Knight, whereby he was ſummoned as Lord *Lattimer* to the Parliament, and as Heir Male, and not the ſaid *Thomas Willoughby* Knight, Husband of the ſaid *Elizabeth*, Heir Female. And the ſecond Judgment was given in the time of *Henry* the Seventh, whereby the ſaid Barony was adjudged to the ſaid *Richard* Lord *Lattimer*, coming out of the ſpecial Heir Male, againſt the Lord *Brook*, deſcended of the general Heir Male.

But here in this Preſident before remembred of the Barony of *Dacres*, may be objected to encounter this Concluſion, for there was an Heir Female married unto Sir *Richard Fines*, who by the Declaration of King *Henry* the Sixth, was Baron of *Dacres* in right of his Wife. And there was alſo *Ralph* and *Humphrey*, the Heirs Males, before whom the Heir Female was preferred by the Cenſure of *Henry* the Sixth, and *Edward* the Fourth. This Objection is eaſily anſwered; for although *Henry* the Sixth, through the Princely favour which he bore unto Sir *Richard Fines*, had declared him to the Lord *Dacres* in Right of his Wife; yet notwithſtanding did *Ralph Dacres*, being Heir Male then unto the Lord *Dacres*, and by that Name was attainted in Parliament, *Anno primo Hen.* IV.

Wherefore the reaſon why the Heir Male could not be regarded was the ſaid Attainder of the ſaid *Ralph* and *Humphrey* his Brother; and therefore when *Humphrey* in the 12*th* of *Edw.* the Fourth, laboured to have the ſaid Attainder reverſed, he ſubmitted himſelf to the Arbitriment of the King, who to ſatisfie both Competitors, both having deſerved of him after he had admitted them to his Favour, he allowed one to be Lord *Dacres*, and the other to be the Lord *Dacres* of *Gilleſland*.

And thus much concerning the ſecond Point, Whether a Barony by Writ may deſcend unto the Heir Female.

The third Point.

As concerning the third Point, admitting ſuch Deſcent to be to the Heir Female, when there is no Heir Male that may claim the ſame; for then doth this Queſtion take place, Whether the Huſband of ſuch an Heir Female ſhall enjoy the Dignity in Right of his Wife, or no? Wherein we are to reſt upon a Reſolution had and given to this ſpecial Queſtion, which was in this manner.

In the time of *Henry* the Eighth, when Mr. *Winby* took upon him the Stile of Lord *Talbois* in Right of his Wife, having no Iſſue by her; The ſaid King, aſſiſted both by Civil and Temporal Lawyers, gave Sentence, That no Husband of a Baroneſs, in her Right, ſhould uſe that Stile and Dignity, until he had by her a Child, whereby ſhe ſhould become Tenant by Courteſie unto her Inheritance. The ſpecial Reaſons that occaſioned this Sentence, were two.

Firſt, It ſhould be convenient for her Husband this Day to be a Baron and a Peer of the Realm, and

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and to Morrow, by the Death of his Wife, to become none, and without the Default of the Party.

Secondly, If he had Iſſue by Wife, and were entituled to be Tenant, by the Courteſie of *England*, of his Wives Lands, if he ſhall not alſo bear the Stile and Dignity of his Wives Barony, then ſhould the Son, after the Death of his Mother, dying in the Life-time of his Father, be a Baron and Lord without Land; for ſo the Father ſhould have the Land as Tenant by Courteſie, and the Son the Lordſhip without Land. And thus much ſaid concerning the Nature, Quality, and Eſtate of a Baron by Writ, and for the Reſolution of the ſeveral Points and Articles of the Queſtion propoſed, may ſuffice.

CHAP. XII.

BARONS *by* PATENT, *which is the Third Kind of Barons mentioned in the former Diviſion of Barons.*

THERE is alſo a Fourth Means of Creation, *viz.* by Act of Parliament: But the Firſt two mentioned, and this other by Patent, is moſt uſual for the Honour of the King; for thereby the Donation doth proceed from His Majeſty only, as from the Fountain of Honour: But when the Creation is by Parliament, the King ever is one, and may be ſaid to be Donor.

A Baron therefore by Creation by reaſon of Letters Patents, is that noble Perſon whom the King, or any of his Progenitors, Kings of this Realm, have created Baron by ſuch their Letters Patents, began in the Reign of King *Richard* the Second.

This kind of Dignity of a Baron ſhall be of ſuch continuance in Deſcent, or otherwiſe, as ſhall be limited in the *Habendum* in ſuch Letters Patents contained: For it may be but for the Life of him to whom it is given, or for Term *vanter vie*, as ſome hold Opinion, in the 32*d* of *Hen.* VI. for *cujus eſt dare eſt diſponere.* It may be in ſpecial in our general Tayl; and this kind of Tayl was uſual before the Statute made *decimo tertio* of *Edw.* I. by which Eſtate Tayl of Lands and Tenements was created, as appeareth by the Patent whereby *Hubert de Burgo* was made Earl of *Kent* in the Time of *Henry* the Third, by theſe words; *Habendum ſibi & hæredibus ſuis de corpore Margaretæ uxoris ſui, ſororis Alexandri Regis Scotiæ, procreatis, & pro defectu talis exitus remanere in directis hæredibus dicti Huberti.* And that Eſtates intayl are at this Day of Titles of Honour by the ſaid Statute of *Weſtminſter* the Second.

QUESTION.

If a Nobleman and his Progenitors have for a long time been called to Parliament, and be a Baron either by Tenure or Writ, and have had in regard thereof a Place certain in Parliament; if afterwards the ſaid Nobleman ſhould be created a Baron of that Barony, and by the ſame Name by Letters Patents, whether ſhall he and his Heirs retain his old Place in Parliament, which he had according to his former Dignity; or whether ſhall he loſe his old Place, and take a new one, according to the time of his Creation?

ANSWER.

THE Caſe of the Lord *Delaware* lately erected a Reſolution ſomewhat anſwerable to this Queſtion: *Thomas Delaware*, in the Third of *Edward* the Sixth, being in ſome Diſpleaſure with *William Weſt* his Heir and Nephew, who was Father to *Thomas* late Lord *Delaware*, and Grandfather to *Henry* Lord *Delaware* that *Nevis* procured by Act of Parliament, by which the ſaid *William Weſt* was, during his natural Life only, clearly diſabled to claim, demand, or have any manner of Right, Title, or Intereſt, by Deſcent, Remainder, or otherwiſe, in or to the Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, Title and Dignity of *Thomas* Lord *Delaware* his Uncle, *&c.* After the ſaid *Thomas Delaware* died, and the ſaid *William Weſt* was in the Time of Queen *Mary* attainted of Treaſon by Verdict, but pardoned by the ſaid Queen; and afterwards by Parliament, in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, was reſtored; and in the Fourth Year of her Reign was created Lord *Delaware* by Patent, and took Place in Parliament accordingly, for that by the ſaid Act of Parliament of *Edward* the Sixth, he was excluded to challenge the former ancient Barony; and after he died. Now whether *Thomas Delaware* ſhould take his Place according to the ancient Barony by Writ, or according to his Father's Creation by Patent, was the Queſtion. The Opinions of the late Queen's Council, being His Majeſty's Attorney-General and Sollicitor, were, That the Acceptance of the new Creation by the ſaid *William Weſt* could not extinguiſh the ancient Dignity, for that he had not the ancient Dignity in him at that time of his Creation; but the Dignity was by the Act of Parliament 3 *Edw.* VI. in the Ballance of Suſpence or Conſideration of Law, and he thereby utterly diſabled to have the ſame during his Life, only ſo as other acceptance could not extinguiſh that Dignity which he then had not, nor could not exclude his Heir, who was not diſabled by the Parliament 3 *Edw.* VI. to claim

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the ancient Barony; which Opinion of theirs was ſeen and allowed by the then Chief Juſtice of *England*, and Lord Chief Baron, and ſo ſignified to the Lord Keeper. But this to be noted by the Reaſons made for the ſaid Reſolution, though if the ſaid Sir *William Weſt* had been Baron, and entituled, and in poſſeſſion of the ancient Dignity, when he accepted the ancient Creation, the Law perchance might have been otherwiſe; but that remains as yet unreſolved: Nevertheleſs the Rule is, *Eodem modo, quo quid conſtituitur, diſſolvitur.* But by a Grant which is but a Matter of Fact, a Man cannot transfer his Title of Honour. And thus much concerning the Degrees of Barons within this Realm upon this Occaſion, for the better underſtanding and direction of that which followeth to be handled. And in this place I think it not impertinent to mention one Caſe, which I met with in our Books of Common Law, concerning the Deſcent of a Title of Honour, whereof the Anceſtor had Eſtate in Fee-ſimple; there is a Maxim in the Law, *Poſſeſſio fratris in feodo facit ſororem eſſe hæredem:* But if a Man, by any of the three Means aforeſaid, be created into a Title of Dignity to him and his Heirs for ever, and ſo have Iſſue by one Wife a Son and a Daughter, and alſo a Son by a ſecond Wife; afterwards the Father dieth, and his eldeſt Son entreth into all his Father's Inheritances, and alſo enjoyeth the Titles and Dignities which his Father had, but dieth without Iſſue: In this Caſe the Dignity ſhall deſcend upon the younger Son, though he be but of the half Blood to him that laſt enjoyed that Name and Title of Deſcent; and ſhall not deſcend to his Siſter of the whole Blood. And yet in this caſe he ſhall only be her Brother's Heir of all his Fee-ſimple Lands; and the reaſon thereof is, becauſe *poſſeſſio fratris* is the Name and ſole Cauſe which may give Title to her, his Siſter, which faileth in this caſe of Dignity; for it cannot be ſaid that her elder Brother was in Poſſeſſion of his Title of Honour, no more than of his Blood; ſo as neither by his own act, nor any act to be done by any other, did gain more actual Poſſeſſion (if ſo it may be termed) than by the Law did deſcend to him: And therefore the younger Brother may well by the Law make himſelf Heir unto his Father of the Honour, when he cannot be Heir unto his Brother: So that this word [Poſſeſſion] which is no other than *pedis poſitio*, extendeth only unto ſuch Things of which a Man may, by his Entry, or other Act, be poſſeſſed, and doth require actual Poſſeſſion. *Coke's Third Part*, 92.

Having thus much treated concerning the Creations, and other Things incident to the Degrees of Nobility, I cannot omit ſome Things concerning the Sufficiency and Ability of Eſtate, which the Law doth require to be in every of them, according to their ſeveral Dignities. The Common Law (which always wills Decorum and Conveniency be obſerved, conſidering the Charges and Dignities appertaining to theſe Degrees and Dignities, being Offices of principal Service to the King and Realm, both in War and Peace) hath ordered, that each of them ought to have a convenient Portion and Inheritance in Land to ſupport the ſaid Dignity, which Supplies are as Sinews conjoyned in the ſame: For in Virtue and Riches (as *Ariſtotle* confeſſeth) all the old Nobility conſiſted, and which two Properties maketh a good Compliment; for *utilior eſt ſapientia cum divitiis conjuncta.* Therefore a Knight's Fee which he ought to have is Twenty Pounds Land by the Year; a Baron's, thirteen Knights Fees and a quarter; and an Earl's twenty Knights Fees. For always the fourth part of each Revenues, which is by the Law held requiſite for the Dignity, ſhall be paid to the King for the Relief. As for Example; the Relief of a Knight is five Pounds, which is the one fourth of his Revenue, according to the Statute of the Firſt of *Edward* the Second. The Relief of a Baron is One hundred Marks, which is alſo the fourth part of his Re-Revenue. And the Relief of an Earl is One hundred Pounds alſo, the fourth part of his Revenue. And it appears by the Records of the *Exchequer*, that the Relief of a Duke amounteth unto Three hundred pounds. And this is the reaſon in our Books, that every of the Nobility is preſumed in the Law to have ſufficient Freehold *ad ſuſtinendum nomen & onus.* And to what value thoſe ancient Fees in the Time of *Henry* the Third, and *Edward* the Fourth, at this Day do amount unto, moſt Men are not unskilful in, *Coke's ſeventh Part*, 33. And in Caſes of Decay of Ability, and Eſtate, as *Senatores Romani amoti Senatu*, ſo ſometimes they are not admitted to the Upper Houſe of Parliament, though they ſtill keep their Title and Dignity. Sir *Thomas Smith de Republica Anglorum* 22. And by the Statute made 31 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 10. the Lords have their Places preſcribed after this manner as followeth, *viz.* Theſe four, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treaſurer, the Lord Preſident of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal, being Perſons of the Degree of a Baron or above, are in the ſame Act appointed to ſit in Parliament, and in all Aſſemblies and Councils, above all Dukes, not being of the Blood Royal, *viz.* the King's Uncle, Brother, and Nephew. And theſe Six, *viz.* the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, the Lord High-Conſtable of *England*, the Lord Marſhal of *England*, the Lord Admiral of *England*, the Lord High-Steward of His Majeſty's Houſhold, and the Lord Chamberlain alſo of His Majeſty's Houſhold, by that Act are to be placed in all Aſſemblies of Council after the Lord Privy-Seal, according to their Degrees: So that if he be a Baron, then he is to ſit above all Barons; or if an Earl, above all Earls. And ſo likewiſe the King's Secretaries, being Barons or Earls, have place above all Barons or Earls.

' *George Nevil*, Baron of *Abergavenny*.

Creations.

' Baron by Tenure of the Caſtle of *Abergavenny* (in *Com' Monmouth'*) *(jure Uxoris)* ' 27 *H.* 6. (1448.) and Summons, 5 *Sept.* 29 *H.* 6. (1450.)

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(1450.) By Deſcent anciently, 23 *July*, 16 *R.*2. (1392.) Originally 23 *June*, 23 *Ed.* 1. (1295.)

Arms.

Gules, on a Saltire, *Argent*, a Roſe of *Lancaſter*, i. e. a Red Roſe; which is of late omitted. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Bull paſſant, *Argent*, pyed, *Sable*, collar'd (with a Line thereto) *Or*. Formerly, out of a Ducal Coronet, *Or*, a Bull's Head, *Argent*, charg'd with the Roſe. Supporters, two pyed Bulls collar'd (with Chains thereto) *Or*.

James Touchet, Earl of *Caſtlehaven*, and Baron *Audley* of *Heleigh*, Lord *Touchet*, *Keme*, and *Echingham*.

Creations.

Baron *Audley* (of *Heleigh* in *Com' Stafford*') by Summons 26 *Feb.* 8 *Hen.* 5. (1420.) Anciently 20 *Oct.* 5 *H.* 4. (1403.) by Deſcent: Originally 26 *Jan.* 25 *Ed.* 1. (1296.) [*Engliſh* Honours.] And Earl *Sept.* 14 *Jac.* 1. (1616.) [*Iriſh* Honour.] Baron *Touchet* by Grant, 13 *Mar*..... *Jac.* 1. (1617.) [*Engliſh* Honour.

Arms.

Ermine, a Chevron, *Gules*. Creſt, out of a Ducal Coronet, *Or*, a Swan riſing, *Argent*, and Crown'd Ducally, *Or*. Anciently, an old Man's Head coup'd, *proper*, wreath'd about the Temples. Supporters, two Wyverns, *Sable*.

John Weſt, Baron *La Warr*.

Creations.

Baron *La Warr* by Summons 15 *July*, 5 *Hen.* 6. (alſo 21 *June*, 3 *H.* 4. (1402.) *&c.* And 25 *Feb.* 16 *Ed.* 3. (1341.) by Deſcent: Originally 6 *Feb.* 27 *Ed.* 1. (1298.) and 8 *June*, 22 *Ed.* 1. (1294.)

Arms.

Argent, a Feſs dancetté, *Sable*, anciently *Cantilupe*'s Arms, *viz. Azure*, three Leopards Heads jeſſant *Fleurs-de-Lys*, *Or*. Creſt, out of a Crown Ducal, *Or*, a Griffin's Head, *Azure*, becqued, bearded, and eared, *Or*. Anciently, a Bird's Head, *Argent*, charged with a Feſs dancetté, *Sable*. Supporters, on the Dexter Side a Tyger, *Argent*, tusked and collared, *Or*; on the Siniſter Side, a Cockatrice, *proper*, i. e. *Or*. Winged, *Azure*, criſled, *&c. Gules*. Motto, *Jour de ma Vie*.

Charles Mildmay, Baron *Fitz-walter*.

Creations.

Baron *Fitz-walter* by Deſcent and Summons 10 *Feb.* 22 *Car.* 2. (1669.) Anciently 15 *Sept.* 1 *H.* 7. (1485.) Originally 23 *June*, 23 *Ed.* 1. (1295.)

Arms.

Argent, three Lions rampant, *Azure*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Lion rampant guardant, *Azure*. Supporters, two Lions guardant, *Purple*, having on their Heads Chappeaus, *Purple*, lined, *Or*. Motto, *Virtute non Vi*.

Edward Ward, Baron *Dudley* and *Ward* of *Birmingham*.

Creations.

Baron *Ward* (of *Birmingham* in *Com' Warw'*) by Patent 23 *Mar.* 19 *Car.* 1. (1643.) Baron *Dudley* by Deſcent and Summons, 15 *Feb.* 18 *Hen.* 6. (1439.) Anciently 25 *Feb.* 16 *Ed.* 3. (1341.) Originally 10 *Mar.* 1 *Ed.* 2. (1307.) And by Tenure.

Arms.

Checquy, *Or* and *Azure*, a Bend *Ermine*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Lion guardant ſeiant, *Azure*. Supporters, two Angels crined and winged, *Or*; their upper Garments *Azure*, their under *Sanguine*. Motto, *Come je feu*.

Edward Stourton, Baron *Stourton* of *Stourton*.

Creations.

Baron *Stourton* (of *Stourton* in *Com' Wilts.*) by Patent 13 *May*, 26 *Hen.* 6. (1448.)

Arms.

Sable, a Bend, *Or*, between ſix Fountains, *proper*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Demi-Monk habited, *Sable*, girt, *Argent*, holding a Whip of the ſame, knotted, *Sable*. Supporters, two Sea-Dogs, *proper*. Motto, *Loyal de ſeray durant ma vie*.

George Verney, Baron *Willoughby* of *Broke*.

Creations.

Baron *Willoughby* (of *Broke* in *Com' Wilts.*) Allowed in Parliament, by a Reſolution upon the Queſtion, 13 *Feb.* 8 *W.* 3. (1695.) by Deſcent, and thereupon ſummoned 25 *Feb.* next following: Originally 12 *Aug.* 7. *Hen.* 7. (1492.)

Arms.

Gules, three Croſſes *recercelè*, *Or*, a Chief *Vaire*, *Ermine*, and *Ermines*. Creſt, on a Wreath, The Buſt of King *Cann*, or an *Indian* King's Head couped, *proper*; Crowned, *Or*. Anciently, on a Wreath, two Buffalo's Horns, *Or*, Semé of Torteauxes. Supporters, two Antilopes, *Argent*, Semé of Torteauxes attired, mained, and unguled, *Or*. Motto, *Vertue vaunceth*.

Charles Willoughby, Baron *Willoughby* of *Parham*.

Creations.

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Creations.

'Baron *Willoughby* (of *Parham* in *Com' Suf-*
'*folk*') by Patent 16 *Febr.* 1 *Ed.* 6. (1546.)

Arms.

'*Or*, frette, *Azure*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a
'King's Head called *Cann*, couped, *proper*, crined
'*Sable*, crowned, *Or*. Supporters, on the Dexter
'Side an Oſtridge, *Argent*; on the Siniſter Side,
'a Savage Man, *proper*. Motto, *Vertu ſans peur*.

'*Thomas Howard*, Baron *Howard* of *Effing-*
'*ham*.

Creations.

'Baron *Howard* (of *Effingham* in *Com' Surrey*.)
'by Patent, 11 *Mar*. 1 *Mar'* (1553.)

Arms.

'The ſame as the Duke of *Norfolk*, with a
'Creſcent for a Difference; anciently with a Mul-
'let. Creſt, on a Chapeau, *Gules*, lined, *Ermine*,
'a Lion paſſant guardant, *Or*, gorged with a
'Ducal Crown, *Argent*; with a Creſcent on his
'Shoulder. Supporters, two Lions, *Argent*, on
'their Shoulders a Creſcent difference. Motto,
'*Deſir n'a Repoſe*.

'*William North*, Baron *North* of *Kirtling*
(vulgò *Cartlage*) and Baron *Grey* of *Rolleſton*.

Creations.

'Baron *North* (of *Kirtling* in *Com' Cantab'*)
'by Summons, 17 *Feb*. 1 *Mar*. (1553.) and
'Place in the Houſe of Parliament, 7 *Apr*. en-
'ſuing; And Baron *Grey* (of *Rolleſton* in *Com'*
'*Stafford'*) Likewiſe by Summons 27 *Oct*.
'25 *Car*. 2. (1673.)

Arms.

'*Azure*, a Lion paſſant, *Or*, between three
'*Fleurs-de-Lys*, *Argent*; Creſt, on a Wreath, a
'Dragon's Head eraſed, *Sable*, gorged with a
'Ducal Crown, *Or*. Supporters, two Dragons
'*Sable*, gorged with Ducal Crowns, *Or*: Some-
'times on the Siniſter Side was uſed a Griffin.
'..... Motto, *La Vertu eſt la ſeul nobleſſe*; an-
'ciently, *Durum pati*.

'*William-Ferdinand Cary*, Baron *Hunſdon*.

Creations.

'Baron *Hunſdon* (of *Hunſdon* in *Com' Hert-*
'*ford'*) by Patent 13 *Jan*. 1 *Eliz*. (1558.)

Arms.

Argent, on a Bend, *Sable*, 3 Roſes of the Firſt,
'the Arms of a vanquiſh'd *Arragonian* Knight.
'Their proper Arms, *Gules*, a Chevron between 3
'Swans, *Argent*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Swan
'rowſant, *Argent*; anciently, on a Wreath, an
'Horſe's Head couped, *Argent*, bendy, *Argent*
'and *Sable*, bridled, *&c*. *Or*. Supporters, on
'the Dexter Side a Ram, by others called a *Bag-*
'*win*, *Argent*, attired, *Or*, ſpotted of all Co-
'lours: On the Siniſter Side, a Male Griffin,
'*Argent*; anciently, the *Bagwin* was ducally
'gorged and lined, *Or*, and the Male Griffin col-
'lared and lined, *Or*. Motto, *Come je trouve*.

'*William St. John*, Baron *St. John* of *Bletſho*.

Creations.

'Baron *St. John* (of *Bletſho* in *Com' Bedford'*)
'by Patent 13 *Jan*. 1 *Eliz*. (1558.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, on a Chief, *Gules*, 2 Mullets pierced,
'*Or*; Creſt, on a Wreath, a Falcon, *volant*,
'*Or*, Ducally gorged, *Gules*. Supporters, two
'Marmoſets, *proper*, lined, *Or*. Motto, *Data*
'*ſecutus*.

'*James Compton*, Baron *Compton*.

Creations.

'Baron *Compton* (of *Compton* at the *Vineyard*
'in *Com' Warw'*) by Summons *Jan*. 10 *Q. Anne*
'(1711.) but placed here as his Father, by Sum-
'mons 8 *May*, 14 *Eliz*. (1572.)

Arms.

'Arms, Creſt, and Supporters the ſame as his
'Father the Earl of *Northampton*, with a Label
'difference in the Arms, and round the Sup-
'porters Necks.

'*Robert Petre*, Baron *Petre* of *Writtle*.

Creations.

'Baron *Petre* (of *Writtle* in *Com' Eſſex'*) by
'Patent 21 *July*, 1 *Jac*. 1. (1603.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, a Bend, *Or*, between two Eſcallops,
'*Argent*; anciently on the Bend a Chough, *pro-*
'*per*, between two Cinquefoils, *Azure*: And on
'a Chief, *Or*, a Roſe between two *Fleurs-de-Lys*,
'which are demidiated pale-ways, *Gules*; which
'Chief was firſt left off, and next the Charge
'upon the Bend. Creſt, on a Wreath, two Lions
'Heads eraſed, addorſed and collared, *Or* and
'*Azure*, counterchanged. Supporters, two Lions
'reguardant; that on the Dexter Side, *Or*; the
'Sinifter, *Azure*; both collared of the ſame Tin-
'ctures counterchanged. Motto, *Sans Dieu Rein*.

'*Philip Gerard*, Baron *Gerard* of *Bromley*.

Creations.

'*Philip Gerard* (of *Gerards-Bromley* in *Com'*
'*Stafford'*) by Patent 21 *July*, 1 *Jac*. 1.
'(1603.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Saltire, *Gules*, with a Creſcent dif-
'ference; the proper Coat of *Gerard*; tho' an-
'ciently this Houſe ſometime bore *Brine* of *Brine*,
'viz.

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'viz. *Azure*, a Lion rampant Ermine crowned, 'Or. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Monkey paſſant, 'proper, chained, Or. Supporters, two Lions, 'Ermine, crowned, Or. Motto, *Bono vince* 'Malum.

'*Thomas Arundel*, Baron *Arundel* of *Wardour*, 'and Count of the Sacred *Roman* Empire.

Creations.

'Baron *Arundel* (of *Wardour* in *Com' Wilts*) 'by Patent 4 *May*, 3 *Jac.* 1. (1605.) And 'Count by the Emperour *Rodolph.* by Patent '14 *Dec.* 38 *Eliz.* (1595.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, 6 Swallows (3, 2, and 1, *Argent.*) 'Creſt on a Wreath, a Wolf paſſant, *Argent.* 'Supporters, on the Dexter Side, a Lion guar- 'dant *Pean*; on the Siniſter Side, an Owl 'riſing, *Argent*; both crowned with Ducal Co- 'ronets, Or. Motto, *Deo data.*

'*Rowland Dormer*, Baron *Dormer* of *Wenge*, 'and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 12 *June*, 13 *Jac.* 1. (1615.) and 'Baron *Dormer* (of *Wenge* in *Com' Bucks*) by 'Patent 10 *June*, 13 *Jac.* 1. (1615.)

Arms.

'*Azure*, ten Billets, 4, 3, 2, and 1, *Or.* 'On the Chief of the Second, a Lion paſſant, '*Sable*, anciently 3 Martlets in place of the 'Lion. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Falcon, *Argent*, 'becqued and belled, Or, riſing off a Glove ly- 'ing in Feſs, *Argent*. Anciently a Martin paſ- 'ſant, *proper*, and ſometimes the ſame between 'two Wings. Supporters, two Falcons; The 'Dexter, *Or*; the Siniſter, *Argent*, both becqued 'and belled, *Gold.* Motto, *Che dio vuole je* 'vuolo.

'*Henry Roper*, Baron *Tenham.*

Creations.

'Baron *Tenham* (of *Tenham* in *Com' Cantii.*) 'by Patent 9 *July*, 14 *Jac.* 1. (1616.)

Arms.

'Parti per Feſs, *Azure* and *Or*, a Pale and 3 'Roe-Bucks Heads, eraſed counterchanged. Creſt, 'on a Wreath, a Lion rampant, *Sable*, holding 'in his Dexter Paw a Ducal Coronet, *Or.* Sup- 'porters, on the Dexter Side a Roe-buck, *Or*; 'on the Siniſter Side, a Tyger reguardant, *Argent.* '*Spes mea in Deo.*

'*William Grevile*, Baron *Brook* of *Beauchamps-* '*Court.*

Creations.

'Baron *Brook* (of *Beauchamps-Court* in *Com'* '*Warwick'*) by Patent 9 *Jan.* 18 *Jac.* 1. (1620.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, on a Croſs within a Bordure both en- 'grailed, *Or*, five Ogreſſes. Creſt, out of a 'Ducal Crown, *Gules*, a Swan riſing, *Argent*, 'becqued, *Gules*, which is *Beauchamp*'s Creſt; 'theirs properly, on a Wreath, a Greyhound's 'Head eraſed, *Sable*, collared and lined, *Or.* 'Sometimes they bore a Garb, *Or*, banded, '*Gules*; and ſometimes *Willoughby*'s Creſt, *viz.* 'the Buſt of King *Cann.* Supporters, two Swans, '*Argent*, becqued, *Gules*, membred, *Sable*; 'gorged with Ducal Coronets, *Gules.* Motto, *Vix* '*ea noſtra Voco.*

'*Nevil Lovelace*, Baron *Lovelace* of *Hurley.*

Creations.

'Baron *Lovelace* (of *Hurley* in *Com'* *Berks*) by Patent 31 *May*, 3 *Car.* 1. (1627.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, on a Chief indented, *Sable*, 3 Mart- 'lets, *Argent*, a Mullet difference. Creſt, on 'a Wreath, a Trunk of a Tree raguled and lea- 'ved, *Vert*, jacent, *proper*, with an Eagle diſ- 'play'd, *Argent*, perched on the ſame. Supporters, 'two Pegaſus purpure, winged, *Argent.* Motto, '*Præmium Virtutis honor.*

'*Baniſter Maynard*, Baron *Maynard* of *Eſtaines* '*parva*, Baron *Maynard* of *Wickloe*, and Ba- 'ronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 29 *June*, 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) Baron '*Maynard* of *Wicklow* by Patent 30 *May*, 18 '*Jac.* 1. (1620.) [*Iriſh* Honour.] And Baron '*Maynard* (of *Eſtaines ad Turrin*, otherwiſe called '*Little Eaſton* in *Com' Eſſex'*. Likewiſe by Let- 'ters Patent 14 *Mar.* 3 *Car.* 1. (1627.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Chevron, *Azure*, between 3 Si- 'niſter Hands erected and couped at the Wriſt, '*Gules.* Creſt, on a Wreath, a Stag at gaze, '*proper*, attired and unguled, *Or.* Supporters, 'on the Dexter Side, a Stag, *proper*, attired and 'unguled, *Or.* On the Siniſter Side an Hound, '*Argent*, and pyed *Sable*, collared *Gules.* Motto, '*Juſta manus Nardus.*

'*Charles Bruce*, Baron *Bruce.*

Creations.

'Baron *Bruce* (of *Wharlton* in *Com' Ebor'*) 'by Summons *Jan.* 10 Q. *Ann* (1711.) Place 'here as his Father, by Patent 1 *Aug.* 17 *Car.* 1. '(1641.)

Arms.

'Arms, Creſt and Supporters, the ſame as 'his Father the Earl of *Aileſbury*, with a Label 'of three Points in the Arms and about the 'Necks of the Supporters.

Edward

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'*Edward Leigh*, Baron *Leigh* of *Stoneley*, and 'Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 29 *June*, 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) And 'Baron *Leigh* (of *Stoneley* in *Com' Warw'*) by 'Patent 1 *July*, 19 *Car.* 1. (1643.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, a Croſs engrailed, *Argent*; On the 'Dexter chief Point a Lozenge of the Second, 'the Lozenge being a Creſure, and the Arms 'properly thoſe of *Norley* of *Norley*, their own 'being that of *Venables*, *Azure*, two Barrs, *Ar-'gent*; differenced with a Bend Gabone, *Or* and '*Gules*. Creſt, on a Wreath, an Unicorn's Head 'couped, *Argent*. Supporters, two Unicorns, '*Or*.

'*William Byron*, Baron *Byron* of *Rochdale*.

Creations.

'Baron *Byron* (of *Rochdale* in *Com' Lanc'*) by 'Patent 24 *Octob'* 19 *Car.* 1. (1643.) in Default 'of Iſſue-Male to Brothers.

Arms.

'*Argent*, 3 Bendlets enhanced, *Gules*. Creſt, 'on a Wreath, a Syren holding up a Mirrour, '*proper*, and Combing her Locks, *Or*. Suppor-'ters, two Horſes of a Cheſnut colour. Motto, '*Crede Byron*.

'*William Widdrington*, Baron *Widdrington* of '*Blankney*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 9 *July*, 18 *Car.* 1. (1642.) and Ba-'ron *Widdrington* (of *Blankney* in *Com' Lin-'coln'*) by Patent 10 *Nov.* 19 *Car.* 1. (1643.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, *Argent* and *Gules*, a Bend, *Sable*. 'Creſt, on a Chapeau, *Gules*, lined, *Ermine*, a 'Bull's-head couped, *Sable*, beſanted and armed, '*Or*: Anciently on a Wreath, a Wyvern with 'two Heads, *Argent*, with Wings diſplayed, *Or*. 'Supporters, two Roe-Bucks attired, *Or*.

'Attainted 2 K. *George*.

'*John Colepeper*, Baron *Colepeper* of *Thore-'ſway*.

Creations.

'Baron *Colepeper* (of *Thoreſway* in *Com' Lin-'coln'*) by Patent 21 *Oct.* 20 *Car.* 1. (1644.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Bend engrailed, *Gules*. Creſt, on 'a Wreath, a Falcon, riſing, *Argent*, becqued, 'belled, *&c. Or*. Supporters, two Dragons, *Ar-'gent*, gorged with Ducal Coronets, *Gules*. 'Motto, *J'eſpere*.

'*Robert Sutton*, Baron *Lexington* of *Aram*.

Creations.

'Baron *Lexington* (of *Aram* in *Com' Notting-'ham'*) by Patent 21 *Nov.* 21 *Car.* 1. (1645.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Canton, *Sable*. Creſt, on a Wreath, 'a Fox's Head eraſed, *Gules*. Supporters, two 'Foxes, *Gules*.

'*Marmaduke Langdale*, Baron *Langdale* of '*Holme*.

Creations.

'Baron *Langdale* (of *Holme* in *Com' Ebor'*) by 'Patent 4 *Feb.* 10 *Car.* 2. (1657.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, a Chevron between 3 Eſtoils, *Argent*. 'Creſt, on a Wreath, an Eſtoil, *Sable*. Sup-'porters, two Bulls, *Sable*, armed and mained, '*Argent*.

'*William Berkeley*, Baron *Berkeley* of *Stratton*.

Creations.

'Baron *Berkeley* (of *Stratton* in *Com' Somer-'ſet'*) by Patent 19 *May*, 10 *Car.* 2. (1658.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, a Chevron, *Ermine*, between ten Croſ-'ſes formé (6 above and 4 below) *Argent*. 'Creſt, on a Wreath, an Unicorn paſſant, *Ar-'gent*, attired, *Or*. Supporters, two Savage 'Men with their Clubs, all *proper*. Motto. '*Pauca reſpexi pauciora deſpexi*.

'*Charles Cornwallis*, Baron *Cornwallis* of *Eye*, 'and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 4 *May*, 3 *Car.* 1. (1627.) and Ba-'ron *Cornwallis* (of *Eye* in *Com' Suffolk'*) by Pa-'tent 20 *Apr.* 13 *Car.* 2. (1661.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, Gutté, *Argent*, on a Feſs of the Se-'cond 3 Corniſh Choughs, *proper*. Creſt, on a 'Wreath, a Stag reguardant, *Argent*, gorged 'with a Chaplet vulved on a Mount, all *proper*. 'Supporters, two Stags, *Argent*, attired *Or*, 'and gorged with Chaplets, *Vert*. Motto, *Vir-'tus Vincit Invidiam*.

'*Nathaniel Crew* (Biſhop of *Durham*) Baron '*Crew* of *Stene*.

Creations.

'Baron *Crew* (of *Stene* in *Com' Northampt'*) 'by Patent 20 *Apr.* 13 *Car.* 2. (1661.)

Arms.

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Arms.

'*Azure*, a Lion rampant, *Argent*, with a 'Creſcent for difference; their ancient Coat was '*Gules*, ſemi de Cinquefoils, *Argent*, and fretté, '*Or*. Creſt out of a Crown, *Or*, a Lion's 'Gamb erect, *Argent*. Supporters, on the Dexter 'Side, a Lion, *Argent*, gorged with a Collar, '*Azure*, charged with 3 Beſants. On the Si-'niſter Side, a Griffin, *Sable*, winged, becqued 'and membred, *Argent*.

'*John Arundel*, Baron *Arundel* of *Trerice*.

Creations.

'Baron *Arundel* (of *Trerice* in *Com'*) 'by Patent 23 *Mar.* 16 *Car.* 2. (1664.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, 1, and 4, *Arundel*, viz. *Sable*, '6 Swallows, 4, 3, 2, 1, *Argent*, 2 and 3 *Tre-'rice*, *Sable*, 3 Chevrons, *Argent*, which Quar-'tering hath ſometimes been born in the 'firſt Place, as the paternal Arms of *Arundel*. 'Creſt, on a Cheapeau, *Gules*, lined *Ermine*, 'a Swallow, *Argent*. Supporters, two Panthers, '*proper*.

'*William Craven*, Baron *Craven*.

Creations.

'Baron *Craven* (of *Hampſted-Marſhal* in *Com'* '*Berks'*) by Patent 11 *Dec.* 17 *Car.* 2. (1665.) '*William* Earl of *Craven* had then a further En-'tail of the Barony.

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Feſs between 6 Croſs-Croſlets, 'Fitché, *Gules*, quartering, *Or*, 5 *Fleur-de-'Lys* in Croſs, *Sable*, a Chief under, *Azure*, 'both by that Name. Creſt, on a Chapeau, '*Gules*, lined *Ermine*, a Griffin paſſant, *Ermine*. 'Supporters, two Griffins, *Ermine*. Motto, *Vir-'tus actione conſiſtit*.

'*Hugh Clifford*, Baron *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*.

Creations.

'Baron *Clifford* (of *Cludleigh* in *Com' Devon'*) 'by Patent 22 *Apr.* 24 *Car.* 2. (1672.)

Arms.

'Checquy, *Or* and *Azure*, a Feſs, *Gules*, 'with a Creſcent for difference. Creſt, out of a 'Crown Ducal, *Or*, a Wyvern rowſant, *Gules*. 'Supporters, on the Dexter Side a Wyvern, '*Gules*. On the Siniſter Side a Marmoſet, *pro-'per*, chained, *Or*. Motto, *Semper paratus*.

'*Peregrine-Hyde Osborne*, Baron *Osborne* '(*vulgò*. Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*) as Son and 'Heir apparent to the Duke of *Leeds*.

Creations.

'Baron *Osborne* (of *Keeton* in *Com' Ebor'*) by 'Summons *ult.* Q. *Anne* (1714.) originally by 'Patent of his Grandfather 15 *Aug.* 25 *Car.* 2. '(1673.)

Arms.

'Arms, Creſt and Supporters the ſame as his 'Father the Duke of *Leeds*, with a Label of 3 'Points in the Coat, and on the Necks of the 'Supporters for a Difference.

'*Richard Lumley* (Son and Heir apparent to 'the Earl of *Scarborough*) Baron *Lumley*.

Creations.

'Baron *Lumley* (of *Lumley-Caſtle* in *Com'* '*Dunelſor'*) by Summons 1 K. *Geo.* (1714.) 'originally by Patent of his Father 31 *May*, '33 *Car.* 2. (1681.)

Arms.

'Arms, Creſt and Supporters, the ſame as his 'Father, the Earl of *Scarborough*, with a Label 'of 3 Points on the Coat, and on the Necks of 'the Supporters for difference.

'*John Carteret*, Baron *Carteret* of *Hawnes*, 'and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 9 *May*, 21 *Car.* 1. (1645.) Baron '*Carteret* (of *Hawnes* in *Com' Bedford'*)

Arms.

'*Gules*, four Fuſils in Feſs, *Argent*, a Creſ-'cent for difference. Creſt, on a Wreath, a 'Squirrel, *Gules*, ſeiant on a Nut-branch, *proper*, 'cracking a Nut, *Or*. Supporters, two Bucks, '*Gules*, winged and attired, *Or*. Motto, *Loyal 'devoir*.

'*William Stawel*, Baron *Stawel* of *Somerton*.

Creations.

'Baron *Stawel* (of *Somerton* in *Com' Somerſet'*) 'by Patent 15 *Jan.* 34 *Car.* 2. (1682.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, a Croſs of Fuſils, *Argent*. Creſt, on 'a Chapeau, *Gules*, lined *Ermine*, a Bird riſing, '*Argent*. Supporters, two Satyrals, *Argent*, 'armed, mained, *&c. Or*, Faces *proper*. Motto, '*En parole Je ſuis*.

'*Francis North*, Baron of *Guilford*.

Creations.

'Baron *Guilford* (of *Guilford* in *Com' Surrey*) 'by Patent 27 *Sept.* 25 *Car.* 2. (1683.)

Arms.

'The Coat and Creſt the ſame as the Baron '*North* and *Grey*, with a Creſcent for difference.

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' Supporters, two Maſtiffs, *proper*. Motto, *Animo*
' *& Fide.*

' *James Waldegrave*, Baron *Waldegrave* of
' *Cheuton*, and Baronet.

Creations.

' Baronet 1 *Aug.* 19 *Car.* 1. (1643.) And Ba-
' ron *Waldegrave* (of *Cheuton* in *Com' Somerſet'*)
' by Patent 20 *Jan.* 1 *Jac.* 2. (1685.)

Arms.

' *Parti* per pale, *Argent* and *Gules*, a Roundle
' counterchanged for difference; which Roundle
' hath of late been diſuſed. Creſt, out of a
' Crown, *Or*, a Plume of Feathers per pale, *Ar-*
' *gent* and *Gules*. Supporters, two Talbots, *Sa-*
' *ble*, eared, *Or*; and gorged with Mural Co-
' ronets, *Argent*.

' *John Aſhburnham*, Baron *Aſhburnham* of *Aſh-*
' *burnham.*

Creations.

' Baron *Aſhburnham* (of *Aſhburnham* in *Com'*
' *Suſſex'*) by Patent 30 *May*, 1 *Will' & Mar'*
' (1689.)

Arms.

' *Gules*, a Feſs between 6 Mullets, *Argent*.
' Creſt, out of a Ducal Coronet, *Or*, an Aſh-
' tree, *proper*. Supporters, two Greyhounds,
' *Sable*, collared and lined, *Or*. Motto, *Le Roy*
' *& L'eſtat.*

' *Thomas Farmer*, Baron *Lempſter* alias *Leo-*
' *minſter*, and Baronet.

Creations.

' Baronet 6 *Sept.* 17 *Car.* 1. (1641.) And Ba-
' ron *Lempſter* (of *Lempſter* in *Com' Hereford'*)
' by Patent 12 *Apr.* 4 *Will' & Mar'* (1692.)

Arms.

' *Argent*, a Feſs, *Sable*, between three Lions
' heads eraſed, *Gules*; anciently on the Feſs three
' Anchors, *Or*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Cock's
' head eraſed, *Gules*, becqued, *Or*. Supporters,
' two Lions rampant, *proper*. Motto, *Hora è*
' *ſempre.*

' *Charles Butler*, Earl of *Arran*, Viſcount *Tul-*
' *logh*, Baron *Butler* of *Weſton*, and Baron of
' *Cloghrenan.*

Creations.

' Baron *Butler* (of *Weſton* in *Com' Hertford'*)
' by Patent 23 *Jan.* 5 *Will' & Mar'* (1693.)
' [*Engliſh* Honour.] Baron of *Cloghrenan*, Viſ-
' count and Earl, *Will' & Mar'* ( )
' [*Iriſh* Honours.]

Arms.

' Arms, Creſt and Supporters, the ſame as his
' Brother the late Duke of *Ormond*; a Creſcent
' difference.

' *Henry Herbert*, Baron *Herbert* of *Cherbury.*

Creations.

' Baron *Herbert* (of *Cherbury* in *Com' Salop'*)
' by Patent 28 *Apr.* 6 *Will' & Mar'* (1694.)

Arms.

' Per pale, *Azure* and *Gules*, 3 Lions rampant,
' *Argent*, armed and langued, *Gules*. Creſt, on a
' Wreath, 6 Arrows, 3 and 3 in Saltire, *Or*,
' plumed, *&c. Argent*, banded *Gules*, *Aliter*, a
' Wyvern, *proper*; in his Mouth an Hand couped
' at Wriſt, *Gules*. Supporters, two Lions; that
' on the Dexter Side, *Or*, Semi of Roſes, *Gules*;
' That on the Siniſter, *Azure*, *Semi de Fleurs-*
' *de-Lys*, *Or*. Motto, *Fortitudine & Pru-*
' *dentia.*

' *Maurice Thompſon*, Baron *Haverſham* of *Ha-*
' *verſham*, and Baronet.

Creations.

' Baronet 12 *Dec.* 25 *Car.* 2. (1673.) And
' Baron *Haverſham* (of *Haverſham* in *Com' Bucks*)
' by Patent 4 *May*, 8 *Will.* 3. (1696.)

Arms.

' *Or*, on a Feſs dancetté, *Azure*, 3 Eſtoils,
' *Argent*, on a Canton of the the Second, a Sun
' in Glory, *i. e. proper*. Creſt on a Wreath, a
' Cubit Arm veſted, *Gules*, holding three Ears of
' Wheat, *Or*. Supporters, two Eagles cloſe,
' *proper*. Motto, *In* (anciently *Sub*) *lumine*
' *Lucem.*

' *John Somers*, Baron *Somers* of *Eveſham.*

Creations.

' Baron *Somers* (of *Eveſham* in *Com' Wigorn'*)
' by Patent 9 *Will.* 3. (1697.)

Arms.

' *Vert*, a Feſs dancetté, *Ermine*; ſometime quar-
' tering per Croſs, *Vert* and *Gules*, a Feſs dancetté,
' *Ermine*, in Chief, a Lion paſſant between two
' Martlets, *Argent*, both by the Name of *Somers*.
' Creſt, on a Wreath, a Trophy of a Coat of Ar-
' mour, *Argent*, encircling the Trunk of a Bay-
' tree, *proper*. Supporters, two Lions, *Ermine*,
' gorged with Bars dancetté, *Vert*. Motto,
' *Prodeſſe quam conſpice.*

' *Chriſtopher Vane*, Baron *Barnard* of *Bar-*
' *nard-Caſtle.*

Creations.

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Creations.

'Baron *Barnard* (of *Barnard-Caſtle* in *Com'* *Dunelm'*) by Patent 8 *July*, 10 *Will'* 3. (1698.)

Arms.

'*Azure*, 3 Left-hand Gauntlets erect, *Or*. Creſt, 'on a Wreath, a Gauntlet erect, *proper*, hold-'ing a Sword, *Argent*, hilted, *Or*. Supporters, 'None.

'*John-Leveſon Gower*, Baron *Gower* of *Stit-'tenham*.

Creations.

'Baron *Gower* (of *Stittenham* in *Com'* *Ebor'*) '7 *Mar.* 2. Q. *Anne* (1702.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, 1, and 4, Barry of Eight, *Argent* 'and *Gules*; over all a croſs Patonce, *Sable*, by 'the Name of *Gower*; 2 and 3, *Azure*, 3 Leaves 'erect, *Or*, for *Leveſon*. Creſt, on a Wreath, 'a Gower, *i. e.* a Wolf paſſant, *Argent*, collared 'and lined, *Or*. Supporters, two Gowers, *Ar-'gent*, collared and lined, *Or*. Motto, *Flectes 'non frangas*.

'*Francis-Conway Seymour*, Baron *Conway* of '*Conway* in *Killultagh*.

Creations.

'Baron *Conway* (of *Ragley* in *Com' Warw'*) by 'Patent 7 *Mar.* 2 Q. *Anne* (1702.) in default 'of Heirs-Male, Remainder to a Brother [*Eng-'liſh* Honours.] Baron *Killultagh*, by Patent. '[*Iriſh* Honour.]

Arms.

'*Sable* on a Bend, *Or*, cottiſed, *Argent*, a Roſe '*Gules*, between two Annulets, *Sable*, which is '*Conway*. Their proper Arms being that of *Sey-'mour*, *viz.* Quarterly, 1, and 4, an Augmen-'tation, *viz.* *Or*, on a Pile, *Gules*, in it 6 *Fleurs-'de-Lys*, *Azure*, 3 Lions of *England*. 2 and 3, '*Gules*, a Pair of Wings conjoined in Lure, *Or*. 'Creſt, that of *Conway*, *viz.* on a Wreath, a 'a Blackamore's Head, ſide-faced, couped and 'wreathed about the Temples, *Argent* and *Sable*. 'Supporters, two Moors properly habited, laying 'their off Hands on antique Shields, *en cartouche*, '*Azure*; on the Dexter Shield, the Sun; on 'the Siniſter a Creſcent, *Argent*. Motto, *Fide '& Amore*.

'*William Cowper*, Baron *Cowper* of *Wingham*.

Creations.

'Baron *Cowper* (of *Wingham* in *Com'* *Cantii*) 'by Patent 29 *Dec.* 5 Q. *Anne* (1706.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, 3 Martlets, *Gules*, on a Chief en-'grailed, of the Second as many Annulets, *Or*. 'Creſt, on a Wreath, a Lion's Gamb eraſed, '*Gules*, graſping a Hawthorn Branch fructed, '*proper*. Supporters, two Horſes, *dunn*; their 'Tails and Mains dock'd. Motto, *Tuum eſt*.

'*Simon Harcourt*, Baron *Harcourt* of *Stanton-'Harcourt*.

Creations.

'Baron *Harcourt* (of *Stanton-Harcourt* in *Com'* '*Oxon'*) by Patent 3 *Sept.* 10 Q. *Anne* (1711.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, two Barrs, *Or*. Anciently, *Or*, two 'Barrs, *Gules*. Creſt, out of a Ducal Coronet, '*Or*, a Peacock, *proper*. Supporters, two Lions, '*Or*, gorged with two Barrs, *Gules*. Motto, *Le '*Bon Temps viendra*.

'*Charles Boyle* Earl of *Orrery*, Baron of *Brog-'hil*, and Baron *Boyle* of *Marſton*.

Creations.

'Baron *Boyle*, of *Broghil* 28 *Feb.* *Car.* 1. '(1627.) Earl of *Orrery* 5 *Sept.* 12 *Car.* 2. '(1627.) [*Iriſh* Honours.] Baron *Boyle* (of '*Marſton* in *Com'* *Somerſet'*) by Patent 10 *Sept.* '10 Q. *Anne* (1711.) [*Engliſh* Honours.]

Arms.

'The ſame Arms, Creſt and Supporters as the 'Earl of *Burlington*, with a Creſcent difference. 'Motto, *Honor Virtutis premium*.

'*George Hay*, Baron *Hay* of *Pedwarden*, com-'monly called Viſcount *Duplin*, as Son and Heir 'apparent to the Earl of *Kenoul*, Viſcount *Dup-'lin* in *Scotland*.

Creations.

'Baron *Hay* (of *Pedwarden* in *Com'* *Heref'*) 'by Patent 31 *Dec.* 10 Q. *Anne* (1711.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, 1 and 4, an Augmentation, *viz.* '*Azure*, an Unicorn rampant, *Argent*, a Bor-'dure, *Or*, Verdoy of Thiſtles, *proper*; 2 and 3, '*Argent*, 3 Eſcocheons, *Gules*; over all a Label 'difference. Creſt, on a Wreath, the Buſt of 'a Country-man veſted . . . holding a Yoke over 'his Shoulders. Supporters, two Country Youths 'veſted, Grey Weſtcoats, *Gules*, Bonnets, *Azure*; 'that on the Dexter Side holding in his Off-'hand a Plough-ſhare; that on the Siniſter Side, 'a Knife. Motto, *Revocate animos*.

'*Thomas Windſor*, Viſcount *Windſor* of *Blank-'Caſtle*, and Baron *Montjoy* of the *Iſle of Wight*.

Creations.

'Viſcount *Windſor* (of *Blankcaſtle*) by Patent '19 *June*, 11 *Will'* 3. (16 .) [*Iriſh* Honour.] 'Baron *Montjoy* (of the *Iſle of Wight*) by Pa-'tent, 1 *Jan.* 10 Q. *Anne* (1711.)

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Arms.

'Same as his Nephew the Earl of *Plymouth*, 'viz. *Gules*, a Saltire, *Argent*, between 12 Croſ-'lets, *Or*, with a Creſcent for difference. Creſt, 'on a Wreath, a Buck's-head guardant, *Argent*; 'attired, *Or*. Supporters, two Angels *proper*, 'veſted *Gules*, winged, *Argent*, crined, *Or*. For-'merly on the Dexter Side an Unicorn, *Argent*, 'attired, mained, and unguled, *Or*; and on the 'Siniſter Side a Wolf, *Sable*. Motto, *Stemmata 'quid faciunt*.

'*Thomas Willoughby*, Baron *Middleton* of *Mid-'dleton*, and Baronet.

Creations.

'Baronet 7 *Apr.* 29 *Car.* 2. (1677.) Baron '*Middleton* (of *Middleton* in *Com' Warw'*) by 'Patent 1 *Jan.* 10 Q. *Anne* (1711.)

Arms.

'Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Or*, fretté, *Azure*, for '*Willoughby* (in *Com' Cantii'*) His Paternal Arms '2 and 3, *Or*, on two Barrs, *Gules*, three Water-'budgets 2 1, *Argent*, for *Willoughby* of *Wol-'loughton* (in *Com' Nott'*.) Creſt, on a Wreath, 'the Buſt of King *Cann*, *proper*; crined, *Sa-'ble*, crown'd, *Or*, as *Willoughby* of *Parham*. 'Supporters, on the Dexter Side a Fryar with 'his Hermit's Staff and Beads; on the Siniſter, 'a Savage Man, *proper*, each holding in his Off-'hand a Banner, *Gules*, charged with *Wil-'loughby* of *Wolloughton*'s Creſt, *viz.* an Owl, '*Argent*, crowned, collared, and chained, *Or*. 'Motto, *Apprendre & tenir*, *Wolloughton*'s Motto. 'Sometimes, *Verite ſans peur*, *Parham's* Motto.

'*Thomas Trevor*, Baron *Trevor* of *Bromham*.

Creations.

'Baron *Trevor* (of *Bromham* in *Com' Bedford'*) 'by Patent 1 *Jan.* 10 Q. *Anne* (1711.)

Arms.

'Parti per Bend Siniſter *Ermine* and *Ermines*, 'a Lion rampant, *Or*. Creſt, on a Chapeau, '*Gules*, lined, *Ermine*, a Wyvern, *Sable*. Sup-'porters, two Wyverns reguardant, *Sable*.

'*George Granvile*, Baron *Lanſdown* of *Biddiford*.

Creation.

'Baron *Lanſdown* (of *Biddiford* in *Com' De-'von'*) by Patent 1 *Jan.* 10 Q. *Anne* (1711.)

Arms.

'*Gules*, 3 Clarions, *Or*. Creſt, on a Chapeau, '*Gules*, lined, *Ermine*, a Griffin paſſant, *Or*; 'anciently, a Clarion, *Or*. Supporters, two Grif-'fins, *Or*. Motto, *Deo & Patriæ*.

'*Samuel Maſham*, Baron *Maſham* of *Oles*.

Creations.

'Baron *Maſham* (of *Oles* in *Com' Eſſex*) by 'Patent 1 *Jan.* 10 Q. *Anne* (1711.)

Arms.

'*Or*, a Feſs humet, *Gules*, between two Lions 'paſſant, *Sable*, a Label of 3 Points for diffe-'rence. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Griffin's Head 'couped between two Wings, *Gules*; anciently 'the Head per pale, *Or* and *Gules*, becqued and 'barbed, *Azure*, and the Wings, *Or*, each char-'ged with a Billet, *Azure*; and ſometimes a 'Gem-Ring, *Azure*, in the Beak. Supporters, 'on the Dexter Side, a Lion, *Sable*; on the Si-'niſter Side, a Leopard guardant, *proper*, both 'crown'd with antique Crowns. Motto, *Mihi 'Juſſa Capeſſere*.

'*Thomas Foley*, Baron *Foley* of *Kiderminſter*.

Creations.

'Baron *Foley* (of *Kiderminſter* in *Com' Wigorn'*) 'by Patent 1 *Jan.* 10 Q. *Anne* (1711.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, a Feſs engrailed between 3 Cinque-'foils within a Bordure, *Sable*, which Bordure 'of late is diſuſed; anciently, the Feſs plain and '*Ermines*. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Lion ſeiant, 'holding a Shield of the Arms. Supporters, two 'Lions, *Argent*, Semi de Cinquefoils, *Sable*. 'Motto, *Ut proſim*.

'*Alan Bathurſt*, Baron *Bathurſt* of *Battleſden*.

Creations.

'Baron *Bathurſt* (of *Battleſden* in *Com'*) 'by Patent 1 *Jan.* 10 Q. *Anne* (1711.)

Arms.

'*Sable*, two Barrs *Ermine* in Chief, 3 Croſſes 'patteé, *Or*. Creſt, on a Wreath, an Arm em-'bowed in antick Male, holding in a Hand, all '*proper*, a ſpiked Club, *Or*. Supporters, two 'Bucks, *Argent*, and collared, with two Barrs, '*Ermines*.

'*Robert Benſon*, Baron *Bingley* of *Bingley*.

Creations.

'Baron *Bingley* (of *Bingley* in *Com' Ebor'*) by 'Patent Q. *Anne*, (1713.)

Arms.

'*Argent*, 3 Trefoils in Bend, *Sable*, between 'two Bendlets, *Gules*. Creſt, on a Wreath, 'a Bear's Head, *Argent*, muſled, *Gules*. Suppor-'ters, two Bears, *Argent*.

'*Bennet Sherrard*, Baron *Harborough* of *Har-'borough*, and Baron *Letrim*.

Creations.

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Creations.

Baron *Sherrard* (of *Letrim*) 10 *July*, 3 *Car.* 1.
' (16) Baron *Harborough* (of *Harborough* in
' *Com' Leiceſt'*) by Patent 1 K. *Geo.* (1714.)

Arms.

' *Argent*, a Chevron, *Gules*, between 3 Tor-
' teauxes. Creſt, on a Wreath, a Peacock's Tail
' erect, *proper*; anciently the ſame charged with
' a Feſs checquy, *Or* and *Azure*, and iſſuing out
' of Clouds, *proper*. Supporters, two Rams,
' *Argent*, attired and unguled, *Or*. Motto, *Ho-*
' *noris hoſtis Invidia.*

' *Henry Eoyle*, Baron *Carleton* of *Carleton.*

Creations.

' Baron *Carleton* (of *Carleton* in *Com' Ebor'*)
' by Patent 1 K. *Geor.* (1714.)

Arms.

' The ſame as his Nephew the Earl of
' *Burlington*, *viz.* per Bend *crenellè*, *Argent*
' and *Gules*, with a Creſcent for difference.
' Creſt, out of a Crown, *Or*, a Lion's Head,
' *Gules* per pale, *Argent* and *Gules*, collared,
' with a Feſs checquy, *Or* and *Azure*. Suppor-
' ters, two Lions; that on the Dexter, per pale
' *Crenellè*, *Gules* and *Argent*; that on the Si-
' niſter, per pale *Crenellè*, *Argent* and *Gules*, and
' both collared as in the Creſt.

' *Richard Temple*, Baron *Cobham*, and Baronet.

Creations.

' Baronet, 22 *May*, 9 *Jac.* 1. (1611.) Baron
' *Cobham* (of *Cobham*) by Patent, 1 K. *Geor.*
' (1714.)

Arms.

' Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Or*, an Eagle diſplay'd,
' *Sable*, 2 and 3, *Argent*, on two Bars, *Sable*, Six
' Martlets, *Or*; anciently, *Sable*, a Chevron, *Er-*
' *mine*, between three Martlets, *Argent*. Creſt,
' on a Ducal Crown, a Martlet, *Or*; anciently on
' a Wreath, a Talbot ſeiant, *Sable*, collared, *Or*.
' Supporters, On the Dexter Side a Lion per Feſs,
' *Or* and *Gules*; On the Siniſter Side an Horſe,
' *Argent*, Semi de Eagles diſplay'd, *Sable*. Motto,
' *Templa quam dilecta.*

' *Thomas Coningsby*, Baron *Coningsby* of *Co-*
' *ningsby* in *Com' Linc'*.

Creations.

' Baron *Coningsby* of *Coningsby*, by Patent
' 8 *June* (1716.) 2d of His preſent Majeſty
' K. *George.*

Arms.

' *Gules*, 3 Conies ſeiant, *Argent.*

His Lordſhip's Atchievment is not ſettled, ſo that I cannot give his Supporters, nor thoſe of the following Peers.

' *Richard Onſlow*, Baron *Onſlow* of *Onſlow-*
' *Hall* in *Com' Salop*, and Baronet.

Creations.

' Baronet . . . . . Baron *Onſlow* of *Onſlow*,
' by Patent 9 *June* (1716.) 2 of K. *Geo.*

Arms.

' *Argent*, a Feſs, *Gules*, between 6 Corniſh
' Choughs, *proper*. Some Books give them as
' young Hawks, and I believe they are ſo.

' *Richard Newport*, Baron *Torrington*, in the
' County of *Devon.*

Creations.

' Baron *Torrington* (in *Com' Devon'*) by Patent
' *June* 20. 2 K. *Geo.* (1716.)

Arms.

' *Argent*, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Leo-
' pards Faces, *Sable*; with a Creſcent diffe-
' rence.

' *William Cadogan*, Lord *Cadogan*, and Baron
' of *Reading* in *Com' Berks.*

Creations.

' Lord *Cadogan*, and Baron of *Reading*, by
' Patent *June* 21. (1716.) 2 K. *Geo.*

Arms.

' *Robert Marſham*, Baron of *Romney* in the
' County of *Kent*, and Baronet.

Creations.

' Baronet, Baron
' of *Romney*, 22 *June*, 2 K. *Geo.* (1716.)

Arms.

' *Argent*, a Lion paſſant in Bend, *Gules*, be-
' tween two Bendlets, *Azure*. Creſt, a Lion's
' Head eraſed, *Gules.*

' *George Cholmondeley*, Baron *Newburgh* of
' *Newburgh* in *Com' Angleſea*, and Baron *New-*
' *borough* of *Newborough* in the Kingdom of *Ire-*
' *land.*

Creations.

' Baron *Newborough* of *Newborough*. . . . [*Iriſh*
' Honour.] Baron *Newburgh* of *Newburgh*, *July*
' 10. (1716.) 2 K. *Geo.* [an *Engliſh* Honour.]

Arms.

' *Gules*, two Helmets in Chief, *Argent*, and in
' Baſe a Garb, *Or*, with a proper Difference. His
' Lordſhip hath Supporters as a Peer of the King-
' dom of *Ireland*; but they are not yet entered in
' the Herald's-Office here.

OF THE

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OF THE QUEEN CONSORT, AND OF NOBLE WOMEN.

CHAP. XIII.

A QUEEN, ſo called from the *Saxon* word *Cuningine*, as the King from *Cuning* (by Variation of Gender only, as was their manner) ſignifieth Power and Knowledge, and thereby denotes the Sovereignty due unto them which they enjoyed in thoſe Days, and do now in moſt Nations, being capable of the Royal Diadem, by the common Right of Inheritance, for want of Heirs Male. But in *France*, by the Salique Law, the Sex is excluded from their Inheritance, by which they debarred the *Engliſh* Title to their Crown.

There are three kinds of Perſons capable of the Title and Dignity of Queen amongſt us, and each of them different in Power and Privilege. The Firſt is a Queen Sovereign, to whom the Crown deſcends by Birth-right, and is equal in Power to a King, as before noted. She is her Husband's Sovereign, and he her Subject in *England*, although he were an Emperor: So was King *Philip* of *Spain* to Queen *Mary*; and her Authority is included in the foregoing Chapter of Monarchy, and therefore need not to be here repeated. The Second in Honour is the Queen Conſort; and the Third the Queen Dowager or Queen Mother.

As from the benign Influence of the glorious Planet the Sun, all Creatures (by God's Decree in the order of Nature) receive Life and Motion; ſo from the King (God's Vicegerent on Earth) all Degrees of Nobility take their Advance and Dignity: 'Tis therefore requiſite the King ſhould as far excel his Subjects in Majeſty and Splendor, as doth the Sun the other Planets. And as the Moon is the Mirror of the Sun, repreſenting his Glory by Night; ſo the Queen Conſort, the Counterpart of the Royal Majeſty, ſhines amongſt us, for whom, and for whoſe Poſterity the Nation is bound to ſend up their Prayers to God.

The Queen of *England*, during the Life of the King, hath as high Prerogatives and Privileges, and liveth in as great State as any Queen in *Europe*. She is reputed the ſecond Perſon in the Kingdom; and the Law ſetteth ſo high a value upon her, as to make it High Treaſon to conſpire her Death, or to violate her Chaſtity.

She is allowed Regal Robes, Ornaments and a Crown of the ſame Form as an abſolute Queen weareth, and may be (as formerly they were) crowned with Royal Solemnity; the Performance of which Office properly belongeth to the Archbiſhop of *York*. And although their Coronations of late have been diſuſed, yet they have as much Honour,

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Honour, and enjoy the ſame Priviledges, as if that Ceremony had been done. And the Manner and Solemnity at the Coronation of a Queen is at large ſet down in moſt of our Chronicles, and in particular in *Holinſhead* and *Stow*, upon the ſplendid Coronation of *Anna Bulloign* in the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, to which I refer the Reader.

The Queen is permitted to ſit in State by the King, and to keep a diſtinct Court from the King's, although ſhe be the Daughter of a Nobleſs; and hath her Courtiers in every Office, as hath the King (though not altogether ſo many;) and hath her Yeomen of her Guard to attend her on foot, and within doors, and her Lifeguard of Horſe for her State and Security when ſhe goeth abroad: She hath her Attorney, Solicitor, and Council for the management of her Law Concerns, who have great reſpect ſhewed them, being placed within the Barr with the King's Counſel in all Courts of Judicature.

Although ſhe be an Alien, and a Feme Covert during the King's Life, yet without any Act of Parliament for Naturalization, or Letters Patents for her Denization, ſhe may purchaſe Lands in Fee-ſimple; make Leaſes in her own Name without the King; hath Power to give, to ſue, and to contract Debts, which by the Law is denied any other Feme Covert; ſhe may not be impleaded 'till firſt petitioned; nor is the formality of fifteen Days Summons to the Defendant needful if ſhe be Plaintiff; nor can ſhe be amerced if ſhe be Nonſuited in any Action; ſhe may preſent by her ſelf to a Spiritual Benefice.

Anciently the Queens had a Revenue called *Aurum Reginæ*, that is the Queen's Gold, which was the tenth part of what came to the King by the Name of *Oblata* upon Pardons, Gifts, *&c.* but of late they keep to their Dowry, *viz.* Forty thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, beſides Fines upon the renewing of Leaſes; which ſaid Dowry is as large as any Queens in Chriſtendom.

The like Honour and Reſpect that is due to the King is exhibited to the Queen, as well by Foreigners as by the King's Subjects; as is alſo to the Queen Dowager, who loſeth not her Dignity or Reverence, although ſhe ſhould marry a private Gentleman, as did Queen *Katherine*, Widow to King *Henry* the Fifth, who after ſhe was married to *Owen Tudor*, Eſquire, maintained her Action at Law as Queen of *England*.

The Queen Dowager takes place next to the Queen Conſort, and in the abſence of the King her Son, or in his Minority, is ſometimes made Queen Regent, or Protectreſs; but this Truſt is uſually by the King's own Command, or at the requeſt of the three States aſſembled in Parliament, to prevent the Danger of an Uſurpation of the Crown: The like Truſt is ſometimes impoſed upon the Queen Conſort in her Husband's abſence, as by King *Henry* the Eighth twice during his Wars in *France*.

Note, That during the Minority of the King of *England*, whatſoever Laws are enacted in Parliament under a Queen Regent, or a Protectreſs, are no longer binding than till the King attains to full Age, after which he may revoke and make void by his Letters Patents under the Great-Seal.

The Daughters of the Kings of *England* are all ſtiled Princeſſes. The eldeſt is called the Princeſs Royal, and hath an Aid or certain Rate of Money paid by every Tenant *in Capite*, Knights Service, and Soccage, towards her Marriage Portion, as was levied by King *James* when he married the Princeſs *Elizabeth*; and to violate her Chaſtity is by the Law adjudged High-Treaſon.

Of Noble Women.

WOMEN in *England*, according to their Huſbands Qualities, are either Honourable and Noble, or Ignoble. Their Honourable Dignities are Princeſſes, Dutcheſſes, Marchioneſſes, Counteſſes, Viſcounteſſes, and Baroneſſes.

The Nobleſs (as the *French* call them) are all Knights Ladies, who in all Writings are ſtiled Dames; all Eſquires and Gentlemens Wives only Gentlewomen.

The third ſort comprehends the *Plebeans*, and are commonly called Goodwives.

Noble Women are ſo by Creation, Deſcent, or Marriage.

Of Women Honourable by Creation are divers Examples, of which the firſt (as I remember) that we read of, was *Margaret* Counteſs of *Norfolk*, created by *Richard* the Second Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*. And many of them had their Honours granted by Patents to themſelves, and the Heirs Males of their Bodies to be begotten, with ſpecial Clauſes that their Heirs Male ſhall have Voices in Parliament, Creation-Money, their Mothers Titles; as if a Dutcheſs, he a Duke; and if a Counteſs, he an Earl, with the Ceremony of Mantle, Surcoat, Coronet, *&c.* The like Grant was to *Anna Bullen* when ſhe was created Marchioneſs of *Pembroke* by *Henry* the Eighth. As was the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, created Counteſs of *Salisbury* by the ſaid King. Thus alſo the Duke of *Buckingham*, in the Time of King *James* I. and the Lady *Elizabeth Finch*, being by King *James* created Viſcounteſs *Maidſtone*, was by King *Ch.* I. created Counteſs of *Winchelſea*; the Dignity entailed on the Heirs Males of her Body begotten: Thus was the Lady *Jane Richardſon*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, Lord Chief Juſtice, created Baroneſs of *Cramont* in *Scotland* by K. *Ch.* I. Not to ſay any thing of the Lady *Mary Fane*, Baroneſs *Deſpencer*, or of the Lady *Margaret Leunard*, Baroneſs *Dacres* of the South, being Reſtitutions rather than Creations.

In our Age we have divers Noble Ladies advanced to Degrees of Honour, *viz.* the Counteſs of *Guilford*, Groom of the Stole to the Queen Mother, and a faithful Servant to her in her Baniſhment, being then Counteſs of *Killimeak* in *Ireland*: The Lady *Dudley*, Dutcheſs *Dudley*.

The

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The celebrated Beauties, *Barbara Villiers*, Dutcheſs of *Cleaveland* and Counteſs of *Southampton*; and *Louyſe Rene Angelique de Carwell*, Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*, Counteſs of *Petersfield*, &c.

Of Titles by Deſcent and Marriage there are Examples enough, ſo that I need not trouble the Reader with any repetition; I ſhall only ſet down ſome few general Obſervations not ſufficiently diſcourſed of.

If a King's Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa ſemper dicitur Regalis*, by Law and Courteſie.

Noble Women by Deſcent, Birthright, or Creation, remain Noble although they marry Huſbands under that Degree. Alſo any Daughter of an Earl or Viſcount that continues a Virgin, or marrieth an Eſquire, yet ſhe retaineth the Honour that ſprung from her Parents, and ſhall take Place accordingly, and be ſaluted by the Title of Lady.

If a Gentleman, Knight, or Peer marry a Wife of ignoble Parents, ſhe ſhall enjoy the Title, Name and Dignity of her Husband, not only during his Life, but when ſhe is a Widow, or afterwards married to an ignoble Perſon; but this is by the Courteſie (and not by the Law) of the Realm. Whereas on the contrary, let a Woman of Blood and Coat-Armour marry a Yeoman or Churle that is Ignoble, and hath no Coat-Armour, his Condition in point of Honour is in no reſpect advanced, and ſhe ſhall retain the Honour, State and Dignity ſhe was born unto: Yet if ſhe have Iſſue by that Yeoman or ignoble Perſon, ſhe being an Heireſs, that Iſſue ſhall have liberty to bear her Coat; but Sir *John Fern* ſaith only for Life, and that on a Lozenge Shield, with a Difference of a Cinquefoil.

If a *French*, *Spaniſh*, or other Woman Alien, be married to a Peer of the Realm, or to a Gentleman, and be not denizened, ſhe is debarred all Priviledges and Titles due to her Husband; nor can ſhe claim any Dower or Jointure from him by the Laws of *England*.

Yet in ſome things our Laws are wonderful kind to the Female Sex, eſpecially *procreandi cauſa*: As thus; if a Man and his Wife ſeparate for ſome Fraud, or private Loathing of the Marriage Bed, or the like, and ſo continue for ſome Years; after which time the Woman bringeth forth a Child, which though got by another Man, and her Husband in all that time not having enjoyed her, yet if he live in the Kingdom he muſt Father the Child; and if before that time he had no Child, that ſhall inherit his Lands, if entailed, or left without Will. Alſo if a Wife be with Child when her Husband dieth, and ſhe marry another Man before her Delivery, the latter Huſband muſt own the Child, which muſt be his Heir at Law if he were childleſs.

The Wife's Dignities and Lands deſcend to her Heirs, not to her Husband; yet to encourage him to play the Man, the Courteſie of *England* is ſuch, that as the Wife hath the third part of his Eſtate in Lands for her Jointure, during her Life if a Widow; ſo the Husband, if he get his Wife with Child, and that Child be heard to cry, he ſhall enjoy all her Lands during his Life.

The Wife can make no Contract whatſoever that ſhall ſtand good in Law, to the detriment of her Husband, without his conſent; nor can ſhe make a Will, or diſpoſe of what ſhe hath, whilſt ſhe is a Feme Covert; ſhe cannot be produced as a Witneſs for or againſt her Huſband; nor ſhall ſhe be acceſſory to his felonious Acts, although ſhe receive the Goods, or conceive the Fact, if ſhe be not perſonally an Actor therein.

Female Children are alſo by Law capable to give their conſent to Marriage at Seven Years old; and the Lord's eldeſt Daughter is to have Aid of his Tenants to marry her at that Age, though ſhe may diſſent from this Contract when ſhe comes to Twelve; but if at that Age ſhe doth not diſſent, ſhe is bound for Life: She may then make a Will, and diſpoſe of Goods and Chattels by it. At Nine Years of Age ſhe is Dowable: At Fourteen ſhe might receive her Lands into her Hands, and was then out of Wardſhip, if ſhe were Fourteen at the Death of her Anceſtor; otherwiſe ſhe was in Wardſhip 'till ſhe accompliſhed Sixteen Years, and then ſhe was free. At One and twenty ſhe is enabled to contract or alienate her Lands by Will or otherwiſe.

If there be no Son, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided amongſt the Daughters, who are Co-heirs.

In ancient Times Women amongſt the *Romans* were thought worthy of enjoying peculiar Favours and Reſpect. And out of their great love and honour to the Mother of *Marcus Coriolanus*, for diverting his Fury which he threatned the Citizens to their Ruin, for their Ingratitude towards him, the Citizens granted the *Roman* Dames the Priviledge of wearing the *Segmenta Aurea*, or Bordures of Gold and Purple on their Garments: They were alſo permitted to wear gold Ear-rings; to have place on the Way; and in Memorial of the ſaid Preſervation, there was erected a Temple dedicated to the Female Fortune.

Anne of *Britain*, Wife to *Charles* the Eighth of *France*, as an ornamental Honour to ſeveral deſerving Ladies, inſtead of the Military Belt and Collar, beſtowed on them a Cordon or Lace, and admoniſhing them to live chaſtely and devoutly; and to put the greater eſteem thereon, ſhe ſurrounded her Eſcocheon of Arms with the like Cordon; from which Example it is now become the Cuſtom for unmarried Women to bear their Arms in form of a Lozenge, which are commonly adorned with ſuch a Cordon.

Joſeph Micheli Marquez, for the further Honour of the Female Sex, gives an Example of the Noble Women of *Tortoſa* in *Arragon*, whom he calls *Cavallero's*, or *Knights*: *For* (ſaith he) *Don* Raymond, *laſt Earl of* Barcellona *(who by right of his Wife* Petronilla, *ſole Daughter and Heir to King* Ramiro *the Monk, joyned his Principality to*

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to the Kingdom of Aragon) *having in the Year* 1149. *taken from the* Moors *the City of* Tortoſa, *who in a few Months after laid Siege to the ſaid City, and reduced the Inhabitants to ſo great a Strait, that their Intentions were of ſurrendring it up to the* Moors; *but the Women hearing thereof, for the diverting their Ruin, put on mens Apparel, and by a reſolute Sally forced the* Moors *to raiſe the Siege. And the Earl in acknowledgledgments of his Thanks for this their Noble Act, as a reward of Honour, inſtituted an Order (not much unlike a Military Order) into which were admitted only thoſe brave Women, and their Deſcendants. The Badge which he aſſigned them was ſomething like a Fryar's Capouch, but of a Crimſon Colour, which they wore upon their Head-clothes. Amongſt the Privileges which this Earl granted them, they were to be freed from all Taxes; to have Precedency of Men in publick Meetings; and that all the Jewels and Apparel of their deceaſed Husbands ſhould be their own, although of never ſo great Value. And theſe Women having thus purchaſed this Honour, deported themſelves after the manner of Military Knights of thoſe Days.*

To look further back, ancient Hiſtories take notice of the *Amazons*, whoſe Fame in Arms is ſufficiently known.

Although Noble Women may not ſit in Parliament, in reſpect of their Sex; yet they are in Law Peers of the Realm; and all or moſt of the Prerogatives before mentioned, which to the Noblemen are belonging, do appertain unto them.

But the Opinion of ſome Men have been, That a Counteſs, Baronneſs, and other Women of great Eſtate, cannot maintain an Action upon the Statute *de Scandalis magnatum*, becauſe the Statute 2 *Rich.* II. ſpeaketh but of Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and of the Chancellor, Treaſurer, Privy-Seal, Steward of the King's Houſhold, and other Nobles, great Officers of the Realm; by which words they conceive, that the Meanings of the Makers of that Statute was only to provide in that caſe for Noblemen, and not for Noble Women.

Alſo if any of the King's Servants within the Check-Roll do conſpire the Death of any Noble-woman, it is not Felony within the compaſs of the Statute 3 *Hen.* VII. 18.

Honourable Women, as before noted, are of three Sorts, by Creation, by Deſcent, and by Marriage. And the King may create any Woman into any Title of Honour at his pleaſure: and the King by his Letters Patents openly read in Parliament, without any other Inveſture, did create *Mary Fane* Widow, the ſole Daughter of Baron of *Aburgaveny*, *Baronneſs de le Spencer.*

Noble Women by Deſcent are, either thoſe to whom the Lands holden by ſuch Dignity do deſcend as Heir, and they are ſaid to be Honourable by Tenure; or by whoſe worthy Anceſtors, to whom they were Heirs, was ſeized of an Eſtate deſcendable to them in their Titles of Dukedoms, Earldoms, or Baronies; or thoſe whoſe Anceſtors were ſummoned to Parliament, for hereby alſo Inheritance doth accrew to their Poſterities.

Noble Women are alſo thoſe, who do take to their Husbands any Lord or Peer of the Realm, although they themſelves were not of any Degree of Nobility.

Queſtion and doubt hath been made, Whether if a Man be ſummoned to Parliament, and afterwards die without Iſſue Male, the Dignity and Title of Honour may deſcend to the Heir Female. And many Arguments have been *pro & contra* in that caſe, which at this time I purpoſely omit, becauſe I have before diſcourſed thereof in the Chapter of Barons.

Concerning the Title of Honour deſcendable to the Heir Female by reaſon of a Tenure of her Anceſtors, there needs no more doubt to be made than of Offices of Honour, the which do much Support the publick Wealth, and being of Eſtate of Inheritance, do deſcend to the Heir Female, if there be no nearer Heir Male: As the Office of High Conſtableſhip of *England* challenged in the Time of *Henry* the Eighth by the Duke of *Buckingham*, and adjudged by the Adviſe and Reſolution of the Judges, as by a note of that Caſe extant, whereof *Dyer* in his Reports hath a Memorial 205. *b. Kelway*, the *Sixth of* Henry *the Eighth* 170. *b.* which deſcended to the Daughter of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, as before is declared. The Office of the Lord Steward deſcended to *Blaunch*, Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, in whoſe right *John* of *Gaunt* her Husband enjoyed the ſame. The like may be ſaid of the Office of Earl-Marſhal, which deſcended by an Heir Female unto the Houſe of *Norfolk:* All which Offices are as unfit to be exerciſed by a Woman, as for a Woman of Honour to be ſummoned to the Parliament. And when a Title of Honour doth deſcend to a Woman, if Queſtion in Law do ariſe between the ſaid Noble Woman and any other Perſon, whether ſhe be of that Degree of Nobleneſs or no, the Iſſue ſhall be tried by the Record thereof, and by the King's Writ it ſhall be certified, and not by a Jury of twelve Men, even as it ſhould have been in caſe her Anceſtor had been Party.

Although the Laws of the Realm regularly do make all the Daughters (where there are no Sons) equally to inherit Lands and Tenements, and to be but one Heir to their Anceſtor; yet it is not ſo in the deſcent of Dignity and Titles of Honour: For Inheritances concerning matter of Honour, being Things in their Nature participating of Superiority and Eminency, are not partable amongſt many, and therefore muſt of neceſſity deſcend unto one, and that is to the eldeſt Daughter, Siſter, Aunt, or Couſin Female, and inheritable where there is no Heirs Males that may lawfully challenge the ſame. And ſo in this Point is the Civil Law.

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Nevertheleſs, there was a Judgment in the Time of *Henry* the Third, touching the Deſcent of the Earldom of *Cheſter*, after the death of the Earl, who died without Iſſue, his Siſters being his Heirs; which Judgment was, That the ſaid Earldom ſhould be divided amongſt the ſaid Copartners as the other Lands; and that the Eldeſt ſhould not have it alone. But this Judgment was holden Erroneous, even in thoſe Times wherein it was given: For *Bracton*, a Learned Judge, who lived in that Age, writeth thereof, treating of Partition between Copartners, *lib.* 2. *Caſe* 24. by which it is evident, That Baronies and Dignities of Honour do by the Laws of this Realm deſcend unto the eldeſt Copartner; and the Judgment given once to the contrary thereof, *Bracton* doth rightly account to be unjuſt: His Reaſon is notable; *Foraſmuch as the Honour of the Chivalry of this Realm doth chiefly conſiſt in the Nobility, Reaſon would not that ſuch Dignity ſhould be divided amongſt Copartners, whereby through the multitude of Partitions the reputation of Honour in ſuch Succeſſion, and ſo divided, might be impared, or the ſtrength of the Realm, being drawn into many Hands, with decreaſe of livelyhood by ſuch Partition, ſhould be infeebled.* In which Reſolution *Britton*, the Learned Biſhop of *Hereford* (who compiled his Book of the Laws of this Realm, by the Commandment, and in the Name of *Edward* the Firſt, accordeth, *Britton* 187. And therefore, howſoever the Judgment was given, or whenſoever, it is nevertheleſs very evident that it was ſoon redreſſed: For if it were given upon the Death of *Ralph*, the laſt of that Name Earl of *Cheſter*, who died about the Seventh of *Henry* the Third without Iſſue, the Writers of that Time do teſtifie, that the Earldom of *Cheſter* came wholly unto *John Scott*, the Son of *David* Earl of *Huntington*, and *Anguiſh* and *Maud*, the eldeſt Siſters of the ſaid *Ralph*, if it were given upon the Death of the ſaid *John Scott*, who died about the Four and twentieth of *Henry* the Third without Iſſue; yet notwithſtanding the ſaid Judgment ſtood in force, for that the ſaid King aſſumed the Earldom into his own Hands upon other Satisfaction made to the ſaid Siſters, Copartners of the ſaid *John Scott*, *Ne tanta hæreditas inter colos deduceretur Matth. Paris Monaſter. Sancti Allane in Crompton, fol.* 366. *b.*

Nevertheleſs you may read both in the Introduction to the Diſplay, and the Chapter of Differences, That Siſters are allowed no differences of Badges in their Coat-Armour, by reaſon that by them the Name of the Houſe cannot be preſerved, but are admitted to the Inheritance equally, and are adjudged but one Heir to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever. And the knowledge of this Point in theſe Days is worthy to be enquired into; for this is to be obſerved out of Preſidents, and to be acknowledged of every dutiful Subject, that the King can advance to Honour whom he pleaſeth: And therefore whereas *Radulph Cromwell*, being a Baron by Writ, died without Iſſue, having two Siſters and Coheirs; *Elizabeth* the Eldeſt married unto Sir *Thomas Nevill* Knight, and *Joan* the Younger married to Sir *Humphrey Bowcher*, who was called to Parliament as Lord *Cromwell*, and not the ſaid Sir *Thomas Nevill* who married the eldeſt Siſter. And *Hugh Lupus*, the firſt and greateſt Earl of *Cheſter*, *Habendum ſibi & hæredibus adeo libere per gladium ſicut ipſe Rex tenuit Angliam per tenorem. Hugh* died without Iſſue, and the Inheritance of his Earldom was divided amongſt his Four Siſters, and the Eldeſt had not the Seigniory entire unto herſelf.

If a Woman be Noble by Birth or Deſcent, with whomſoever ſhe doth marry, although her Huſband be under her Degree, yet ſhe doth remain Noble; for Birthright *eſt Character indelebilis.*

Other Women are enobled by Marriage; and the Text ſaith thus, *viz. Women ennobled with the Honour of their Husbands, and with the Kindred of their Husbands, we worſhip them in the Court, we decree Matters to paſs in the Names of their Husbands, and into the Houſe and Surname of their Husbands do we tranſlate them: But if afterwards a Woman do marry with a Man of a baſer Degree, then ſhe loſeth her former Dignity, and followeth the Condition of her latter Husband.* And concerning the ſecond diſparaged Marriage as aforeſaid, many other Books of the Law do agree; for theſe be Rules conceived in thoſe Caſes: *Si mulier nobilis nupſerit ignobili definit eſſe nobilis, & eodem modo quo quid conſtituitur diſſolvitur.* It was the Caſe of *Ralph Howard* Eſq; who took to Wife *Anne*, the Widow of the Lord *Powes:* They brought an Action againſt the Duke of *Suffolk*, by the Name of *Ralph Howard* Eſq; and the Lady *Anne Powes* his Wife, and exception was taken for miſ-naming of her; becauſe ſhe ought to have been named of her Huſband's Name, and not otherwiſe: And the Exception was by the Court allowed; *For*, ſaid they, *by the Law of God ſhe is* Sub poteſtate viri; *and by our Law her Name of Dignity ſhall be changed according to the Degrees of her Huſband, notwithſtanding the Courteſie of the Ladies of Honour and Court: Dyer* 79. And the like is alſo in Queen *Maries* Reign, when the Dutcheſs of *Suffolk* took her Huſband *Adrian Brook, Title Brief*, 54. 6. And many other Preſidents have been of later Times. And herewith agreeth the Civil Law, *Digeſt. lib.* 1. *Title q. lege* 1. In this Caſe of acquired Nobility by marriage, if queſtion in Law be, whereupon an Iſſue is taken between the Parties, that is to ſay, Dutcheſſes are not Dutcheſſes, Counteſſes are not Counteſſes, and Baroneſſes are not Baroneſſes; the Trial whereof ſhall not be by Record (as in the former Caſe) but by a Jury of Twelve Men; and the Reaſon of the Diverſity is becauſe in this Caſe the Dignity is accrued unto her by her Marriage, which the Lawyers term *Matter in Fact*, and not by any Record.

But a Noble Woman by marriage, though ſhe take to her ſecond Huſband a Man of mean Degree, yet ſhe may keep two Chaplains, according to the Proviſo in the Statute of 11 *Hen.* VIII.

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Caſe 13. for and in reſpect of the Honour which once ſhe had, *viz.* at the time of the Retainer: And every ſuch Chaplain may purchaſe Licence and Diſpenſation, *&c.* And Chaplains may not be Non-reſidents afterwards.

And foraſmuch as the retaining of Chaplains by Ladies of great Eſtate is ordinary, and nevertheleſs ſome Queſtions in Law have been concerning the true underſtanding of the ſaid Statute Law; I think it not impertinent to ſet down ſubſequent Reſolutions of the Judges touching ſuch Matters.

So long as the Wife of a Duke is called Dutcheſs, or of an Earl a Counteſs, and have the fruition of the Honour appertaining to their Eſtate, with kneeling, taſting, ſerving; ſo long ſhall a Baron's Widow be ſaluted Lady, as is alſo a Knight's Wife by the Courteſie of *England*, *quamdiu matrimonium aut viduitas uxoris durant*; except ſhe happen to cloſe with an Adulterer: For as the Laws of the Kingdom do adjudge that a Woman ſhall loſe her Dowry in that (as unto Lands, Tenements, and Juſtice;) ſo doth the Laws of Gentry and Nobleneſs give Sentence againſt ſuch a Woman, advanced to Titles of Dignity by the Huſband, to be unworthy to enjoy the ſame, when ſhe putting her Huſband out of her mind, ſubjects her ſelf unto another.

If a Lady which is married come through the Foreſt, ſhe ſhall not take any thing; but a Dutcheſs, Marchioneſs, or Counteſs ſhall have advantage of the Statute *de Charta Foreſt.* 12 *Artic.* during the time that ſhe is unmarried.

This is a Rule in the Civil Law, *Si filia Regis nubat alicui Duci vel Comiti, ducetur tamen ſemper regalis* As amongſt Noble Women there is a difference of Degrees, ſo according to their diſtinct Excellencies the Law doth give ſpecial Privileges, as followeth: By the Statute 25 *Edw.* III. *cap.* 1. it is High Treaſon to compaſs or imagine the Death of the Queen, or to violate the King's Companion. The King's Reſponſe is a ſole Perſon, except by the Common Law; and ſhe may purchaſe in Fee-ſimple, or make Leaſes or Grants with the King; ſhe may plead and be impleaded, which no other married Woman can do without her Huſband.

All Acts of Parliament for any Cauſe, which any way may concern the Queen, are ſuch Statutes whereof the Judges ought to take Recognizances as of general Statutes: Though the Matter doth only concern the Capacity of the Queen, yet it doth alſo concern all the Subjects of the Realm; for every Subject hath Intereſt in the King, and none of his Subjects within his Laws are divided from the King, who is Head and Sovereign, ſo that his Buſineſs concerns all the Realm: and as the Realm hath intereſt in the King, ſo and for the ſame Reaſon in the Queen, being his Wife.

A Man ſeized of divers Lands in Fee holden by Knight's Service, ſome by Priority (that is by ancient Feoffment holden of others) and ſome other part holden of the King in Poſteriority; the King granteth his Seigniory to the Queen during her Life; and afterwards the Tenant dieth, his Son within Age: In this Caſe he ſhall have the Wardſhip of the Body, and have the Prerogative even as the King himſelf ſhould have had.

The Queen Conſort or Dowager ſhall not be amerced, if ſhe be Nonſuited in any Action or otherwiſe; in which caſe any other Subject, of what degree ſoever, ſhall be amerced: for in that caſe the Queen ſhall participate of the King's Prerogative.

But the Queen ſhall not in all Caſes have the ſame Prerogative as the King; as for Example, Petition is all the remedy the Subject hath when the King ſeizeth his Lands, or taketh away his Goods from him, having no Title by order of Law ſo to do, contrary to the Opinion of ſome ancient Books, as you may ſee *Stamford's Prerogative*, *Caſe* 19. But no ſuch Suit ſhall be made to the Queen, but Actions as againſt other Lieges of the King; according as the Caſe ſhall require: For by the ſame Reaſon that the Queen may be Plaintiff or Demandant in Actions without the King, by the ſame Reaſon ſhe ſhall be Defendant without the part taking of ſuch Prerogatives as do appertain to the King.

Againſt the King by his Prerogative *nullum tempus occurrit*; but it is not ſo with the Queen, 18 *Edw.* 3. 2. *a.* And plenarily by ſix Months is a good Plea in a *Quare Impedit* brought by *Philip Regina Anglia*, *ibidem fol.* 1. 13. *b. Stamford's Prerogative*, *Caſe* 18. *prope finem.* In the 22 *Edw.* 3. 6. it is thus to be read; *Note that a Protection was ſued forth againſt the Queen in a Writ which ſhe brought, and it was allowed, though ſhe be a Perſon exempt.* Nevertheleſs by this ſhort Caſe following may be obſerved, That the Juſtices do not eaſily ſuffer any Proceedings in Law againſt the Queen (Wife or Widow;) but will hold with their Immunities ſo much as by Law they may.

A Writ of Dower was brought againſt *Iſabel* Queen of *England*, and Mother to the then King; and the Court ſaid to the Plaintiff, *The Queen is a Perſon of Dignity and Excellency, and we are of Opinion that ſhe ſhall not anſwer to the Writ, but that ſhe ſhould be ſued unto by Petition.* And thereupon the Demandant *dixit gratis*, and ſhe prayed the Court to grant a Continuance of Action until another Day, ſo that in the mean time ſhe might ſpeak with the Queen: But the Court would not agree to make a Continuance; but ſaid, That upon her Requeſt they might give Day *præ re pertin.* and ſo it was done; for the Queen's Counſel would not agree to a Continuance, for thereby the Queen ſhall be accepted as anſwerable.

Neither do I ſuppoſe that I have digreſſed from any former purpoſe for making mention in thoſe Caſes concerning the Queen Conſort: For notwithſtanding the intermarriage with the Sovereign King, yet ſhe is no other than a King's Subject, whether ſhe be of a Foreign Nation, or a Native

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born; and though ſhe be by the Favour of the King ſolemnly crowned Queen, yet that is but a Royal Ceremony, and no eſſential Exception, whereby ſhe may not from henceforth be accounted in the rank of Noble Women. And this hath been proved by the Effect in the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, when ſome of the Wives, crowned Queens, have been Arraigned of High-Treaſon, and therefore put to Trial by the Nobles of the Realm as her Peers.

The Wife of the King's eldeſt Son hath alſo ſome Prerogatives in regard of the Excellency of her Husband, which the Wives of other Noblemen have not: For by the Statute of the Thirteenth of *Edward* the Third, it is High-Treaſon to violate the Wife of the King's eldeſt Son and Heir.

Dutcheſſes and Counteſſes have ſpecial Honours appertaining to their Eſtates; as Kneeling, Taſting, *&c.* which things are more appertaining properly to the Heralds, than to be here treated of.

'THE High and moſt Noble Princeſs *Louiſe* 'de *Querovalle*, Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*, Counteſs of *Farham*, and Baroneſs of *Petersfield*.

Creations.

'Baroneſs, Counteſs and Dutcheſs, for Life by 'Patent 19 *Aug.* 25 *Car.* 2. (1673.)

Arms.

'Barry of 6, *Argent* and *Azure*.

'*Iſabella Fitz-Roy* (Dutcheſs Dowager of 'Grafton, &c. and now Lady to Sir *Thomas* 'Hanmer of *Hanmer*, Baronet) Counteſs of *Ar*'lington, Viſcounteſs of *Thetford*, and Baroneſs 'Arlington of *Arlington*, alias *Harlington*.

Creations.

'Baroneſs, Viſcounteſs and Counteſs upon the 'Death of her Father *Henry Benet*, Earl of *Ar*'lington, &c. who was created Baron *Arlington* 'of *Arlington* in *Com' Middleſex*, by Patent '14 *Mar.* 16 *Car.* 2. (1663.) and Viſcount and 'Earl 22 *Apr.* 24 *Car.* 2. (1672.) with an En'tail on the Heirs of his Body, and in Default 'to his elder Brother Sir *John*.

Arms.

'The Paternal Coat of her Father, *viz. Gules*, 'an Imperial Mound, *Or*, between 3 Demi-'Lions rampant couped, *Argent*. Anciently, a 'Bezant was inſtead of the Mound. Creſt, a Demi-'Lion as in the Coat; but Supporting a Mound, '*Or*. The Creſt of her Father was a Demi-'Lion as in the Coat, but Supporting a Mound, '*Or*. Supporters, two Lions, *Argent*; Ducally 'crown'd and collared, *Or*. Motto, *Haud facile* 'emergunt.

'*Catherine Dudley*, Counteſs of *Dorcheſter*, 'and Baroneſs of *Darlington*.

Creations.

'Baroneſs *Darlington* of *Darlington*, in *Com'* 'Dunelm', and Counteſs for Life by Patent 20 *Jan.* '1 *Jac.* 2. (1685.)

Arms.

'*Azure*, a Feſs wavy between 3 Goats Heads 'eraſed, *Argent*. The Creſt of her Father was 'out of a Ducal Coronet, *Or*; a Goat's Head, '*Argent*, holding in his Mouth a Branch, *proper*. 'Supporters, two Goats *Ermine*, attired, *Azure*.

'*Grace Carteret*, (Daughter to *John Granvile* 'late Earl of *Bath*) Baroneſs; and Viſcounteſs '*Carteret*, and Counteſs of *Granvile*.

Creations.

'Baroneſs *Carteret*, *jure Mariti* for Life, 'Viſcounteſs and Counteſs by Patent, *Jan.* 1. '1 *George*.

Arms.

'(As us'd with her Lords.) *Gules*, 4 Lozenges 'conjoin'd in Feſs, *Argent*, impaling *Granvile*, 'viz. *Gules*, 3 Clarions, *Or*. Supporters, on the 'Dexter Side a Buck, *Gules*; Wing'd and attired, '*Or*, for *Carteret*; On the Siniſter, a Griffin, *Or*, 'for *Granvile*.

'*Martha Johnſon* (Daughter and Heir to *John* 'Baron *Lovelace*, and Wife to Sir *Henry Johnſon* 'Knight) Baroneſs *Wentworth* of *Nettleſted*.

Creations.

'Baroneſs *Wentworth*, of *Nettleſted* in *Com'* 'Suff', by Deſcent. This Barony was originally 'in *Tho. Wentworth*, who was created Baron by 'Summons, 2 *Decemb'* 21 *H.* 8. (1529.)

Arms.

'Her Paternal Coat that of *Lovelace*, viz. *Gules*, 'on a Chief indented, *Sable*, 3 Martlets, *Argent*, 'which ſhe uſes impal'd with thoſe of her Hus'band, *viz. Or*, a Water-bouget and Chief, *Sa*'ble; on the latter 3 Bezants. The Supporters 'of Baron *Wentworth* of *Nettleſted*, were two 'Griffins, *Argent*, beak'd and membered, *Gules*, 'each charg'd on the Neck with an Inkmoline in 'traverſe and per Feſs, *Or* and *Argent*. Motto, 'Penſes *a bien*.

'*Elizabeth* (Daughter and Heir to *Vere-Eſſex* 'Cromwell, Earl of *Ardglaſs*, and Baron *Crom*'well, Wife to Sir *Robert Southwell* Knight,) 'Baroneſs *Cromwell* of *Wimbleton*.

Creations.

'Baroneſs *Cromwell*, of *Wimbleton* in *Com'* 'Surr', by Deſcent; This Barony was originally 'in *Gregory Cromwell*, Son and Heir to *Thomas* 'Earl of *Eſſex*, and Baron *Cromwell* of *Oakham*

'by

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' by Summons and Patent 18 *July*, 18 *H.* 8.
' (1536.)

Arms.

' The Paternal Coat of this Lady is Quarterly
' per Feſs indented, *Or*, and *Azure*, 4 Lions
' paſſant Counterchang'd, which is carried in an
' Eſcutcheon of Pretence by her Husband on his
' own Coat which is *Argent*, 3 Cinquefoiles, *Gules*,
' each charg'd with five Annulets, *Or*. *Cromwell*'s
' Supporters, two Bulls, *Gules*, wing'd, arm'd,
' and unguled, *Or*. Motto, *Je feray mon droit*.

' *Theodocia Blyth*, Baroneſs *Clifton*.

Creations.

' Baroneſs *Clifton*, of *Leighton Bromſwould* in
' *Com' Hunt'*, by Deſcent, as allow'd 26 *Car.* 2.
' Originally by Summons 9 *July*, 6 *Jac.* 1.
' (1608.)

Ladies in Reputation.

THE Wife or Widow of the Son and Heir of a Duke or Earl in the Life-time of his Father, is a Lady by Courteſie of Speech and Honour, and taketh Place according as in ancient Time hath been permitted by the Sovereign Prince, and allowance of the Heralds; but in legal Proceedings they are not privileged, nor to be named according to ſuch Names of Dignity. But the King may at his Pleaſure create ſuch Men, in the Life of their Anceſtors, unto Degrees of Lord's of his Parliament, and then the Law is otherwiſe.

If a Noble Woman of *Spain* come into this Realm by ſafe Conduct, or otherwiſe, though in the Letters of ſafe Conduct by the King ſhe be ſtiled by ſuch her Sovereign Title; yet in the King's Courts of Juſtice ſhe ſhall not be named by ſuch Title, though in common Speech ſhe is ſtiled a Lady.

An *Engliſh* Woman born doth take to her Husband a *French* or *Spaniſh* Duke, though he be made a Denizen, yet ſhe ſhall not bear his Title of Dignity in Legal Proceedings.

A *German* Woman is married to a Peer of the Realm, and unleſs ſhe be made a Denizen, ſhe cannot lawfully claim the Privileges or Titles of her Husband, no more than ſhe can to have Dower or Jointure from him.

An *Engliſh* Woman doth take to her Huſband an *Iriſh* Earl; or if a Lord of *Scotland* (though he be a *Poſtnatus*) take an *Engliſh* Woman to his Wife, their Wives ſhall not participate of their Husbands Titles or Dignity.

But if the King do create one of his Subjects of *Scotland* or *Ireland* a Pear of this Realm, then ſhall he and his Wife enjoy all the Privileges of a Nobleman. But if an *Engliſh* Man by the Emperor be made an Earl of the Empire, his Wife ſhall not bear that Title of Honour.

All the Daughters of Dukes, Marquiſſes, and Earls are by the ancient Cuſtom of the Realm ſtiled Ladies, and have Precedency according to the Degrees of their Parents; And of this Cuſtom the Laws do take notice, and give allowance for Honour and Decency: But nevertheleſs in the King's Courts of Juſtice they bear not thoſe Titles of Honour, no more than the Sons of ſuch Noble Perſons may do: So in this Point the Law is one way, and the Honour and Courteſie of Ladies another. And as a Civilian in like Caſe ſaith, *Aliud eſt jus, & aliud privilegium*; nevertheleſs the Books of our Law do make mention thereof, and allow of it as a Courteſie, though not as a Law.

Thus much of Women: If I have been too large upon this Subject, I crave their Pardons; and if two ſhort, I wiſh I had been more large for their Honour: Yet let them compare their Conditions with that of their Neighbouring Nations, and 'tis believed they have reaſon to judge themſelves the happieſt Women in the World; but *Nemo ſua ſorte contentus.*

None truly value what they do poſſeſs:
Birth, Beauty, Titles, Riches in exceſs,
Are all a Plague, if ought elſe we deſire;
The loſs of that makes all our Joys on fire.

PRIVI-

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PRIVILEGES
Incident to the
NOBILITY
According to the
LAWS of ENGLAND.

CHAP. XIV.

WHEN a (a) Peer of the Realm, and Lord of the Parliament, is to be Arraigned upon Criminal Cauſes, *viz.* Treaſon, Felony or Miſpriſion of them, whereof he is indicted, and whereupon he hath pleaded *Not Guilty*, the King by his Letters Patents ſhall aſſign ſome Great and Sage Lord of the Parliament to be High-Steward of *England* for the Day of his Arraignment, who before the ſaid Day ſhall make a Precept to his Serjeant at Arms, that is appointed to ſerve him during the time of his Commiſſion, to warn to appear before him Eighteen or Twenty Lords of the Parliament (or Twelve at the leaſt) upon the ſame Day. And then at the Time appointed, when the High-Steward ſhall be ſet under the Cloth of Eſtate, with

(a) Lords of Parliament muſt be try'd by their Peers in Caſes Criminal, *Co. Lib.* 12. *fol.* 95 Counteſs of *Shrewsbury's* Caſe, *Br.* Trials, 103, and 142. *Corone* 153, and *Jurors* 48. 10 *E.* 4. 6. *Cambd* Brit *fol.* 169. *Stamford's* Pleas of Crown, *Lib.* 3. *c.* 1. *Co. Lib.* 9. 30. *B* Caſe of the Abbot of *Strata Marcella*. *Co.* 2. *Inſt fol* 48. *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 29. *Co. Lib* 12. *fol.* 92. The Lord *Vaux's* Caſe, *Finch's* Laws, *Lib.* 4 *c.* 36. *pag.* 412. *Co* 3. *Inſt. fol.* 89. Mr. *Bridal*, *p.* 20. in his 18th Remark upon this Privilege, tells us, from *Waterhouſe* Clerk of the Crown: That upon the Arraignment of the Lord *Dacres* of the *North. temp. H.* 8. all the Juſtices of *England* reſolv'd three Points. 1. That no certain Number of Peers above Twelve is requiſite, fewer cannot do. 2. Twelve muſt agree to the Verdict or he is not Guilty, altho' the Majority of thoſe Impannel'd do. 3. That the Lord Steward cannot adjourn his Commiſſion, but is to diſſolve it; yet there was *temp. H.* 8. a Precedent, that he adjourn'd his Commiſſion to the next Day only, and then diſſolv'd it. *Moor's* Reports, 62. *m.* 844. *Vide Co.* 3. *Inſtit.* 41.

If a Nobleman be Indicted in the *K. B.* or the Indictment removed thither, he may plead his Pardon there before the Judges of the *K. B.* and they have Power to allow it, but he cannot confeſs the Indictment, or plead *Not Guilty* before thoſe Judges, but before the Lord Steward. *Roll* 1 *part.* 297. *Rex*, *v. Signior Norris. Co.* 2. *Inſt. fol.* 49.

If a Peer of the Realm plead *Not Guilty* to an Indictment, he ſhall not wave his Plea and claim his Priviledge to be Tryed by his Peers. *Daliſon's Reports*, *fol.* 16.

No ſpecial Verdict can be given in a Trial *per Pares*. *Hutton's Reports*, 116. The Lord *Audley's* Caſe.

At the Arraignment of the Lord *Audley*, the Judge's Aſſiſtants ſate with their Heads covered, as the ancient Uſe hath been. *Hutton's Reports*, 116, 117. Lord *Audley's* Caſe.

At the Tryal of the Earl of *Strafford* in Parliament-time, the Lords of the Upper Houſe ſate covered, the Members of the Lower, uncovered. *Nalſon's* Collection, 2 *Vol. p.* 37.

At

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with a white Rod of Juſtice in his Hand, upon the Arraignment of the Priſoner, and having cauſed the Commiſſion to be read, the ſame Serjeant ſhall return his Precept, and thereupon the Lords ſhall be called; and when they have appeared, and are ſet in their Places, the Conſtable of the *Tower* ſhall be called to bring his Priſoner to the Barr, and the High Steward ſhall declare to the Priſoner the Cauſe why the King hath aſſembled thither thoſe Lords, and himſelf, and perſwade him to anſwer without fear; and then he ſhall call the Clerk of the Crown to read his Indictment unto him, and to ask him, if he be *Guilty, or not:* Whereunto when he hath anſwered *Not Guilty*, the Clerk of the Crown ſhall ask him, How he will be tryed; and then he will ſay, *By God and his Peers.* Then the King's Serjeant and Attorney will give Evidence againſt him; whereunto when the Priſoner hath made anſwer, the Conſtable ſhall be commanded to receive the Priſoner from the Barr, to ſome other Place, whilſt the Lords do ſecretly confer together in the Court; and then the Lords ſhall riſe out of their Places, and conſult amongſt themſelves, and what they affirm ſhall be done upon their Honour, without any Oath to be adminiſtred upon them (*b*). And when all, or the greateſt part of them, ſhall be agreed, they ſhall retire

At the Entrance of the Lieutenant of the Tower, with his Priſoner the Lord *Strafford*, the Porter of the Hall, whoſe Office it is, enquired of Mr. *Maxwell, whether the Ax ſhould be carried before him, or no?* who anſwered, *That the King had expreſly forbidden it;* nor was it ever the Cuſtom to uſe that Ceremony, but only when the Party accuſed was to be put upon his Jury. Dr. *Nelſon's* Collection, 2 *Vol. fol.* 37.

In every Caſe of Treaſon or Felony newly made by Statute Law, the Lords of Parliament ſhall have their Tryals by their Peers, notwithſtanding that the Statute provides not for it by expreſs Words, ſo that the *Proviſo* incerted for their Tryals in ſuch Caſes, is ſaid by *Stamford* to be needleſs, *Stamford*, 153. and the Trial *per Pares* is given by *Magna Charta, cap.* 29. *Idem.* 152. *Crompton's* Courts, *fol.* 19. *B.* And Sir *Edward Coke* tells us, That if he be a Nobleman, and Lord of Parliament, he ſhall be tried by his Peers, albeit there be no Proviſion for it; for of Common Right, in Caſe of Treaſon, Felony, and miſpriſion of Treaſon or Felony, he is to be tried by his Peers. His Comment on the Statute of 1 *Jac. c.* 11. againſt Polygamy. But maugre what the prementioned Lawyers have written, the Reader may find a *Proviſo* inſerted in many Acts of Parliament (by our Legiſlators, for the ſurer preſervation, and continuance of this Priviledge,) Namely, 33 *H.* VIII. *c.* 12, *&* 23. 35 *H.* VIII *c.* 2. 1 *Ed.* VI. *c.* 12. 13 *Eliz. c.* 2. 1 *Eliz. c.* 1, *&* 2. 5 *Eliz. c.* 1. 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. 18 *Eliz. c.* 1. 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. 1 *Jac. c.* 1, *&* 12. 3 *Jac.* I. *c.* 4. 13 *Car.* II. *c.* 1. 13 *Car.* II. *c.* 6. 12 *Car.* II. *c.* 9. 13 *Car.* II. *c.* 18. 16 *Car.* II. *c.* 4.

It was reſolved by the Judges in the Parliament holden the 2 *Car.* I. upon Conference concerning the Lord *Digby*, That when any Peer ſhall be proceeded againſt for Treaſon, that ought to be by Indictment; and that being done, then the King is to appoint a Peer to be Steward for the Time, and to proceed to Arraign him, or otherwiſe to tranſmit in this Indictment by *Certiorari*, to the Parliament, and there to proceed, or otherwiſe to prefer a Bill in the Parliament, which ought to be paſſed by both Houſes, and it is an Attainder by Parliament, and ſo it was done, 5 R. II. 54. *Hutton's* Reports, 131. Lord *Digby's* Caſe. And the Caſe of the ſeveral *Engliſh* and *Scots* Peers, Attainted by the preſent Parliament of *Great Brittain.*

(*b*) In Trial of a Peer, the Lords of Parliament ſhall not Swear, but they give their Judgment, *Super Fidem, & Ligeantiam Domino Regi debitam:* So that their Faith, and Allegiance ſtands in Equipage with an Oath, and in the Caſe of a Common Perſon in Trial of Life. *Co. Lib.* 12. 95. Counteſs of *Shrewsbury's* Caſe, *Cambden's* Britania, *pag.* 169. *Eng. Edit.* 1610. *Co.* 2. *Inſt.* 49, *&* 3. *Inſt.* 29. *Crompton's* Courts, *fol.* 13. *a.* 1 *H.* IV. 1 *Stamford* 152. *Blount verbo* Trial.

The Reaſon (ſaith a very Learned Lawyer) why Peers of the Realm, are to proceed without Corporal Oath, is, becauſe the Law ſuppoſeth them of ſuch Integrity, as they will do for Juſtice, that others are compell'd to by their Oaths. *Lord* Coventry *in his Speech to the Peers, at the Arraignment of* Mervin *Lord* Audley, *Earl of* Caſtlehaven.

Concerning this Priviledge of giving a Verdict upon Honour, and not upon Oath, another Lawyer ſpeaks thus: You ſee the great Regard the Law hath to the Word of a Peer of the Realm, when he ſpeaketh upon his Honour; even in a Caſe concerning the Life of Man, and that of a Peer; and therefore ought they much more to keep their Words, and Promiſes in ſmaller Matters, when they engage their Honour for a faſt Cauſe, or Conſideration. *Crompton's Courts, fol* 13. *a.*

Though upon the Trial of a Peer, the Lords of Parliament ſhall not Swear, yet it hath been Adjudged, that they muſt anſwer upon Oath, and not upon Honour only, in all Courts as Defendants, as it appears in the Earl of *Lincoln's* Caſe, wherein it was moved, whereas Sir *Henry Fines*, Knight, had exhibited his Bill in the Star-chamber, againſt the Earl of *Lincoln*, for divers Riots and Miſdemeanors, and the Earl of *Lincoln* had taken Commiſſion forth, to put in his Anſwer upon Oath, in the Country, and he offered before them his Anſwer upon his Honour, but would not put it upon Oath, becauſe he was a Peer of the Realm; which Matter being now reported by the Commiſſioners, it was how moved by the King's Sollicitor, to have the Reſolution of the Judges: And it was held by all the Juſtices of both Benches, and all the Barons of the Exchequer, (in the preſence of a very great Aſſembly, of the Lords, and divers others of the Privy-Council in the Star-chamber,) that the Lords, in Caſes Criminal, (eſpecially where the King is Party) ought to put in their Anſwer upon Oath: And in all Caſes, where they are to be Witneſſes betwixt Party and Party, they ought to be Sworn: The Lord Keeper ſaid, *Quod in Judicio non creditur niſi Juratis*, and that he cauſed Precedents to be ſearched, and had found divers, ſince the firſt of Queen *Eliz.* wherein Peers of the Realm being Impleaded in Chancery, or Star-chamber, or Court of Wards, have been always Sworn: And he ſaid, when a Peer affirms any thing, which is not true, upon his Honour, there is not any Remedy; but if he affirms that which is falſe, upon his Oath, there is Remedy, by the Statute of 5 *Eliz. c.* 9. *againſt Perjury*; wherefore they are reſolv'd, that the Earl of *Lincoln* ought to be Sworn; and of the ſame Opinion were all the Lords and Counſellors, which they delivered *Seriatim, nullo Contradicente*, becauſe it is *Juramentum Purgationis*, and not *Promiſſionis*: And Princes are ſworn to all their Leagues and Confederacies, which is called *Juramentum Confirmationis*; neither is it any Diminution to the ſaid Earl's Honour, to be Sworn about that, which he would not, ſhould be put upon his Honour. *Cro. Car.* 64. *Hutton's Reports*, 87. and Sir *William Jones's Reports*, 152. *The Earl of* Lincoln's *Caſe in the Star-chamber.* Since this Reſolution of all the Juſtices, which was given, *Anno* 2. *Car.* 1626. the Lords, *Anno* 1628. in their Houſe, did declare, *That the Nobility of this Kingdom, and Lords of the Houſe of Parliament, are, of Ancient Right, to Anſwer in all Cauſes as Defendants, upon Proteſtation of Honour only, and not upon the Common Oath.* And in the Year 1640. the *Earl-Marſhall* reports the Opinion of the Committee, to whom the Conſideration of the Proteſtation of the Peers of this Realm upon *Honour*, was referred, upon ſome Doubts, that had riſen, in a former Debate of the Houſe of Peers, upon a former Order to that Purpoſe, as follows:

Our Opinions are clear, and that, upon hearing divers Learned Men, of both Laws, ſpeak, *That our Anſwers upon Honour only, can be no Impediment to the Common Juſtice of the Kingdom, but a juſt Preſervation of our Ancient Liberties; and therefore we offer it as our Unanimous Opinions, that our former Order may ſtand in full Force, which is Entred in* hæc Verba.

Ordered upon the Queſtion, *Nemine Contradicente*, that the Nobility of this Kingdom, and Lords of the Upper Houſe of Parliament, are, of Ancient Right, to anſwer in all Courts, as Defendants, upon Proteſtation of Honour only, and not upon the Common Oath: And that the ſaid Order, and this Explanation, doth extend to all Anſwers, and Examinations upon Interrogatories in all Cauſes, as well Criminal as Civil, and in all Courts and Commiſſions whatſoever; and alſo the Perſons of the *Widows Dowagers* of the Temporal Peers of this Land; and that the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, for the Time being, or the Speaker of the Lord's Houſe, for the Time being, do forthwith give Notice of it, together with this Explanation, to all the Courts of Juſtice, and the Judges, Clerks and Regiſters of them, by cauſing our Former Order, with this Explanation, to be Recorded in all Courts, and that all Orders, Conſtitutions, or Cuſtoms, entered or practiſed to the contrary whereſoever, be Aboliſhed, and declared Void; and the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, for the Time being, or the Commiſſioners for the Great Seal, out of Parliament time, ſhall ſee all Practices to the contrary hereafter to be puniſhed, with Exemplary Severity, to deter others from the like Attempts.

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retire to their Places, and ſit down. Then the High Steward ſhall ask of the youngeſt Lord by himſelf, if he that is Arraigned be Guilty or not of the Offence whereof he is Arraigned, and then the youngeſt next him, and ſo of the reſidue one by one, until he hath asked them all; and every Lord ſhall anſwer by himſelf. And then the Steward ſhall ſend for the Priſoner again, who ſhall be led to the Barr, to whom the High Steward ſhall rehearſe the Verdict of the Peers, and give Judgment accordingly. *Lord* Bacon's *Caſe of Treaſon, cap* 2. *Vide* more of this grand Solemnity of Trying a Peer in *Crompton's Courts, fol.* 82. *a.* 13 *H.* VIII. 1 *Stamford*, 152. 1 *H.* IV. 1. and in Sir *Tho. Jones's Reports, f.* 51, & 55. *Signior Caſe.*

The Antiquity and Original of this kind of Tryal, by the Opinion of ſeveral Authors, is grounded from the Statute of *Magna Charta*, ſo called, not in reſpect of the Quantity, but of the Weight of it. *Coke* to the Reader before his eight Part, *fol.* 2. *cap.* 29. beginning thus, *Millus liber homo*, &c. *nec ſuper eum ibimus, nec ſuper eum mittemus, niſi per legale judicium parium ſuorum.* But I take it to be more ancient than the Time of *Henry* the Third, as brought into the Realm with the Conqueror, being anſwerable to the *Norman* and *French* Laws, and agreeable with the Cuſtom *Feudale*, where almoſt all Controverſies ariſing between the Sovereign and the Vaſſal are tryed *per Judicium parium ſuorum.*

And if a Peer of the Realm upon his Arraignment of Treaſon, do ſtand mute, or will not anſwer directly, Judgment ſhall be given againſt him as a Traytor Convict, and he ſhall not be preſt to Death, and thereby ſave the Forfeiture of his Lands; for Treaſon is out of the Statute of *Weſtminſter*, 1. *chap.* 12. 15 *Ed.* IV. 33. *Dyer* 205, & 300. *Co. Inſt. fol.* 177. of *Wm*, 1. *c.* 12. But if he be Arraigned upon Indictment of Felony, he may be mute. * This Priviledge hath ſome reſtraint, as well in regard of the Perſon, as in the manner of proceeding.

* Brydall's 2d *Note upon the* 45th *Priviledge, in his* Privilegia Magnatum.

As touching the Perſon; Firſt the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of this Realm, although they be Lords of the Parliament, if they be impeached of ſuch Offence, they ſhall not be tryed by the Peers of the Realm, but by a Jury of Knights, and other ſubſtantial Perſons upon their Oaths; the Reaſon thereof alledged is, ſo much as Archbiſhops and Biſhops cannot paſs in the like Caſes upon Peers, for that they are prohibited by the Common and Eccleſiaſtical Law to be Judges of Life and Blood. Reaſon would that the other Peers ſhould not try them; for this Tryal ſhould be mutual, foraſmuch as it is performed upon their Honours, without any Oath taken. And ſo by the way you may ſee the great Reſpect the Law hath to a Peer of the Realm, when he ſpeaketh upon his Honour, even in a Caſe concerning the Life of a Man, and that of a Peer; and therefore ought they much more to keep their Words and Promiſes in ſmaller Matters, when they engage their Honour for any juſt Cauſe or Conſideration (*c*).

Secondly, As touching theſe Perſons, no Temporal Lords, but they that are Lords of the Parliament, ſhall have this kind of Tryal; and therefore out of this are excluded the eldeſt Son and Heir apparent of a Duke, in the Life of his Father †, though he be called an Earl. And it was the Caſe of *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Surrey*, Son and Heir apparent to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, in 38 *Hen.* VIII. which is in *Brook's Abridgment* Treaſon, 2. Likewiſe the Son and Heir apparent of an Earl, though he be called a Lord. And all the younger Sons of Kings are Earls by birth, though they have no other Creation; but ſhall not be partaker of theſe or other Priviledges incident to the Lords of the Parliament.

† *Co.* 3d. *Inſt.* 30. Crompton's *Courts, fol.* 19.

Thirdly, Thoſe that are Barons, and of the Nobility of *Scotland* or *Ireland*, if upon the like Offence committed in *England* they be apprehended in *England*, they ſhall not have this Tryal by Peers (*d*), no, though they were born in *England*; for they received their Dignity from a

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I ſhall cloſe all, with what Doctor *Chamberlain* has ſaid, touching the Lords Proteſtation of Honour, in all Judicial Proceedings: His Words are theſe,

Though neither Civil Law, nor Common Law, allow any other Teſtimony to be Valid, but what is given upon Oath; yet the Teſtimony of a Peer of *England*, given in, upon his Honour, without any Oath, is eſteemed Valid: And they were wont to be examined upon their Allegiance, and the Loyalty of their Chivalry, and to put in their Anſwer to a Bill, *ſuper Honorem*, without taking an Oath: Though of later Times, that Priviledge, by the Negligence of ſome Lords, hath been infringed ſometimes. His Tract Intituled, *Angliæ Notitia, or, the Preſent State of* England, 1 *part, pag.* 301, & 302. *Edit.* 15*th. pr. An.* 1684. Brydall's *Privilegia Magnatum.*

(*c*) Every Lord of Parliament, who hath Voice in Parliament, and called thereunto by the King's Writ, ſhall not be tried by his Peers, but only ſuch as ſit there, *Ratione Nobilitatis*, as Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, or Barons, and not ſuch as are Lords of Parliament, by Reaſon of their Baronies, which they hold in the Right of the Church, as Archbiſhops and Biſhops; but they ſhall be tried by the Country, that is by Freeholders; for that they are not of the Degree of Nobility. *Co.* 3. *Inſt. fol.* 30. Stamford's *Pleas of the Crown, Lib.* 3. *c.* 62. *fol.* 153. Crompton's *Courts, fol.* 12. *B. Br. Trials* 142. *in fine.*

Maſter *Camden* (in his *Britania, pag.* 170. *Eng. Edit.* 1670.) tells us, *That unto the Biſhops, by Right, and Cuſtom it appertaineth, as to Peers of the Kingdom, to be with the reſt of the Peers perſonally preſent at all Parliaments whatſoever, there to Conſult, to Handle, to Ordain, Decree, and Determine, in regard of the Baronies, which they hold of the King*: And that ever ſince the Conqueſt, they have enjoyed all the Immunities, that the Barons of the Kingdom did, *Save only, they were not to be judged by their Peers:* Of which *Salvo*, or Exception hear what another Author, Dr. *Chamberlain*, ſaith in his *Preſent State of* England.

As for that common Aſſertion (ſays he) *That no Lords of Parliament are to be tried by their Peers, but ſuch as ſit there, Ratione Nobilitatis*; it is not only falſe, but frivolous in the Judgment of very many Judicious Men. And indeed, how abſurd, and unreaſonable muſt it needs be, (let all Men judge) that an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who is acknowledged to be *primus par Regni*, ſhould be tried by a common Jury of Freeholders, when as the meaneſt Lay-baron, though Created but Yeſterday may not be tried by any under Barons. Brydall's *Privilegia Magnatum.*

(*d*) *Co. Lib.* 3. *fol.* 30. *Co.* 2. *Inſt* 48. *Co. Lib.* 9. The Lord *Sanchar*'s Caſe.

If a Peer, a Lord of Parliament of *Ireland*, commit Treaſon in *Ireland*, he cannot be tried in *England* by the *Statute* of 26 *H.* VIII. *c* 2, & 5, & 6. *E.* VI. *c.* 11. For he is not a Subject of *England* but of *Ireland*, and the Tryal in *Ireland* is by Parliament and not *per Pares.* Dyer, 260. *B.*

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King of *England* of other Nations: But if the King of *England* do at this Day create one of his Subjects of *Scotland* or *Ireland* an Earl, Viſcount, Baron, or other Peer of this Realm; or by his ordinary Writ of Summons under his Great Seal do call him to the Upper Houſe of Parliament, and aſſign him a Place, and to have Voice free amongſt the Lords and Peers there aſſembled, he ſhall be partaker with them in all Priviledges.

And thus much concerning the reſtraint of the Priviledges, in reſpect of the Perſons, 39 Ed. III.

And touching the manner of Proceeding, it appeareth by the ſaid Statute of *Magna Charta, chap.* 29. That a Peer of the Realm ſhall be tryed by his Peers only, in caſe where he is indicted at the King's Suit of Treaſon or Felony; for the Words of the Statute be, *Nec ſuper eum ibimus*, &c.

But if any Appeal of Murther or Felony be ſued by any common Perſon againſt a Peer of the Realm, he ſhall be tryed by a common Jury of Freeholders, and not by Peers (*e*).

And ſo was *Fines* Lord *Dacres* tryed in Appeal of Murther (*f*). The Nobility of this Realm do enjoy this Priviledge, That they are not to be impannelled on any Jury or Inqueſt, to make tryal or inquiry upon their Corporal Oaths between Party and Party, for they may have a Writ for their Diſcharge to the Sheriff (*g*).

But it is a Rule in Law, *Vigilantibus non dormientibus ſubveniant jura.* For if the Sheriff have not received any ſuch Writ, and the Sheriff have returned any ſuch Lord on Juries, or in Aſſize, *&c.* and they thereupon do appear, they ſhall be ſworn; if they do not appear, they ſhall loſe their Iſſues, 35 *Hen.* VI. and in ſuch Caſe they muſt purchaſe a Writ out of the *Chancery*, reciting their Priviledges; directed to the Juſtices before whom ſuch Noble Perſons are ſo impannelled, commanding to diſmiſs him or them that were ſo impannelled out of the ſaid Pannel, *F. N. B.* 165. (*h*)

This Priviledge hath, in two Cauſes, not been allowed, or taken place: 1. If the Enquiry concern the King and Commonwealth, in any neceſſary and important Degree or Buſineſs of the Realm. And therefore divers Barons of the Marſhes of *Wales* were impannelled before the Biſhop of *Ely*, and other Commiſſioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, to enquire of a notable Outrage committed by *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, againſt *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, and his Tenants in *Wales*, in the twelfth Year of *Edward* the Firſt, where *John de Haſtings*, *Edmond de Mortimer*, *Theobald Beardmoe*, and other Barons of the Marſhes, challenged their Priviledges aforeſaid, and much inſiſted upon the ſame. But it was afterwards anſwered by the Court, as by the Words in the Record appeareth. The Barons aforeſaid did perſiſt in the Challenge, and in the end both the ſaid Earls, between whom the ſaid Outrage had been perpetrated, ſubmitted themſelves to the King's Grace, and made their Fines. Secondly, This Priviledge hath no Place in caſe of Neceſſity, where the truth of the Caſe cannot otherwiſe come to light; for the Words in the Writ in the Regiſter are, *Niſi ſua præſentia ob aliquam cauſam ſpecialiter exigatur*, &c.

If any Nobleman do bring an Action of Debt upon Account, in caſe where the Plantiff is to be examined (which is always intended to be upon Oath) upon the Truth of his Cauſe, by vertue of the Statute of the fifth of *Henry* the Fourth. *ch.* 8. it ſhall ſuffice to examine his Attorney, and not himſelf upon Oath.

And this Priviledge the Law hath given to the Nobility, That they are not Arreſted upon any Warrant of a Juſtice of Peace for their good Behaviour, or breach of Peace; nor by a Supplicavit out of *Chancery*, or from the *King's Bench.* For ſuch an Opinion hath the Law conceived of the peaceable diſpoſition of Noblemen, that it hath been thought enough to take their Promiſe upon their Honour in that behalf (*i*). And as in Civil Cauſes, the like Rule doth the Court of Equity obſerve in Caſes of Conſcience; for if the Defendant be a Peer of the Realm in the *Star-Chamber*, or Court of *Chancery*, a *Subpæna* ſhall not be awarded, but a Letter from the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper in lieu thereof, fixing a Day for his appearance (*k*).

X And

(*e*) *Stamford, Lib.* 3. *c.* 1. *Br. Trials*, 142. and *Jurors*, 48. *in fine* 10. *E.* 4, 6. 13 *H.* VIII. 11, 12. *Br. Tit. Treaſon*, 29. 33. *Holbourn Reading's Lecture, pag.* 68. *pr.* 1681. *Br. Corone*, 153. *Co.* 3. *Inſt.* 30. *&* 2 *Inſt.* 49.

(*f*) In the Caſe of a Premunire alſo, though it be at the King's Suit, a Nobleman ſhall not be try'd by his Peers, but by a common Jury of Freeholders. *Co. Lib.* 12. *fol.* 92. *The Lord* Vaux's *Caſe, Bulſtrod*, 1 *part*, 198, 199. *Co.* 3. *Inſt.* 30.

(*g*) *Br. Exemption* 3. and *Challenge* 37. 27 *H.* 8, 27. *Crompton's Courts* 14. *a. co. lib.* 6. 53. *Counteſs of* Rutland's *Terms of Law, fol.* 161. *b. Tit.* Exemption, *co. lib.* 9. *Earl of* Shrewsbury's *Caſe, Dyer*, 314. *p. l.* 98, *Co. Lib.* 12. 95. *Counteſs of* Shrewsbury's *Caſe.* Camden's *Britannia* 169. *Eng. Edit.* 1610. *Co, Lit. fol.* 156. *B.*

(*h*) *Regiſter* 179. *B. F. n. B.* 165. *A. D.* Finche's *Law, Lib.* 4. *c.* 48. *pag.* 506. *Co. Lib.* 6. 53. *the Counteſs of* Rutland's *Caſe.*

(*i*) Lambert's *Juſtice of Peace, Lib.* 2. *c.* 2. 24 *Ed.* III. *Subpæna, Fitzh.* 40. Camden's *Brit.* 169. *Engl. Edit.* 1610. Dodridge's *Treatiſe of Nobility, fol.* 139, *&* 140. *Edit.* 1658.

On Articles of Peace, one *Coleman* demanded, that the Lord *Gerrard* might find Sureties, which the Court granted, albeit he was a Peer, and the Parliament but adjourned, ſo that by this Precedent, a Sitting Peer may be bound to the Good Behaviour. 2 *Keble* 435. *Nu.* 74. Brydall's *Privilegia Magnatum.*

(*k*) Crompton's *Courts, fol.* 33. *B.* Dodridge's *Treatiſe of the Nobility*, 140. *Edit.* 1658. No doubt ſaith Mr. *Brydall*, but a Biſhop muſt have a Letter inſtead of a *Subpæna.*

(*l*) If a Peer appears not on the Letters directed to him, no Attachment ſhall be taken forth againſt him: For in the fourteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Order, and Rule was declared in the Parliament Chamber, and ſo to be Enroll'd in the Parliament, that an Attachment is to be Awarded by Common Law, Cuſtom, or Precedent. *Dyer* 315. *a. & Crompton's Courts, fol.* 33. *B.*

Mr. Juſtice *Ventris* tells us, That if a Bill in Chancery be exhibited againſt a Peer, the Practice, or Courſe is, firſt, for my Lord Keeper to write a Letter to him; and if he doth not anſwer, then a *Subpæna*, and then an Order, to ſhew Cauſe, why a Sequeſtration ſhould not go forth; and if he ſtill ſtands out, then a Sequeſtration; for there can be no Proceſs of Contempt againſt his Perſon. 2 *Vent. fol.* 34.

If

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And if he do not appear, no Attachment ſhall go out againſt him: For in the Fourteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth* this Order and Rule was declared in the Parliament Chamber, That an Attachment is not awarded by Common Law, Cuſtom, or Preſident, againſt any Lord of Parliament. And if he do appear, and make his Bill of Complaint upon his Honour only, he is not compelled to be ſworn. But by the Statute 5 *Eliz. cap.* 1. it is enacted, That all Knights and Burgeſſes of Parliament ſhall take the Oath of Supremacy, and ſo ſhall Citizens and Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, being returned of the Parliament, before they enter into the Parliament Houſe; which Oath ſhall be according to the Tenor, Effect, and Form of the ſame, as is ſet forth in the Statute of 1 *Eliz.* Provided always, that foraſmuch as the Queens Majeſty is otherwiſe ſufficiently aſſured of the Faith and Loyalty of the Temporal Lords of her High Court of Parliament, therefore this Act, nor any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to compel any Temporal Perſon of or above the Degree of a Baron of this Realm to take the ſaid Oath, nor to incur any Penalty limited by the ſaid Act, for not taking the ſame.

Brydall's *Privilegia Magnatum.*

'At the Suit of the Subject 'the Bodies of Noblemen, Lords 'of Parliament ſhall not be Ar- 'reſted; neither Capias nor Exigent lyeth againſt 'them: *Co. lib.* 12. *fol.* 95. *The Counteſs of* 'Shrewsburies *Caſe*. Crompton's *Courts*, 14. *a.* 'Edit. 1594. Camden's *Britania*, 169. *Engl.* 'Edit. 1610. *Co. lib.* 9, 49. *Earl of* Salop's 'Caſe. Finch's *Law*, *lib.* 4. *c.* 26. *p.* 354. *Br.* 'Exigent. 72. Stiles's *Reports*, 234, & 252. 'The Caſe of the Counteſs of Rivers, *Co. lib.* 6. '53. *Counteſs of* Rutlands *Caſe*. This *Privi-* 'ledge belongs alſo to our Spiritual Lords, the 'Biſhops, in reſpect of their Baronies.

If a Peer be ſued in the *Common Pleas* in an Action of Debt or Treſpaſs, and Proceſs be awarded by *Capias* or *Exigit* againſt him, then he may ſue out a *Certiorari* in the *Chancery*, directed to the Juſtices of the *Common Pleas*, teſtifying that he is a Peer of the Realm. For unleſs the Court be certified by the King's Writ out of the *Chancery*, that the Defendant is a Peer of Parliament, if a *Capias* or *Exigit* iſſue forth againſt him, it is no Error, neither is it puniſhable in the Sheriff, his Bailiffs or Officers, if they execute the ſaid Proceſs, and arreſt the Body of ſuch a Noble Perſon by force; for it appertaineth not to them to argue or diſpute the Authority of the Court, who has the Juriſdiction of the Cauſe *. But if the Court be thereof certified as aforeſaid, they award a *Superſedeas*, which is in the Books of *Entries* in the Title of Error, *Sect.* 20.

'The Reaſon why Noble 'Peers, are priviledged from 'Arreſts, is grounded on pre- 'ſumption of Law, That *The moſt Honourable,* 'are likelieſt, to be right Honeſt, and pay even 'before demand; and likewiſe, that their For- 'tunes, are ſufficient to ſatisfie, without Attach- 'ing their Perſons, *Co. lib.* 6. 52. *B. The Coun-* 'teſs of Rutlands *Caſe*, Moor's *Reports*, 765. *n.* '1063. *Counteſs of* Rutlands *Caſe*, Finch's 'Law, *lib.* 4. *c.* 26. *pag.* 354. Stiles's *Reports*, 'fol. 222. *More v. Earl of* Rivers. *Br. Exi-* 'gent, 72. Brydall's *Privilegia Magnatum.*

'If a *Capias* in an Action of Debt, be Award- 'ed againſt a Baron, or other Peer of the Realm, 'which is Erroneous, (becauſe their Body by the 'Law is priviledged in ſuch Caſes) yet, if the 'Officer be kill'd in Execution thereof, it is Mur- 'ther; for the Officer as aforeſaid, is not bound 'to diſpute the Authority of the Court, which 'awardeth the Proceſs; but his Office is to ex- 'ecute the Proceſs. *Co. lib.* 9. *fol.* 68. Mackal- 'ley's *Caſe*.

'For Contempts a *Capias* lies againſt a Peer of 'the Realm: As for Reſcouſing of one Arreſted 'by the Courſe of Law, 27 *H.* VIII. 27. Crom- 'ton's *Courts*, *fol.* 14. *a.* So a *Capias pro fine*, 'lies againſt a Nobleman; for none can be pri- 'viledged againſt the King. *Cro. Eliz. fol.* 170. '*Lord* Strafford *v. Thinne & fol.* 503. *Earl of* 'Lincoln *againſt* Flower.

'If a Lord of the Parliament, doth with Force 'and Arms, detain a Man in Priſon, in his 'Houſe, or elſewhere, the Remedy in ſuch Caſes, 'by himſelf, or his Friends Abroad at Liberty, to 'have a Writ called *De Homine replegiando*, to 'deliver him: But if the Lord, to prevent the 'Execution thereof, and of Malice, do keep, or 'convey away this ſame Man, ſo wrongfully Im- 'priſoned, ſo privily, as that the Sheriff cannot 'Execute his ſaid Writ: Then will the Court 'award a *Withernam*, whereby the Sheriff ſhall 'Attach and Arreſt the Body of the ſaid Lord, 'and Impriſon him, until he do deliver his ſaid 'Priſoner, 11 *H.* IV. 15. *F. N. B.* 68. Crom- 'ton's *Courts*, *fol.* 20. *a.* Hobart's *Rep. fol.* 61. '*Foſter, v. Jackſon.*

But a *Capias* or *Exigit* lieth againſt a Knight, for the Law hath not that Opinion of his Freehold. And if any of the Nobility happen to be ſo wilful, and not to appear, the Court will compel the Sheriff to return great Iſſues againſt him,

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If a Dutcheſs, or Counteſs, or the Wife of a Lord of Parliament, after the Death of their Husbands, be Impleaded in Chancery, the Plantiff ſhall not ſue a *Subpœna* againſt them; but the Chancellor or Keeper ſhall write to them, as the Uſe is, and hath been to their Husbands. *Crompton's Courts, fol.* 33. *B.*

If a Dutcheſs, or Counteſs, or the Wife of a Lord of Parliament, (having gained their Titles by Marriage only) Marry, after the Death of their Husbands, thoſe that are under the Degree of Nobility, and they are Impleaded in *Chancery*, not a Letter, but the *Common Subpœna* ſhall Iſſue forth againſt them, and their Wives, without mentioning in the Writ their Titles of Honour, which they had before; for thoſe they have loſt, by marrying Common Perſons, *Crompton, fol.* 33. *B. Tit.* Star-Chamber. The Womans Lawyer, *lib* 3. *ſect.* 5. *pag.* 125, & 126. Owen's *Reports, fol.* 81, 82. *Dutcheſs of* Suffolks *Caſe, Co. Litt. fol.* 16. *B.* Dyer, 79. Brydall's *Privilegia Magnatum.*

* *Co. lib.* 10, 76. *B.* The Caſe of *Marſhalſea*, 38 *H.* VIII. Dyer, 60. *B. Co. lib.* 6. 54. *a.* Counteſs of *Rutlands* Caſe.

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him, and ſo at every Default to encreaſe the Iſſues, as lately againſt the Earl of *Lincoln* hath been in practice.

By the ancient Laws of this Realm, before the coming of *William* the Conqueror, many good Laws were made for the keeping the Peace; and amongſt others, That all Men at or above the Age of twelve Years, being within the Precinct of Leets, ſhould be ſworn to the King's Allegiance; which we in remembrance thereof do keep at this Day in the view of Frank Pledge, or the Court Leet, becauſe they are Reſident within the Precinct of the Leet (*). But Noblemen of all ſorts, are neither bound to attend the Court Leet, nor to take the Oath, as appeareth by *Briton*, *c.* 29. treating of the Court called the *Sheriffs Tourn*, out of which the Leet to be extracted. And agreeable thereunto is the Statute of *Marlbridge*, *cap.* 10. See the Lord Chancellor's Speech in the Caſe of *Poſtnati*, *fol.* 78. (*l*) If a Writ of Error be brought in Parliament upon a Judgment given in the *King's Bench*, the Lords of the Higher Houſe alone, Spiritual and Temporal, without the Commons, are to examine and amend the Errors, *ibid. fol.* 22. *Co.* 4. *Inſt.* 21. Finch's *Law*, *lib.* 4. *c.* 36. *pag.* 483. Filmer's *Patriarcha*, *pag.* 140, 141. *Edit.* 1680

Brydall's *Privilegia Magnatum.*

'The Lords finding themſelves extremely preſſed by the 'bringing Writs of Error upon 'Judgments into their Houſe, whereby the pub-'lick Affairs were much retarded, made this Or-'der, *June*, *Anno* 1641.

'Ordered, That ſuch Perſons that bring in 'Writs of Error into this Houſe, upon a Judg-'ment given in a Court of Juſtice, and if it ap-'pear that there is no juſt Cauſe of Error in the 'ſaid Judgment, but merely for delay of Juſtice 'and Execution, that then ſuch Coſts is to be 'given againſt the Parties that bring the Writ of 'Error, as the Houſe ſhall think fit to give in 'that Caſe: And that the Record ſhall be remit-'ted, whence it came, that the Defendant may 'take out Execution. *Dr. Nalſon's* 2 *Vol. fol.* '272. *vide* the manner how a Writ of Error is 'brought into the Lord's Houſe, and how there 'Amended. *Nalſon's Collections*, 1 *Vol.* 651. 'Co. 4. *Inſt. fol.* 21. Finch's *Law*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* '47. *pag.* 482, 489.

In the 11*th* of *Henry* the Fourth, *fol.* 26. in a Caſe concerning a Diſtreſs taken for Expences and Fees, the Knights of the Parliament are not contributary for ſuch Lands as are parcel of their ancient Lordſhips and Baronies; but for other Lands they are. But there is a Queſtion made, If one which is no Baron, but ignoble, do purchaſe any ancient Barony, whether he ſhall be diſcharged of ſuch Expences and Fees, or not? Which is not worthy the queſtioning: For as Land holden by Villainous Service doth not make him a Villain or Bondman, which being free doth purchaſe the ſame, although by his Tenure he ſhall be bound to do ſuch Villainous Service: So on the other ſide, Land that is holden by Barony doth not make the Villain or Ignoble which purchaſeth the ſame, to be Noble, although the Charge of ſuch Tenure do lye upon him in reſpect of the Service of the Realm.

It is ſaid in our Books, That a Day of Grace, or by the Favour of the Court, is not to be granted to the Plaintiff in any Suit or Action wherein a Nobleman is Defendant *; becauſe thereby a Nobleman ſhould be longer delayed than the ordinary Courſe of the Court is; and ſuch a Lord is to have expedition of Juſtice, in reſpect that he is to attend the ſacred Perſon of the King, and the Service of the Commonwealth †: But if there be no Ignoble Perſon Party to the Suit, the Judges do and may at their diſcretion, upon a Motion, grant a Day more of Grace otherwiſe than by the ſtrict courſe of the Law the Plantiff may challenge ‖. *Camden*, *f.* 169. writing upon this Subject, ſaith, *Where a Nobleman is Demandant, the Defendant may not be aſſoyned for the delay and Cauſe aforeſaid.* To which I could alſo ſubſcribe, but that the Book in the fifth of *Hen.* IV. 15. *ib.* is otherwiſe adjudged: There the King brought a *Quare Impedit* againſt a common Perſon, and the Defendant was eſſoyned by a Rule of Court.

'In caſe a Baron, or Baroneſs,

Brydall's *Privilegia Magnatum.*

'Earl, *&c.* have their Abſence 'excuſed by *Eſſoin*, He who 'caſts ſuch *Eſſoins*, or Excuſe, ought to find 'Pledges, that the *Eſſoin* is true; but in the Caſe 'of a Common Perſon, it ſhall reſt upon the Cre-'dit and Integrity of the *Eſſoniatur*: And the 'Reaſon of ſuch Diverſity is this; for that Noble-'men, *in warrantizatione Eſſonii*, do not Swear 'by themſelves, but by their Proxies, *viz.* their 'Pledges, *&c. Bracton Lib.* 5. *Tract.* 2. *de Eſ-'ſoniis*, *c.* 9. *Nu.* 3. *fol.* 351. *B.* & *c.* 2. *N.* 3. 'f. 337. *B. Briton*, *c.* 1. 22. *fol.* 282. *a. Fleta* 'Lib. 6. *c.* 10. *nu.* 15. *Co.* 2. *Inſt.* 137.

If any Peer of the Realm be Defendant in any Action, real or perſonal, againſt any other, whereupon any Iſſue is to be tryed by a Jury,

(*) Briton *Cap.* 29. *fol* 73. *B. F. N. B.* 161. 12 *H* VIII. 7. 18. 25 *E.* III. 236. *Co. Lib.* 7. *fol.* 6, & 7. Calvin's *Caſe*, *Co. Litt.* 68. *B. Fleta*, *Lib.* 1. *cap.* 5 *nu.* 4. *Co. Litt. fol* 172. *B.*——

(*l*) Finch's *Law*, *Lib.* 4. *c.* 1. *pag.* 242. The ſame Privilege have Biſhops from attendance at Tourns and Leets.

Albeit Noblemen be exempted from their Perſonal coming to the Tourn and Leet, and many other Perſons never took the Oath of Allegiance, yet they are all Subjects, of what Quality, Profeſſion, or Sex, ſoever; as firmly obliged to their Allegiance as if they had taken the Oath; becauſe it is written by the Finger of the Law of Nature, in every one of their Hearts, and the taking of the Corporal Oath, is but an outward Declaration of the ſame, *Co.* 2. *Inſt. fol.* 121. The ſubſtance and effect of that Legal Ligeance (ſay the Learned Judges in *Calvin's* Caſe) is due by the Law of Nature, *Ex Inſtitutione Naturæ*, the Form and Addition of the Oath is, *ex proviſione Homines.*

* Camden's *Brit.* 169. *Eng. Edit.* 1613. 27 *H.* VIII. 27. Crompton 14. *a. Co. Lib.* 9. 49. *Earl of* Salop's *Caſe*, 27 *Ed.* III. 88. 27 *H* VIII. 22. This Priviledge is as well incident to the Lords Spiritual.

† *Co. Lib.* 9. *fol.* 49. *The Earl of* Shrewsbury's *Caſe.*

‖ Dodridge's *Treatiſe of the Nobility*, *pag.* 144. *Edit.* 1658.

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the Sheriff muſt return one Knight at the leaſt to be of the Inqueſt (*m*), otherwiſe upon challenge made, the whole Pannel ſhall be quaſhed. Which by order of the Law is appointed to be done for Honour and Revenue due to the Perſon of that Degree. For when a Peer of the Realm is Party, it is otherwiſe than when the Suit is between private Perſons; *F. N. B. Title Challenge* 115. 13 *Edward* the Third in a *Quare Impedit* againſt a Biſhop adjudged. But the Earl of *Kent* in the fourteenth Year of the late Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and the Parties did plead to an Iſſue, the *Venire Facias* is awarded, which the Sheriff did return ſerved, and a Pannel returned accordingly, in which is no Knight named. The Truth of which Caſe was, that after the return made, the Demand is publiſhed, and demanded by the Queen and the Heralds to be Earl of *Kent* in Right and Deſcent, although he had not been ſo reputed or named before; and alſo after that Time (that is to ſay) at the then laſt Parliament, the Tenant is made a Baron by Writ of Parliament, and then the Jury doth appear in the Court of *Common Pleas*, and the Earl of *Kent* did challenge the Array, becauſe no Knight was returned: But it was not allowed him by the Court, for the admittance of both Parties is to the contrary, and no Default can be laid to the Sheriff, for he had no Notice of the honourable Eſtate of either of the Parties; the Demandant not being then known or reputed to be an Earl by deſcent, or of the Tenant then alſo being no Baron. How much the Common Law hath always prohibited perpetuity in Lands and Tenements, you may ſee in *Corbet*'s Caſe, in the firſt part of *Coke*'s Book, *fol.* 48. and in many other Caſes in the reſt of his Books. As alſo *Littleton*, *fol.* 145. ſaith it is a Principle in the Law that every Land in Feeſimple may be charged with a Rent. But if the King's Majeſty, upon a Creation of any Peer of the Realm, of what Degree ſoever, do as the Manner is by Letters Patent give unto any ſuch new created Noblemen an Annuity or Rent for the Support of his Degree, which they call Creation-money; this is ſo annexed to the Dignity, that by no Grant, Aſſurance, or any manner of Alienation it can be given from the Lord, but is ſtill incident, and a Support of the ſame Creation.

In all Caſes upon Nonſuits or other Judgments, a Baron, Earl, or Viſcount, is to be amerced no leſs than five Pounds; but the Amercement of a Duke or Marquiſs, ten Pounds. Although the Statute of *Magna Charta*, *chap.* 14. be in the Negative, *viz. Comites & Barones non amerciantur niſi per pares ſuos, & non niſi ſecundum modum delicti*; yet uſe hath reduced it into a certainty *. As alſo by the ſame Statute it appeareth, that ſuch Amercements ſhould be aſſeſſed *per pares ſuos*: But that it were troubleſome to aſſemble Barons for ſo ſmall a Matter, ſuch Amercement in times paſt have been aſſeſſed by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, who ſometime were Barons of the Realm, as is already taken notice of; and ſo writeth *Bracton*, *lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *de Corona. cap.* 1. *fol.* 116. *B. Co. lib.* 8. *fol.* 38. Grieſley's *Caſe*.

Whereas by Statute 32 *Hen.* VIII. *cap.* 16. it is enacted, That the Subjects of this Realm ſhall not keep in their Houſes or Families above the Number of four Strangers born; nevertheleſs, by a Proviſo in the ſame Act, every Lord of Parliament hath this Privilege allowed unto him to keep in his Family the Number of ſix born Strangers. The Biſhops, as Lords of Parliament, may claim the ſame Privilege.

By the Statute 14 *Hen.* VIII. *cap.* 13. a Privilege was granted to the Nobility according to their Degrees concerning Apparel; but becauſe by a Statute made in the firſt of King *Charles* II. *chap.* 15. all Laws and Statutes concerning Apparel, are taken away.

Whereas by the Statute 2 *Hen.* V. *Parl.* 2. *cap.* 1. it is ordained, That the Juſtices of the Peace in every County, named of the *Quorum*, ſhall be reſident in the Shires wherein they are Juſtices, there is a Proviſo in that Act, whereby the Lords and Peers of the Realm, named in ſuch Commiſſions are excepted. This Privilege have the Biſhops.

By the Statute 1 *Edw.* VI. *cap.* 12. amongſt other Things it is Enacted, That in all and every Caſe and Caſes, where any of the King's Subjects ſhall and may upon his Prayer have the Privilege of the Clergy, as a Clark Convict, that may make Purgation in all the Caſes, and every of them, and alſo in all and every Caſes of Felony wherein the Privilege or Benefit of Clergy is taken away by this Statute, wilful Murther, and Poiſoning only excepted, the Lords and Peers of the Realm having Place and Voice in Parliament, ſhall by vertue of this Act of Common Grace, upon his or their Requeſts and Prayer, alledging that he is a Lord or Peer of this Realm, claiming the

(*m*) *Co. Lib.* 12, 95. *Counteſs of* Shrewsbury's *Caſe*, *& Lib.* 6, 53. *Counteſs of* Rutland's *Caſe*. Dodridge *in his Treatiſe of Nobility*, *fol.* 145. *Edit.* 1658. 4 *Eliz. Dyer*, 208. *Plowd. Com.* 117. *a. Earl of* Derbie's *Caſe*. *Syderfin* 2 *Part. fol.* 31. *Earl of* Leiceſter's *Caſe*. 13 *Ed.* III. *Inqueſt.* 44. 27 *H.* VIII. 22. *b.* Finch's *Law*, *Lib.* 4. *c.* 36. *p.* 412. *Br. Challenge*, 5. and *Trial* 142. *Crompton's Courts* 24. *a* & 20. *a.* 8, 9. *l.* 4. 37. 34 *H.* VI. 18. *Fitzh. Challenge* 113. *Modern Reports* 1. *pt.* 226. *Br. Enqueſt.* 100. *Br. Novel Caſes N.* 88. This Priviledge is incident to the Biſhops, as Peers of the Realm.

Where there are divers Defendants, whereof One is a Lord of Parliament, and the Array is challenged, by Reaſon no Knight is returned, this ſhall ſerve to Quaſh all the Array againſt the other Defendants alſo, for that it is Entire. *Dyer* 246. *Crompton's Courts*, *fol.* 20. *B.*

If a Knight be returned on a Jury, when a Nobleman is concerned in a Suit, it is not Material, whether he Appear and gives his Verdict, or not. 1 *Modern* 226. *Sorthcot* 2. *Stowel. Crompton's Courts*, *fol.* 20. *B.*

If there be no other Knights in the County, a Serjeant at Law, that is a Knight, may be returned, and his Priviledge ſhall not excuſe him. 2 *Mod.* 182. The Counteſs of *Northumberland's* Caſe.

If a Noble Peer of the Realm be Plaintiff, and a common Perſon Defendant, they joyn Iſſue, and two Knights are not returned in the Jury between them, as there ought to be, the Defendant may Challenge the Array of that Jury, as well as our Peer. *Mich.* 33, *&* 34, *Eliz. Anderſon* 1 *part* 272. *N.* 281.

*Co. 2. *Inſt. fol.* 28. Finch's *Law*, *Lib.* 3. *c.* 1. *p.* 184. Saunder's *Reports*, *fol.* 227. *Noel*, *v. Nalſon.*

benefit

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benefit of this Act, though he cannot read, without burning in the Hand, loſs of Inheritance, or corruption of Blood, be adjudged, taken and uſed for the firſt time only to all conſtructions, intents, and purpoſes as a Clark Convict, which may make Purgations without any other benefit of Clergy to any ſuch Lord or Peer from thenceforth at any time after for any Cauſe to be allowed, adjudged, or admitted, any Law, Cuſtom, Statute, or other Thing to the contrary notwithſtanding *. By this Statute a Lord of the Parliament ſhall have the benefit of his Clergy, where a common Perſon ſhall not, *viz.* for Breaking open an Houſe by Day or Night, or for Robbing any on the High-way, and in all other Caſes excepted, ſaving in wilful Murther and Poyſoning, but in all other Caſes, wherein Clergy is taken away by any Statute made ſince the ſaid Statute of 1 *Edw.* VI he is in the ſame degree that a common and inferior Perſon: But the Court will not give him the benefit of this Statute, if he doth not require it. If a Lord of the Parliament do confeſs his Offence upon his Arraignment, or doth abjure, or is Outlawed for Felony, it ſeemeth that in theſe Caſes he may have the Benefit of this Statute, *viz.* his Clergy; for that by the Statute 18 *Eliz. cap.* 18. he, nor any other, need to make his Purgation, but ſhall be forthwith delivered out of Priſon by the Juſtice †.

* Finch's *Law, Lib.* 4. *c.* 45. *Pag.* 466. Syderſin, 1 *Part, fol.* 279. Stamford's *Plees of the Crown, lib.* 2. *c.* 43. *fol.* 129 B. Levinz, 1 *Part, fol.* 180.

† *Theſe Notes on this Privilege were taken from Judge* Doderidge's *Treatiſe of Nobility.*

By the Imperial Conſtitutions, *Nobiles non torquentur, & Nobiles non ſuſpendentur, ſed decapitantur.*

Brydall's *Privilegio Magnatum.*

'For the Honour and Reverence, which the Law gives to Nobility, their Bodies are not ſubject to Torture, *in Cauſa Criminis læſæ Majeſtatis: Co. lib.* 12. *fol.* 95. Counteſs of *Salop*'s Caſe.

'By the Imperial Conſtitutions, the Nobility may not be put to the Rack or Torture, to diſcover the Truth, but vulgar or common Perſons are in ſuch Caſe liable to that Puniſhment: *Cod.* 9. 4. 11, & 17, & *Cod.* 12. 1. 10. But this Immunity of Noblemen holds only in matters of no great Moment; *Sed cum de crimine Majeſtatis quæritur, nulla dignitas à tormentis eximitur. D.* 48. 18. 10. 1. *cod.* 9. 8. 3.

'In Treaſon, it hath been an ancient Uſe and Favour from the Kings and Queens of this Realm, to pardon the Execution of Hanging, Drawing, and Quartering of Peers, and to make Warrant for their Beheading. *Lord* Bacon's *Caſes of Treaſon, ch.* 2. *pag.* 82; *annex'd to Sir* Robert Holbourns's *Learned Readings, pr.* 1681. *Co. lib.* 12. *fol.* 130.

'When a Nobleman is attaint of Treaſon, and hath paſſed on him, the Judgment in Caſe of High Treaſon, *viz.* of Drawing, Hanging and Quartering, the Courſe is, That the *Sovereign* makes his Letters Patents directed to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, Reciting the Attainder; *Yet we minding to diſpenſe with that manner of Execution of Judgment, in reſpect that the ſaid* A. B. *a Nobleman do therefore by theſe Preſents remit, and releaſe the ſaid* A. B. *of, and from ſuch Execution of Judgment, and inſtead thereof, our Pleaſure is, to have the Head of the ſaid* A. B. *cut off,* &c. *as in ſuch Caſes has been uſed, touching or concerning Noblemen; And by the ſame do require the Lord Chancellor, or,* &c. *to make two Writs under the Great Seal, one to the Lieutenant to deliver the ſaid Priſoner, and the other to the Sheriff of* London, *to receive, and Execute the ſaid Priſoner,* &c. *Co.* Lib. fol. 130. Edit. 1677.

'It has been ſaid, and it paſſes for a Maxim in Law, That though in Judgment of Treaſon the King can order the Execution to be by Cutting off the Head, ſince it being a part of the Sentence, that the Head ſhall be ſever'd from the Body, the King may in that Caſe remit all the other parts of the Sentence except that; yet in Felonies the Sentence muſt be Executed in the way preſcribed by Law; and that if the King ſhould Order Beheading inſtead of Hanging, it would be Murder in the Sheriff, and thoſe that Execute it: But this ſeems to be taken up without good Grounds, and againſt clear Precedents; for in the Reign of *E.* VI. The Duke of *Somerſet*, though condemned for Felony, yet was Beheaded. And in the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, the Lord *Audley* being likewiſe condemned for Felony, all the Judges delivered their Opinion, That the King might change the Execution from Hanging to Beheading, which was done, and was not afterwards queſtion'd. So in 32 *H.* VIII. The Lord *Hungerford* of *Heitsbury* was attainted of Buggery, and had Judgment to be Hanged by the Neck, until he was Dead; and yet was Beheaded on *Tower-Hill.* By which Inſtances it is evident, that it is in the King's Power to change the Execution from Hanging to Decollation, or Beheading. But we find in Hiſtory, That ſome Lords have not met with the uſual Privilege belonging to the Nobility; For *Thomas Fines*, Lord *Dacres* of the South, in *Anno* 33 *H.* VIII. was Attainted of Murder, and had Judgment to be hanged by the Neck, until he was Dead, and according to the Judgment was hanged at *Tyburn*; and ſo the Lord *Sturton* in 3, & 4. *Ph. & Mar.* was Attainted of Murder, and had Judgment to be hang'd until Dead, and according to that Sentence, he was hang'd. *Co. Inſt*, 52, & 211. Dr. *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Reformation, *Part* 2. *lib.* 2. *pag.* 350.

At the Common-Law, it was lawful for any Man, Noble or Ignoble, to retain as many Chaplains as they pleaſed for their inſtruction in Religion. But by a Statute made 21 *Hen.* VIII. *cap.* 13. a Reſtraint was made, and a certain Number only allowed the Nobility: And ſuch Chaplains for their Attendance have Immunities, as by the Statute

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Statute at large may appear, *viz.* every Archbiſhop and Duke may have ſix Chaplains, whereof every one may have, and purchaſe Licenſe of Diſpenſation, and take, receive, and keep two Parſonages or Benefices with Cure of Souls; and that every Marquiſs and Earl may have five Chaplains; every Viſcount or Biſhop four Chaplains; and every Baron and Knight of the Garter may have three Chaplains, whereof every one of them may purchaſe Licenſe of Diſpenſation, and take, receive, and keep two Benefices with Cure of Souls.

And foraſmuch as the retaining of Chaplains by Lords and Peers of the Realm is ordinary; and nevertheleſs ſome Queſtions have been concerning the true underſtanding of the ſaid Statute Law, I think it not unneceſſary to ſet down ſome ſubſequent Reſolutions of the Judges touching ſome Matters.

If a Biſhop be tranſlated to an Archbiſhoprick, or a Baron be created an Earl, yet in this Caſe they can have but only ſo many Chaplains as an Archbiſhop, or an Earl might have; for although he hath divers Dignities, yet he is ſtill but one Perſon to whom the Attendance and Service ſhould be done: So if a Baron be made a Knight of the Garter, or Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, he ſhall have in all but three Chaplains, *& ſic de ſimilibus* *.

* *Co. Lib. 4. fol. 118. Acton's Caſe.*

And if ſuch an Officer allowed by the Statute to have one, two, or more Chaplains, do retain accordingly, and after he is removed from his Office, in this Caſe he cannot be now Nonreſident, nor accept a ſecond Benifice of his Complement which was not full before his removing; and in that Caſe it behoveth the Chaplain to procure a *Non obſtante*, otherwiſe he may be puniſhed for his Nonreſidence.

So if any Earl or Baron do retain a Chaplain, and before his advancement his Lord is Attainted of Treaſon (as it was in the Caſe of the Earl of *Weſtmorland*) after the ſaid Attainder ſuch a Chaplain cannot accept a ſecond Benefice; for though his Lord be ſtill living according to Nature, yet after the Attainder he is a dead Perſon by the Law, and therefore out of the caſe to have Privilege for himſelf, or for his Chaplains †.

† *Expoſition of Terms of the Law, fol. 57. a b. Tit Chapleine. Co. lib. 4. Acton's Caſe.*

If a Baron have three Chaplains, and every of them have Benefices, and after the Baron dieth; they ſhall enjoy thoſe Benefices with Cure, which were lawfully ſettled in them before: But in this Caſe, although the ſaid Chaplains be reſident upon one of his Benefices, yet now he is become puniſhable for being Nonreſident upon the other; for *Ceſſante cauſa, ceſſat effectus* ||.

|| *Co lib 4 fol. 119. Acton's Caſe.*

The ſame Law is, if the Baron be attainted of Treaſon or Felony; or if any Officer be removed from his Office, *& ſic de ſimilibus.*

So if a Lord do any time upon requeſt, *&c.* retain more Chaplains than are allowed by the Law, the lawful Number only ſhall have priviledge; and in this Caſe which of them be firſt promoted ſhall have priviledge, and the reſt are excluded; for *æquali jure melior eſt conditio poſſidentis* *. If a Nobleman doth retain Chaplains above his Number at ſeveral Times, if any of his Chaplains die, the next that was retained ſhall not ſucceed, for his firſt retainer was void; and therefore in this Caſe, it behoveth him to have a new retaining after the Death of the Predeceſſor, and before his Advancement; for *quod ab initio non valet, in tractu temporis non convaleſcit* †.

* *Nam qui prior eſt tempore, potior eſt jure, Co. lib 4 fol. 90. Drurie's Caſe.*

† *Co. lib. 4. 90. Drurie's Caſe.*

If a Noble Perſon retain ſuch a Number of Chaplains as is by Law allowed him, but afterwards the Lord, upon ſuch diſlike or other Cauſe, do diſcharge any of them from their Attendance or Service, the Lord in this Caſe cannot retain other (thereby to give them privilege) during the Life of them ſo retained and diſcharged. And the Reaſon thereof is, becauſe the firſt Chaplains were lawfully retained, and by virtue thereof, during their lives, might purchaſe Diſpenſations to have Advantage according to the Statute: And therefore if the diſcharge of their Service and Attendance might give liberty to the Lord to retain others, by ſuch means he might advance Chaplains without number, by which the Statute might be defrauded. And the ſaid Statute muſt be ſtrictly conſtrued againſt *Non-reſidents, & Pluralities*, as a Thing prejudicial to the ſervice of God, and the ordinary Inſtruction of the People of God †.

* *Co. lib. 4. fol. 90. Drurie's Caſe.*

‘ If a Lord, who is not al-
‘ low'd but Three Chaplains,
‘ retain Six by his Letters Teſti-
‘ monial, and all Six are preſented to Six ſeveral
‘ Pluralities; the Three, who are firſt promoted
‘ are warranted by the Statute, and yet the Re-
‘ tainder was not according to the Statute, but
‘ *in æquali jure melior eſt Conditio poſſidentis*,
‘ Dyer, 312.

Brydall's *Privilegia Magnatum.*

‘ The Wife of a Baron, during the Coverture
‘ cannot retain a Chaplain, yet when a Baroneſs
‘ Widow, retains One or Two, according to the
‘ *Proviſo* of the Statute of 21 *Hen.* VIII. the
‘ Retainder is the principal Matter, and as long
‘ as the Retainer is in force and the Baroneſs con-
‘ tinueth a Baroneſs, the Chaplains may well
‘ take Two Benefices by the expreſs Letter of
‘ the Statute; for it ſufficeth, if at the Time of
‘ the Retainer the Baroneſs were a Widow: And
‘ herein this Rule is to be obſerved of a Wo-
‘ man, that attaineth Nobility by Marriage,
‘ as by Marriage of a Duke, Earl, or Baron,
‘ *&c.* For in ſuch Caſe, if ſhe afterward
‘ marry under the Degree of Nobility, by ſuch
‘ Marriage with one that is not Noble, ſhe loſeth
‘ her Dignity, whereunto ſhe had attained by
‘ Marriage, and after ſuch later Marriage, the
‘ Power to retain a Chaplain is determined: But
‘ other-

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'otherwiſe it is, where a Woman is Noble by 'Deſcent; for there her Retainer before, or, af-'ter the Marriage with one that is not Noble, 'ſhall be in force, and is not countermand-'ed by the Marriage, nor determined by her 'taking of a Huſband under the Degree of 'Nobility. *Co. lib.* 4. *fol.* 118. *B.* Acton's '*Caſe.*

By the Statute 3 *Hen.* VII. *cap.* 14. it is enacted as followeth; Foraſmuch as by Quarrels made to ſuch as have been in great Authority, Office, and of Council with the King's of this Realm, hath enſued the Deſtruction of the Kings, and therefore the undoing of this Realm, ſo as it hath evidently appeared, when the compaſſing of the Death of ſuch as were of the King's true Subjects was had, the deſtruction of the Prince was imagined thereby, and for the moſt part it hath grown and been occaſioned by Malice of the King's own Houſhold Servants; and for that by the Laws of this Land, if actual Deeds were not, there was no Remedy for ſuch falſe compaſſing, imaginations, and Confederacies had againſt any Lord, or any of the King's Council, or great Officers in his Houſhold; and ſo great Inconveniencies did enſue, becauſe ſuch ungodly demeanours were not ſtrictly puniſhed before that any actual deed was done; for remedy thereof, it was by the ſaid Statute ordained, That the Steward, Treaſurer, or Comptroller of the King's Houſhold for the time being, or one of them, ſhall have full Authority to enquire by twelve diſcreet Perſons of the Check Roll of the King's honourable Houſhold, if any Perſon admitted and ſworn the King's Servant, and his Name put in the Check Roll, in any quality or degree whatſoever under the ſtate of a Lord, do make any Confederacies or Conſpiracies with any Perſon or Perſons, to deſtroy or murther the King, or any Lord of this Realm, or any other Perſon ſworn to the King's Council, Steward, Treaſurer, or Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, that if it be found before the ſaid Steward for the time being, by the ſaid twelve Men, that any ſuch of the King's Servants as aforeſaid, hath confederated or conſpired as aboveſaid, that he ſo found by the enquiry be put thereupon to anſwer, and the Steward, Treaſurer, or Comptroller, or two of them have Power to determine the ſaid matter according to Law: And if he put in trial, that then he be tried by Oath of twelve diſcreet Men of the ſame Houſhold, and that ſuch Miſdoers have no challenge but for Malice: And if ſuch Miſdoers be found Guilty by confeſſion or otherwiſe, that the ſaid Offence is adjudged Felony, and they to have Judgment and Execution, as Felons attainted ought to have by the Common Law *.

* *Co. lib.* 22. *fol.* 95. *Counteſs of* Shrewsbury's *Caſe*, *Co.* 3. *Inſt. fol.* 37.

By the Statute made in the ſecond of King *Henry* the Firſt, *cap.* 8. Authority is given to the Sheriffs, and other the King's Juſtices, for the better ſuppreſſing of Riots, to raiſe *poſſe Comitatus*; and the ſame liberty doth in Common Law guide in many other Caſes: Nevertheleſs the Sheriff may not by ſuch Authority command the Perſon of any Nobleman to attend the Service †. But if the Sheriff upon a *Supplicavit* againſt a Nobleman in that caſe do return, that he is ſo puiſſant that he cannot, nor dare not arreſt him, the Sheriff ſhall be grievouſly amerced for his return: For by the Writ under the Great Seal of *England*, the King's Command is to all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Earls, Counts, and Barons, and to all Leige-men of the County, to be aiding unto him in that which to his Office appertaineth; and therefore no Perſon whatſoever can reſpite the Execution of the ſaid Writ of the King's: Alſo the Sheriff at his diſcretion may levy three hundred Men, if need be, to aid him in that behalf.

† Dodrige *in his Treatiſe of the Nobility.*

The Words of the great *Charter* of the *Foreſt*, in the eleventh Chapter, are as followeth; *To every Archbiſhop, Biſhop, Earl, or Baron coming to us, and paſſing by our Foreſt, it ſhall be lawful for him to take one Beaſt or two by the view of the Foreſt if he be preſent; or elſe he ſhall cauſe one to blow a Horn for him, that he ſeem not to ſteal our Deer.* Although the Statute doth ſpeak but of Biſhops, Earls, and Barons, yet if a Duke, Marquiſs, or Viſcount (which are Lords of the Parliament) be coming towards the King by his Command, they alſo ſhall have the benefit of this Article ||.

|| Crompton's *Courts, fol.* 167. *B. Co.* 3. *Inſt. fol.* 308.

So if the King ſend to any of the Lords aforeſaid to come to his Parliament; or ſend for him by Writ of *Subpœna* to appear in the *Chancery*; or by Privy Seal to appear before his Council; or ſend for him by Letters Miſſive, or by Meſſenger, or Serjeant at Arms; in all theſe Caſes he ſhall have the Benefit of this Statute, becauſe that they come at the King's command *. The ſame Law is, if a *Scire facias* go out of the *Chancery* or *King's-Bench* to a Lord of Parliament. But if ſuch Proceſs go forth againſt a Lord to appear before the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*, or the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and he cometh upon the ſame, he ſhall not have the benefit of the Statute; for he doth not come unto the King; and the words of the Statute are, *Veniens ad nos*; And all the Proceſs which are made out of the *Chancery* and *King's-Bench*, are, *Quod ſit coram nobis*; and ſo are the Proceſs out of the *Star-Chamber* †.

* Charta de Foreſta, *cap.* 11. Crompton's *Courts, fol.* 167. *B.* Co. 4 *Inſt. fol.* 308. *The Lords Spiritual have alſo the Liberty to hunt in the King's Forreſts or Parks going from, or coming to the King, upon his Order.*

† Manwood's *Foreſt Laws, Cap.* 181. Crompton's *Courts*, 167. *b.*

Alſo Lords which come to viſit the new King after the Death of his Father (though not ſent for) ſhall have the ſame Privilege *. And ſo that this Statute is a Warrant dormant to ſuch Lords; which alſo is to be underſtood as well of their returning homeward, as of their coming to the King. And note, that this Statute doth extend to give Licence to kill or hunt in the King's Parks,

* Crompton, *fol.* 168. *a.*

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Parks, though the Letter of the Statute be *Transiens per Foreſtam noſtram* †.

† Crompt. *Court, fol.* 168. *a.* Co. 4. *Inſt. f.* 308.

Brydall's *Privilegia Magnatum.*

'If the King of *Scots*, or Prince 'of *Wales*, do come to the King, 'by his Commandment, to do 'their Homage, or other ſuch Things, which a 'Subject ought to do, he ſhall have the Benefit 'of this Article. *Crompton's Courts, fol.* 167. *B.*

'The Eldeſt Son of a Duke is an Earl, and 'the Eldeſt Son of an Earl is a Baron, and every 'Son of a Duke or Marquiſs is a Lord: But it 'ſeemeth, that they cannot take the Benefit of 'this Statute; for they are not Peers of the 'Realm and Lords of Parliament. *Crompton's* 'Courts, *fol.* 167. *B.*

'If a Lady, which is Married, come through 'the Foreſt, She ſhall not take any thing: But 'a Dutcheſs or Counteſs ſhall have the Advantage, 'during the time that ſhe is Unmarried. *Crompton's Courts, fol.* 167. *B.*

'If an Earl, or Lord of *Ireland*, or of *Scotland*, come to the King, by his Commandment, 'he cannot have the Benefit of this Statute; for 'tis not underſtood, but to the Lords of *England*, or Prince of *Wales*, *&c.*

If any Perſon ſhall divulge falſe and ſcandalous Reports of any Lord of Parliament, the Offender is to be Impriſoned until he bring forth the Author.

Brydall's *Previlegia Magnatum.*

'The Supreme Legiſlator of 'this Nation, is ſo tender of the 'Honour, Credit, Reputation 'and Perſons of the Nobility, that there is a Law 'purpoſely framed, (namely, 2 R. II. *c.* 5.) to 'Obviate, Withſtand, or hinder all Offence, by 'falſe Reports, or Lies, whereby any Scandal to 'their Noble Perſons may ariſe; or Debate, and 'Diſcord, between them and Common Perſons; 'and becauſe it is to Defend them, it is called '*Scandalum Magnatum.* Cowel's Interpreter '*verbo, Scandalum Magnatum.* Expoſition of 'Terms of the Law, f. 269. a. and *Minſhein*, 647. '*An Action* de Scandalis Magnatum, *lyes as well* '*in the Caſe of a Spiritual, as a Temporal Lord* '*of Parliament.*

'Beſides the Penalties aſſign'd to be inflicted 'upon Tranſgreſſors, by the Acts of *Weſtm.* 1. '*c.* 33. 2 *R.* II. *c.* 5. *&* 12 *R.* II. *c.* 11. Every 'Nobleman and Peer of the Realm, againſt whom 'any Scandalous Words, falſe News, or Lies be 'ſpoken, may proſecute againſt the Offender, an 'Action, *De Scandalis Magnatum*, and recover 'Damages againſt him.

'If a Man do write unto another Scandalous 'Words, and Reports, touching a Nobleman, 'and this Letter be Signed with his Seal, and 'Subſcribed with his Name; yet upon this Let'ter, ſhewed upon Evidence, the Nobleman may 'recover Damages, in an Action, *De Scandalis* '*Magnatum*, whereof you may ſee two Prece'dents in *Crompton's Juſtice of Peace*, 85.

'The Opinion of ſome Men hath been, that a 'Counteſs, Baroneſs, or other Woman of great 'Eſtate, cannot maintain an Action, *De Scanda'lis Magnatum*, becauſe the Statute of 2 *R.* II. '*c.* 5. ſpeaks but of Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Ba'rons, *&c.* by which Words they conceive, the 'meaning of the Makers of that Statute, was only 'to provide in that caſe for Lords, and not for 'Women of Honour. Crompton's *Juſtice of* 'Peace, 45. *B.* Dodridge's *Nobility, p.* 167. '*Tit.* Noblewomen. *Dr.* Chamberlain's *Angliæ* '*Notitia, pag.* 358, 1 *part, Edit.* 15. 1684.

'There is a Difference taken, between an Acti'on on the Statute of *Scandalum Magnatum*, and 'a Common Action: The Words in one Caſe 'ſhall be taken *in mitiori ſenſu*; and in the other, 'in the worſe Senſe againſt the Speaker, that the 'Honour of ſuch great Perſons may be preſerved. '1 *Vent. fol.* 60. *Earl of* Peterborough's *Caſe*, '1 *Mod.* 232.

'The Earl of *Stamford* brought an Action on 'the Statute of 2 *R.* II. *de Scandalis Magnatum*, 'and had Judgment: And the Defendant brought 'a Writ of Error, Returnable in the Exchequer 'Chamber; and it was moved, that this Writ of 'Error ſhall not be allowed, becauſe the Statutes 'do not extend to this Action; and of this Opi'nion was all the Court; and they ſaid, that ſo 'it was adjudged in *Nevill*, and *South*'s Caſe, 'and in the Lord *Sayes*'s Caſe. *Syderfin*, 1 *part*, '143. *E. of* Stamford, *v. Nedham.*

It is actionable for any to deface the Coat-Armour, *&c.* of any Nobleman or Gentleman, that is placed in a Church or Window; or any where or in any thing by the Parity of Reaſon.

Certain Caſes wherein a Lord of the Parliament hath no Privilege.

THE Statute of *Weſtminſter* 2. *cap.* 39. ſaith, If the Sheriff return that he cannot execute the King's Precept *propter reſiſtentiam alicujus magnatis*; if it be true, he ſhall puniſh the reſiſters by Impriſonment, from whence they ſhall not be delivered without the King's ſpecial Commandment: For none can be privileg'd againſt the King.

In 11 *Hen.* IV. 15. *in homine replegiando*, againſt Dame *Spencer* a Peer of the Realm, (*viz.* a Baroneſs born) a *Capias* was granted, becauſe it was an high injury to the Perſon whom ſhe eloigned, and in ſome other Caſes of great contempt a *Capias* may be Awarded againſt a Peer.

An Abbot, which was a Lord of the Parliament, was impleaded, and he did pray Privilege to appear by an Attorney: and by the Rule of the Court he could not, becauſe the Statute is general, and againſt it; but by a ſpecial Writ out of *Chancery* he might; and ſo in caſe where he doth pray to be received. For if a Lord of the Parliament, holding Lands of another in Fee-ſimple, doth forbear and withhold to do, and pay his Service to his Landlord, and that by the Space of two Years; whereupon he bringeth a Writ of *Ceſſment* (which is his Remedy given by

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Law) thereby to recover the Inheritance of the Land: But the ſaid Lord, for the ſaving of Tenancy, being minded to pay all the Arrearages before Judgment given againſt him (as by the Law he ought to do) in this Caſe he muſt come in proper Perſon, and not by an Attorney.

If a Nobleman be indicted, and cannot be found, Proceſs of Outlawry ſhall be awarded againſt him *per legem terræ*, and he ſhall be outlawed *per judicium Coronatorum* (*a*), but he ſhall be tried *per judicium parium ſuorum* when he appeals and pleads to iſſue (*b*).

If any Lord did depart this Realm as Ambaſſador and otherwiſe, by the King's Licence, or without Licence, and do not return at the King's Command, or at the King's Writ, upon his Privy Signet, the King may ſeize his Goods and Chattels.

If a Lord, arreſted upon a *Supplicavit* for the Peace, do refuſe to obey the Arreſt, and make Reſcous, and the Sheriff do return the Reſcous; upon ſuch return ſhall iſſue an Attachment againſt the ſaid Lord for his Contempt, to take his Body; and this is a way to obtain the Peace againſt any Lord of the Parliament; whereas the Party could not have an Attachment againſt him, if the *Sub pœna* had been duly ſerved, and peaceably accepted of, although the ſaid Lord had not appeared thereupon.

All Lords are compellable to take the Oath mentioned in the Statute of the *7th* of King *James*, *chap.* 4. And ſee the Statute of the *7th* of King *James*, *chap.* 6. who have Authority to miniſter the ſaid Oath unto them.

If a Baron that holdeth by Baron Tenure, have his abſence excuſed by Eſſoyn, he which caſteth his Eſſoyn or Excuſe, ought to find Surety that the ſaid Eſſoyn is true. But in caſe of common Perſons, it ſhall reſt upon the Credit and Integrity of the Eſſoyner; wherein a Lord hath leſſer Privilege than a common Perſon *.

* *Vide* backwards.

And whereas the Amercements ſhould be offered *per pares*, the Uſe is to refer them to the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

When a Peer of the Realm is Arraigned in any Appeal of Felony, he ſhall not have that privilege to be tried by his Peers (as in caſe of Indictment) but muſt undergo the ordinary Trial of Twelve Men.

Alſo in caſe of Indictment, the Defendant (though a Peer) may not challenge any of his Triers (*c*): And the Judgment to be given againſt any Lord of Parliament in caſes of Felony or Treaſon ſhall be no other, than according to the uſual Judgment given againſt common Perſons. Tho' their Execution (through the ſpecial Grace and Favour of the King) is Beheading.

By Attainder of Felony or Treaſon is corruption of Blood, ſo that their Children may not be Heirs unto them, nor to any other Anceſtor. And if he were a Nobleman before, he is by the Attainder made Ignoble, not only himſelf, but all his Children; having regard unto the Nobility which they had by their Birth. And this Corruption is ſo ſtrong and high, that it cannot be ſalved by the King's Pardon, or otherwiſe than by Authority of Parliament.

But here is to be obſerved, That Nobility is not a thing ſubſtantial, but meerly accidental; for it may be preſent or abſent, without corruption of the Subject whereof it doth depend; for experience ſheweth, That the paſſing of honourable Titles are reſtrained by exorbitant Crimes, when as Nature in the mean while cannot be thruſt away. Wherefore, though the Lawyers do call Extinguiſhment of Nobility, which happeneth by ſuch hainous Offences committed by corruption of Blood: Nevertheleſs they uſe not this manner of phraſe, as though Nobility were naturally and eſſentially in the Honour of Blood, more than any other hereditary Faculty; but becauſe the right of Inheritance (which is by degrees of communication of Blood directed) is by that means determined; and alſo in regard of the hatred and deteſtation of the Crime, it is called corruption of Blood.

And here a Queſtion may ariſe, Whether by Attainder of the Father the Blood be ſo corrupted, that the Son ſhall alſo be barred his Mothers Inheritance, who hath not tranſgreſſed, or no?

They that maintain the Affirmative, ſay, That foraſmuch as none can be procreated or ingendred according to the courſe of Nature, but of a Father and Mother, and muſt have in him two Bloods, *viz.* the Fathers and Mothers; therefore the Law alſo ſaith, Thoſe Bloods commixt in the Perſon of a Man in lawful Marriage, do conſtitute and make him an Heir; and that none can be Heir unto any, unleſs he hath both Bloods in him to whom he doth convey himſelf to be Heir. And therefore the Heir of the half Blood ſhall not inherit, becauſe he doth want one of the Bloods which ſhould make him inheritable. And upon this reaſon, *Britan. chap.* 5. ſaith, *If a Man be attainted of Felony by Judgment, the Heirs ingendred after the Attainder are precluded from all manner of ſucceſſion in the Heritage, as well of the part of the Mother as of the Father*; for *ex leproſo parente, leproſus generatur filius.*

(*a*) The Caſes of the late Dukes of *Berwick* and *Ormond*, and of the Earl of *Mar*, Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, &c.

(*b*) *Co.* 2. *Inſt.* 49. & 3*d. Inſt.* 31. Stamf. *Pl. Cor.* 130.

(*c*) Though the Law alloweth a Common Perſon, that is Arraigned for Treaſon, or Felony, in Favour of Life, to challenge thirty five of his Jury, without ſhewing Cauſe, and others by ſhewing Cauſe; yet when any Subject, that is a Lord of Parliament, and a Peer of the Realm, is to be tried, either for Felony or Treaſon, he ſhall not challenge any of his Peers at all, nor put any of them to their Oath, the Law preſuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour, cannot be guilty of Falſehood, Favour, or Malice. *Co. Lit.* 156. *B.* & 294. *a.* Dr. *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Reformation, 2 *part*, *fol.* 179. Baker *in vitâ E.* 6. *f.* 330. *Edit.* 1660. Hayward's *E.* 6. *fol.* 136, & 294. Camden's *Eliz. Anno* 1601. 543, *Eng. Edit.* 1635. Baker *in vitâ Eliz. fol.* 415. *Co.* 3. *Inſt. fol.* 27. Moore's *Reports*, *fol.* 622. *N.* 849. The Caſe of the Earl of *Eſſex* and *Southampton*.

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And when the Father is attainted of Treaſon or Felony, the Blood, in reſpect whereof he is Inheritable, being corrupted, the ſame hath but half his Blood, that is, the Blood of his Mother in him without corruption. And with this doth agree *Bracton, lib.* 3. *cap.* 13. *Non valebit felonis generatio, nec ad hæreditatem paternam, nec maternam; ſi autem ante felonium generationem fecerit, talis generatio ſuccedit in hæreditatem patris vel matris, à quo non fuerit felonia perpetrata.* Becauſe at the time of his Birth he had two lawful Bloods commixt in him, which could not be corrupted by the Attainder ſubſequent, but only as unto that Party who did offend.

But on the Negative part it is ſaid, That the Law is not ſo penal againſt the innocent Child, as to prejudice him touching his Mothers Inheritance, who alſo did not offend; or contrariwiſe, eſpecially in caſe where the Mother was ſeized of an Eſtate in Feeſimple, either in Lands or Tenements, or Title of Honour. And this was the caſe (if I be not miſtaken) of *Philip* late Earl of *Arundel*, notwithſtanding the Attainder of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* his Father; for he had that Earldom in right of his Mother.

But they do agree, That if the Lands or Tenements, or a Title of Honour, be given to a Man, and to his Wife in tail who hath Iſſue: The Father is attainted of Treaſon, and executed, though this Forfeiture of the Huſband ſhall be no barr to the Wife concerning her Intereſt by Survivorſhip; yet their Iſſue is barred by the Statute 26 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. and his Blood corrupted: For in that caſe the Heir muſt neceſſarily make himſelf Heir, as well of the Body of the one as of the other. And yet the Words of the Statute 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 28. are, That no Fine, Feoffment, or other Act or Acts hereafter to be made, or ſuffered by the Huſband only of any Mannors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, being the Inheritance or Freehold of his Wife, during the Coverture between them, ſhall in any wiſe be, or make any diſcontinuance, or be prejudicial to the ſaid Wife, or to her Heirs, or to ſuch as ſhall have Right, Title, or Intereſt to the ſame by the death of ſuch Wife or Wives; but the ſame Wife or her Heirs, and ſuch other to whom ſuch right ſhall appertain after her deceaſe, ſhall or may then lawfully enter into all ſuch Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments according to their Rights and Titles therein. For their is Adverſity taken and agreed for Law between a diſcontinuance which doth imply a Wrong, and lawful Baron which doth imply a Right: And therefore if Land be given to the Huſband, and the Wife, and to the Heirs of their Bodies begotten, and the Huſband levies a Fine with Proclamation, or do commit High Treaſon, and dieth, and the Wife before or after Entry dieth, the Iſſue is barred, and the Comiſee for the King hath right unto the Lands, becauſe the Iſſue cannot claim as Heir unto both. And with this doth agree *Dyer* 351. *b.* adjudged, *vide* 5 *Hen.* VII. 32. *Cott's Aſſize, Coke's eighth part*, 27. where it is reſolved, That the Statute 32 *Hen.* VIII. doth extend only unto Diſcontinuances, although the Act hath general Words, *or be prejudicial to the Wife or her Heirs, &c.* but the Concluſion, *if ſhe ſhall lawfully enter, &c.* according to their Right and Title therein, which they cannot do when they be barred, and have no Right, Title, and Intereſt. And this Statute doth give advantage unto the Wife, *&c.* ſo long as ſhe hath right; but it doth not extend to take away a future barr. Although the Statute doth give Entry without limitation of any Time; nevertheleſs the Entry muſt attend upon the Right: And therefore if the Wife be ſeized in Feeſimple, and her Huſband levy a Fine with Proclamation unto another, and dieth, now the Wife may enter by force of the Statute; for as yet that Fine is not any barr unto her, but her Right doth remain, which ſhe may continue by Entry; but if ſhe do ſurceaſe her time, and the five Years do paſs without Entry, *&c.* now by force of the Fine with Proclamation, and five Years paſt after the death of her Huſband, ſhe is barred of her Right, and by conſequence ſhe cannot enter. And the Statute doth ſpeak of Fine only, and not of Fine with Proclamation. If there be Father and Son, and the Father be ſeized of Lands holden *in Capite*, or otherwiſe by Knight's Service, the King doth create the Son Duke, Earl, or other Degree of Nobility, and afterwards the Father dieth, his Son being within the Age of One and twenty Years, he ſhall be no Ward; but if the King had made him Knight in the life of his Father, he ſhould not have been in Ward after the death of his Father, neither for the Lands deſcended, nor for his Marriage, though he be within Age.

OF

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NOBILITY AND LORDS In REPUTATION Only.

CHAP. XV.

THERE are alſo other Lords in Reputation and Appellation, who nevertheleſs are not *de jure*; neither can they enjoy the Privileges of thoſe of the Nobility that are Lords of the Parliament.

The Son and Heir of a Duke, during his Father's life, is only in courteſie of Speech and Honour called an Earl; and the eldeſt Son of a Marquiſs or an Earl, a Lord: But not ſo in legal Proceedings, or in the King's Courts of Judicature. But the King may at his pleaſure create them in the life of their Anceſtors into any Degree of Lords of the Parliament. And according to the *German* Cuſtom, all the younger Sons of Dukes and Marquiſſes are called Lords, but by courteſie only, which Title deſcends not to their Heirs.

A Duke, or other of the Nobility of a Foreign Nation, doth come into this Land by the King's ſafe Conduct, in which ſaid Letters of ſafe Conduct he is named a Duke according to his Creation, yet that Appellation maketh him not a Duke, *&c.* to ſue, or be ſued by that Name within this Realm, but is only ſo by Reputation.

But if the King of *Denmark*, or other Sovereign King come into *England* under ſafe Conduct, he, during his abode here, ought to be ſtyled by the Name of King, and to retain his Honour, although not his Regal Command and Power. And in this caſe may be obſerved by the way, That no Sovereign King may enter into this Realm without Licence, though he be in a League.

All the younger Sons of the Kings of *England* are of the Nobility of *England*, and Earls by their Birth without any other Creation.

And if an *Engliſh* Man be created Earl of the Empire, or ſome other Title of Honour by the Emperor or other Monarch, he ſhall not bear that Dignity in *England*, but is only an Earl in Reputation.

A Lord or Peer of *Scotland* or *Ireland* is not of the Nobility or Peerage of *England* in all Courts of Juſtice, although he is commonly reputed a Lord, and hath Privilege as a Peer.

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OF KNIGHTHOOD IN GENERAL.

CHAP. XVI.

ALTHOUGH I am not of the Opinion of ſome that vainly derive the Order of Knighthood from St. *Michael* the Archangel, whom they term the *primier Chevalier*; yet I may ſay that it is near as ancient as Valour and Heroick Vertue, and may derive its Original from *Troy*, which bred many Noble and Renowned Knights; amongſt which were *Hector*, *Troilus*, *Æneas*, and *Antenor*. So among the *Greeks* were *Agamemnon*, *Menelaus*, *Peleus*, *Hercules*, *Diomedes*, *Telamon*, *Ulyſſes*, and ſeveral others, whoſe Military and Heroick Acts purchaſed unto them a never dying Fame. And the *Romans* took ſo great care for the cheriſhing and advancement of Heroick and Military Vertue and Honour, that they erected and dedicated Temples to Vertue and Honour; and from the Infancy of their Military Glory they inſtituted a Society of Knights, which conſiſted of a ſelect Number. And ſome there are that plead to have Knighthood take its riſe from *Romulus*: For, ſay they, that *Romulus* having ſettled his Government in *Rome*, partly for Security, and partly for Magnificence, erected or inrolled three Bands or Centuries of Knighthood or Horſmen; the firſt he called *Romene* from his own Name; the ſecond *Titience* from *Titus Tacitus*; and by the third *Luceria*, whereof mention is made by *Livy*. And this Inrollment conſiſted of Three hundred ſtout and perſonable Men, choſen out of the chiefeſt Families, and were to attend him as his Life-guard, both in Peace and War, and were called *Celeres*, or *Equites* from their perſonal Valour and dexterity in Martial Affairs.

And to add to the Honour of Knighthood, the *Romans* oft-times made the Knights Judges for the management of their Civil Affairs, yet continued they of the Equeſtrian Order.

The *Romans* called their Knights *Milites*, or *Miles*, and *Equites*, or *Equites Aurati*; the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Cavalieri*; the *French*, *Chevaliers*; and the *Engliſh*, *Knights*.

The Addition of *Sir* is attributed to the Names of all Knights, as Sir *John*, Sir *Thomas*, and the like. And to Baronets the ſaid Addition of *Sir* is granted unto them by a peculiar Clauſe in their Patents of Creation, although they are not dubbed Knights.

No Man is born a Knight of any Title or Degree whatſoever, but made ſo; either before a Battel, to encourage him to adventure his Life; or after the Fight, as an Advancement to Honour for their valiant Acts. And although Knighthood, according to its firſt Inſtitution, was only a Military Honour; yet of latter Days, it hath been frequently ſeen, that meritorious Perſons in Civil Affairs have this Degree of Honour conferred upon them. Nor are Kings, Princes, or Potentates at

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at any time limited or confined their beſtowing this Dignity, being at all times free to beſtow it on whomſoever they ſhall in their Princely Favour think worthy to be advanced to the ſaid Honour, either for their Merit, Birth, or Eſtate.

The Enſigns or Ornaments belonging to Knighthood are many, each Country or Kingdom having thoſe peculiar to it ſelf: I ſhall name ſome of the chief.

To the Knights of the Equeſtrian Order amongſt the ancient *Romans* was given a Horſe, or a Gold Ring. The *Germans* gave the Badge of the Shield and Launce. The *French* anciently gave alſo the Shield and Launce, (as *Favin* notes) but ſince they uſed the Equeſtrian Target.

Another Knightly Ornament is the Military Belt, firſt made of Leather, which afterwards came to be richly adorned with Gold and precious Stones; and to this Belt was added a Sword. Other Ornaments were gilt or golden Spurs, and golden Collars of SS. But theſe have been for a long time laid aſide, and inſtead thereof is only uſed Dubbing with a naked Sword to Knights Batchelors, which I ſhall ſpeak of when I treat of Knights Batchelors.

Many have been, and yet are, the Degrees and Order of Knighthood in Chriſtendom, each Kingdom having ſome appropriated to themſelves: Which though many of them are now extinct; yet I ſhall touch upon them, as I find them Recorded by Sir *William Segar* in his Volume of *Honour Military and Civil*, and by *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; in his incomparable Volume of the *Order of the Garter*, to which I refer the Curious Reader for his further ſatisfaction. And of theſe Degrees or Orders I ſhall firſt treat of thoſe uſed amongſt us, beginning with that of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter; next with the Knights Bannerets; then with Baronets, this being their proper place according to precedency, although ſomething improper, as not being of any degree of Knighthood; next with Knights of the Bath; then with Knights Batchelors; and ſo conclude with thoſe Degrees of Knighthood in Foreign Kingdoms and Countries.



KNIGHTS

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KNIGHTS

Of the moſt Noble

ORDER of the GARTER,

OR

S^T. GEORGE.

CHAP. XVII.

IT was the Cuſtome and Policy of puiſſant Princes in all Ages to invite and ſecure to themſelves Perſons of Renown, and ſuch Heroick Spirits were encouraged with Remarks of Honour, (*viz.* eminent Privileges of Place, different Habits, and additional Titles) to diſtinguiſh them from the Vulgar, beſides other opulent Rewards: And amongſt thoſe Perſons, the more eminent or excellent of merit were placed in a Superior Orb, that their Glory might be the more ſplended to the World. Such were King *David*'s mighty Men, the *Satrapæ* of *Perſia*, the Orders Military amongſt the *Romans*, and the many Inſtitutions of Knighthood in Chriſtendome: But of all Orders purely Military now extant, I muſt prefer this of St. *George*, which we call the Garter; not only becauſe it is our own Nation, or that none are commonly admitted but Peers, but for the Excellency of it ſelf.

Firſt, for its Antiquity; Secondly, for its glorious Inſtitution by that Renowned King *Edward*; And Thirdly, for the many Emperors, Kings, and Princes that have been admitted into the ſaid Fraternity.

Firſt, I find it agreeable to all Hiſtories, that 'twas inſtituted by King *Edward* the Third, *Anno* 1350. which was fifty Years before the Inſtituting the *French* Order of St. *Michael* by *Lewis* the Eleventh; Two hundred twenty nine Years before *Henry* the Third deviſed the new Order of the *Holy Ghoſt*; full Eighty Years before the Order of the *Golden Fleece* was inſtituted by *Philip the Good* of *Burgundy*; One hundred and ninety Years before King *James* the Fifth refined the Order of St. *Andrew* in *Scotland*; and about Two hundred and nine Years before the Kings of *Denmark* begun the Order of the *Elephant*; which gives it clearly the pre-eminence before other Orders in point of Antiquity.

For the Occaſion of the priſtine Inſtitution you muſt know, King *Edward* the Third having engaged

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The Effigies of the most Hon.ble Henry Somerset, Marques and
Earle of Worcester, L.d Herbert, Baron of Chipstow Raglon and
Gouer, Lord President and L.d Leivtenant of Wales, and the
Marches Lord Leivtenant of the Countyes of Glocester, Hereford,
and Monmouth, and of the City and County of Bristol,
Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and
one of the Lords of his Ma.tys most Hon.ble Privy Councell.

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gaged himſelf in a War with *France* (for the obtaining of that Crown which deſcended on him in right of his Mother) thought fit to allure to his Party all ſuch Gallant Spirits as were Friends to *Bellona*; and to that end erected a round Table in the Caſtle of *Windſor* in imitation of King *Arthur*'s at *Wincheſter*, where they were exerciſed at Tilts and Tournaments, and Royally entertained with magnificent Feaſts and other Princely Favours to engage them unto him. But *Philip* of *Vallois*, who was in actual poſſeſſion of the Crown of *France*, countermined him by erecting a like Table in his own Court, whereby he drew away many from King *Edward*, ſo that being diſappointed in that Project, and yet proving Victorious in his Arms againſt *France* and *Scotland*, at his Return he rewarded the moſt eminent of thoſe Heroick Knights that had born the brunt of the Day, and perſevered in their Loyalty, with this Noble Order, which conſiſted of Six and twenty, of which himſelf was one; being all Perſons of choice Endowments, of great renown in Chivalry, and ſuch as ſhould be bound by Oath and Honour to adhere unto him. And upon the death of any one of them, the place was to be ſupplied by another, elected by the King and his Succeſſors, who are Sovereigns of the ſaid Order, with the conſent of the Fraternity; but now the Election is at the entire pleaſure of the King.

There are many Articles confirmed unto them, to which all that are enſtalled Subſcribe, beſides the forementioned Oath, *viz.* that whilſt they ſhall be Fellows of the Order they will defend the Honour, Quarrels, Rights and Lordſhips of the Sovereign; that they will endeavour to preſerve the Honour of the ſaid Order, and all the Statutes made for the ſame, without Fraud or Covin, *Quinam perjurati.*

It is alſo eſteemed moſt Honourable, there having been more Emperors, Kings, and Foreign Princes of this one Order, than of all others in a manner in the World; which Honour is obtained by keeping preciſely to the primitive Number, never exceeding Six and twenty; whereas all others of this kind have been ſo frankly communicated unto all Pretenders, that at laſt they loſt their Luſtre and Eſteem in the World. Of this Order there hath been no leſs than eight Emperors, ſeven Kings of *Portugal*, two Kings of *Scots* before the Union, five Kings of *Denmark*, three of *Naples*, one of *Poland*, and two of *Sweden*, beſides many Foreign Sovereign Princes of *Italy*, *Germany*, *&c.* The Order and Inſtitution being Honourable, and by many Learned Pens ſufficiently cleared from the Envy of *Froyſart*, and other *French* Men; as alſo from the Folly of *Polydore Virgil*, who favours the Romantick Story of the fair Counteſs of *Salisbury*, who being a dancing with the ſaid King *Edward*, let fall her Garter, which the King took up and tied about his Leg; at which the Queen being jealous, he gave this Motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, that is, Evil be to him that Evil thinks.

The Patron of this Order is St. *George*, a Man of great Renown for Chivalry; he ſuffered Martyrdom at *Lydda* under *Diocleſian*, ſaith Mr. *Selden*; ſuppoſed by Dr. *Helyn* to have been martyred at *Nicomedia*, the principal Seat then of the Eaſtern Empire; and by others at *Dioſprilia* or *Lyddea* in *Paleſtine*, where he is ſaid to be interred; whoſe Fame was ſo great in the World, that many Temples and Monaſteries were dedicated to him in the Eaſtern Countries, from whence his Eſteem came into *England*, who celebrated to his Memory the Three and twentieth of *April* with the reſt of the Univerſal Church: But how long he has been honoured as Patron and Protector of *England* is diſputable; Mr. *Selden* concludes before the Conqueſt; *And 'tis no marvel* (ſaith he) *that ſo warlike a People ſhould make choice of ſuch a Soldier-Saint, known by the particular Name of* Tropheophorus, *of greater Eminency in both the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches than any other Soldier-Saint.* To this Tutelary Saint or Patron of Martial Men King *Edward* commends himſelf and his Companions, called *The Knights of St.* George: And having both beautified and enlarged his Caſtle at *Windſor* to be the Royal Seat of this Order, he cauſed a ſolemn Proclamation to be made in *France*, *Spain*, *&c.* to invite all Military Spirits to attend thoſe Tilts and Tournaments which were intended to be kept, not only on St. *George*'s Day then next enſuing, which was deſigned for the Day of Inſtitution, but for fifteen Days before, and as many after; and that the Memory of St. *George* might be ſtill continued, he gave them for a part of their daily Habit the Image of St. *George* encountring with the Dragon or Devil, inchaſed with Pearls and precious Stones, appendant to a blue Ribon, continually to be worn about their Necks.

As for the Habit of this Order, beſides the *George* and Ribon before mentioned, and a Garter enamelled with Gold, Pearl, and precious Stones, with the Motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe* embroydered upon it, which is faſtned about the left Leg with a Buckle of Gold, from whence they were called *Knights of the Garter*, and without theſe two Ornaments none of theſe Knights are to appear in publique. There alſo properly belonging to this Order a Caſſock of crimſon Velvet, lined with white Sarſnet, on the left Shoulder, whereof is an Eſcocheon of St. *George* embroidered with a Garter, within the Motto: The Eſcocheon is, *Argent*, a Croſs, *Gules*. But theſe to be worn only upon St. *George*'s Day, and when it ſhall pleaſe the Sovereign to celebrate the Ceremonies of the Inſtallations. To each Knight belongs a Collar of the Order made of pure Gold, weighing thirty Ounces of *Troy* weight, compoſed of Garters and Roſes, enamelled with Roſes red and white; and ſince the coming of King *James*, there hath been an intermixture of Thiſtles; the Image of St. *George* enriched with precious Stones appendant to it, to be worn over all the Robes at St. *George*'s Feaſt, and over their ordinary Cloaks, upon all ſuch Days on which the

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the Sovereign is bound by Statute to make Offerings. Alſo beſides theſe Robes and Ornaments appointed by the Founder, it was ordered by King *Charles* the Firſt, That all Knights ſhould ordinarily wear upon their Cloaks or Coats, on the left Side, a Star of Silver imbroidery, with the Eſcocheon of St. *George* within the Garter, *&c.* in the Center of it. But the Habit doth more lively appear by the Pourtraiture repreſenting the Habit of the ſaid Order.

In ſome of theſe Habiliments theſe Knights are attired in publick, as the diverſity of the Occaſion requireth ; but always in their ſtatelieſt Robes and richeſt Collars when the Solemnities of the Order are to be performed, that is, the celebrating of St. *George*'s Feaſt, and in the Act of their Inſtallations, in the Free Chappel of St. *George*, built within the Verge and Limits of the Caſtle, at the Foundation whereof was appointed a Dean, Prebends, and poor Gentlemen eſtabliſhed, to be maintained with Stipends, by the Name of Knights (*or poor Knights*) *of Windſor*, who have provided for them Robes of Cloath according to them of their Order, who are to pray for the Order. Concerning the Ceremony of Inſtallation you are to know, that every Knight is bound to faſten an Eſcocheon of their Arms on a Plate of Metal on their ſeveral Stalls, with an Inſcription of their Names, Titles, and Honour, which they remove as they are advanced in order higher. And in this Order they alſo advance their Banners, Swords and Helmets, which are continually over their Stalls during their being of that Order, that Plate of their Arms being left unto the Stall in which they laſt ſate; the Hatchment taken down to make room for ſuch as ſucceed unto the deceaſed or higher removed Knights, touching which they are placed according to the Seniority of their Creations, and not according to their Dignities and Titles of Honour; ſo that ſometimes a Knight Batchelor hath place before an Earl or Duke ; as not long ſince Sir *Henry Lea* Knight, Keeper of the Armory, had precedency of the Duke of *Lenox*, beſides Earls and Barons : Only in honour to Strangers who are Sovereign Princes, or Sons or Brothers to ſuch, it is permitted by the Rule of Order that they take place according to the Quality of theſe Perſons ; but this by a late Indulgence. Anciently if a King crowned came in place of a Knight Batchelor, he ſate there without any difference ; but this Alteration was made, as 'tis ſuppoſed, by King *Henry* the Seventh, in reference to Foreign Princes; the reſt continue in their Stalls where firſt ſeated ; ſo that the Sovereign reſerved to themſelves the Power once in their Lives (ſo ſaith the Statute) to make a general tranſlation of all the Stalls, except of Emperors and Foreign Princes, which Order continues to this Day.

Much may be ſaid in honour of this Noble Order : But it being ſo well and accurately treated of by that great Antiquary *Elias Aſhmole* Eſq; in a large Volume in Folio lately publiſhed by him, entituled *The Inſtitution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter*, that nothing more can be ſaid thereof, which he hath illuſtrated with great variety of uſeful and ornamental Sculptures ; I ſhall therefore conclude by ſetting down the Heads of the ſeveral Chapters and Sections by him ſo learnedly treated of, recommending to the Reader the ſaid Volume as a Work fit to adorn and enrich the Libraries of the moſt Curious.

The firſt Chapter treats of Knighthood in general, which is divided into ten Sections.

Chap. II. Of the Religious Orders of Knighthood in Chriſtendom, divided into five Sections.

Chap. III. Of Military Orders of Knighthood, in three Sections.

Chap. IV. Treats of the Caſtle, Chappel, and Colledge of *Windſor*, in eight Sections : 1. Of the Caſtle ; 2. Of the Chappel ; 3. The Foundation of the Colledge ; 4. Of the Dean, Canons, Clerks and Choriſters ; 5. Of the Poor Knights ; 6. Of other Officers of the College ; 7. Of the Endowment of the College ; And 8. of the Privileges of the Chappel and College.

Chap. 5. Treats of the Inſtitution of the Order, in five Sections : 1. The Opinions concerning the Occaſion of its Inſtitution ; 2. The true Cauſe inſerted ; 3. The Time of its Inſtitution ; 4. Of the Patrons of the Order ; And 5. the Honour and Reputation thereof.

Chap. VI. Treats of the Statutes and Annals of the Order, in four Sections: 1. Of the Statutes and Inſtitutions ; 2. Of thoſe other Bodies of Statutes ſince eſtabliſhed ; 3. The Endeavours for the reforming the Statutes ſince King *Henry* the Eighth ; And 4. of the Annals of the Order.

Chap. VII. Treats of the Habit and Enſigns of the Order, in ten Sections : 1. Of the Garter ; 2. Of the Mantle ; 3. Of the Surcoat ; 4. Of the Cap and Hood ; 5. The Robes anciently aſſigned to the Queen and great Ladies ; 6. The Collar in general ; 7. The Collar of the Order ; 8. The Collar of SS ; 9. The leſſer *George* ; And 10. when the Habits, in whole or in part, ought to be worn.

Chap. VIII. Treats of the Officers appointed for the Service of the Order, in ſeven Sections : 1. The Prelat's Inſtitution, his Oath, Robes and Priveleges ; 2. The Inſtitution of the Chancellor's Office, with his Oath, Badge, and Penſion ; 3. The Regiſter's Inſtitution, with his Oath, Mantle, *&c.* 5. The Inſtitution of the Black Rod's Office, with his Oath, Habit, *&c.* 6. The payment of the Officers Penſions upon the new Eſtabliſhment ; And 7. The Execution of theſe Offices by Deputies.

Chap. IX. Treats of the Election of a Knight into this Order, in eighteen Sections : 1. Of Summons to the Election ; 2. The Place of the Aſſembly ; 3. The Number of the Knights ; 4. The Diſpenſation for want of a full Number ; 5. Of opening the Chapter ; 6. That Knights only preſent in Chapter ought to nominate ; 7. Of the Number, Qualifications, and Degrees of thoſe Perſons to be nominated ; 8. Of the Scrutiny, and

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and by whom it ought to be taken; 9. The time when; 10. The Order and Manner of it; 11. The preſentation of it to the Sovereign; 12. His conſiderations referring to the Qualifications of the Perſons to be elected; 13. Of other Inducements for Election; 14. The Sovereign only Electeth; 15. The Sovereign only Electeth; 16. The Scrutiny ought not to be entred amongſt the Annals; 17. The Scrutiny ought not to be viewed until it be entred; 18. Of Scrutinies taken, yet no Election made; And 19. the Penalties inflicted on Knights Companions who appear not at the Election.

Chap. X. Treats of the Inveſture of a Knight-Subject with the *Garter* and *George*, in Six Sections: 1. The Notice given to a Knight-Subject of his Election; 2. His reception into the Chapter-Houſe; 3. The Ceremonies of Inveſtiture with the *Garter* and *George*; 4. Of ſending the *Garter* and *George* to an elect Knight-Subject; 5. The manner of a Knight's Inveſtiture; And 6. the Allowances and Rewards given to *Garter* King at Arms for his Service in this Employment.

Chap. XI. Of the Preparations for the perſonal Inſtallation of a Knight, in ſeven Sections: 1. That Inſtallation gives the Title of Founder; 2. Of the Time and Place appointed for Inſtallation; 3. Of Commiſſions for Inſtallation; 4. Of Letters of Summons; 5. Of Warrants for the Livery of the Order; 6. The Removal of Atchievements and Plates; And 7. Preparations made by Knights Elect.

Chap. XII. Treats of the perſonal Inſtallation of a Knight-Subject, in eleven Sections: 1. Of the Cavalcade to *Windſor*; 2. The Offerings in the Chappel on the Eve of the Inſtallation; 3. The Supper on the Eve; 4. The Order in proceeding to the Chapter-houſe; 5. The Ceremonies performed in the Chapter-houſe; 6. The proceeding into the Choire; 7. The Ceremonies of Inſtallation; 8. The Order obſerved when two or more Knights are inſtalled in one Day; 9. The Offerings of Gold and Silver; 10. The grand Dinner at the Inſtallation; And 11. of ſetting up the Knight's Atchievements.

Chap. XIII. Treats of the Inſtallation of a Knight-Subject by Proxy, in nine Sections: 1. The original cauſe of making Proxies; 2. Letters of Procuration; 3. Qualifications of a Proxy; 4. Preparations for Inſtallations; 5. Proceeding to the Chapter-houſe; 6. Tranſactions in it; 7. Proceeding to the Choire; 8. Ceremonies performed there; And 9. the grand Dinner.

Chap. XIV. Treats of the ſignification of Election to Strangers, in five Sections: 1. In what time and manner Certificate is made for their Election; 2. Of Notice given of an Election before ſending the Habit; 3. Notice of Election ſent with the Habit; 4. Certificate of acceptation; And 5. of an Election not accepted of.

Chap. XV. Treats of the Inveſtiture of Strangers with the Habit and Enſigns of the Order, in four Sections: 1. The time for ſending the Habit and Enſigns unlimited; 2. Preparations made for the Legation; 3. The Ceremonies of Inveſtiture; And 4. Certificates of having received the Habit and Enſigns of the Order.

Chap. XVI. Treats of the Inſtallation of a Stranger by Proxy, in thirteen Sections: 1. Touching the Choice and Nomination of a Proxy; 2. The Proctor's Qualifications; 3. His Letters of Procuration; 4. Of the Proctor's Reception; 5. The preparations for Inſtallation; 6. The Proctor's Cavalcade to *Windſor*; 7. Supper after his arrival there; 8. Of the proceeding to the Chapter-houſe; 9. The Ceremonies performed therein; 10. Of the proceeding to the Choire; 11. The Ceremonies of Inſtallation; 12. The Proctor's Offerings; And 13. the Dinner.

Chap. XVII. Treats of the Duties and Fees payable by the Knights-Companions at their Inſtallations, in four Sections: 1. Concerning the Fees due to the College of *Windſor*; 2. Fees due to the Regiſter, Garter, Black Rod, and Officers of Arms; 3. Fees belonging to others of the Sovereign's Servants; 4. Fees payable for Strangers.

Chap. XVIII. Treats of the Grand Feaſt of the Order, in ten Sections: 1. The Grand Feaſt appointed to be annually kept on St. *George*'s Day; 2. The Anniverſary of St. *George* fixed by the Church unto the Three and twentieth of *April*; 3. St. *George*'s Day made *Feſtum duplex*; 4. The Place for celebrating the Grand Feaſt aſſigned to *Windſor Caſtle*; 5. St. *George*'s Day kept apart from the Grand Feaſt, and how then obſerved; 6. The Grand Feaſt neglected by King *Edward* the Sixth; 7. Removed from *Windſor* by Queen *Elizabeth*; 8. Of prorogation; And 10. that the Grand Feaſt ought to be celebrated once every Year.

Chap. XIX. Of preparations for the Grand Feaſt of the Order, in eight Sections: 1. Of Letters giving notice of the Time and Place; 2. Of Diſpenſations for not attending at the Grand Feaſt; 3. Of Commiſſions of Leiutenancy and Aſſiſtance; 4. Warrants for the Removal of Atchievements; 5. Scutcheons of Arms and Styles; 6. Of adorning the Chappel; 7. The furniſhing of St. *George*'s Hall; And 8. Officers and Servants appointed to attend at the Grand Feaſt.

Chap. XX. Treats of the Order of the Ceremonies on the Eve of the Grand Feaſt, in ſeven Sections: 1. Of the beginning of the Grand Feaſt; 2. Of the ſetting the Proceeding in order; 3. Of proceeding to the Chapter-houſe; 4. Of the opening of the Chapter; 5. Tranſactions in the Chapter held before the firſt Veſpers; 6. The Ceremonies relating to the firſt Veſpers; And 7. the Supper on the Eve.

Chap. XXI. Treats of the Order of the Ceremonies on the Feaſt Day, in nine Sections: 1. The proceeding to the Chappel in the Morning; 2. The proceeding to the ſecond Service; 3. Of the Grand Proceſſion; 4. The Order of the ſaid Service; 5. The Offering of Gold and Silver;

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6. The Return to the Preſence; 7. Of the Dinner on the Feaſt-day; 8. The Ceremonies belonging to the ſecond Veſpers; And 9. of the Supper on the Evening of the Feaſt-day.

Chap. XXII. Treats of the Ceremonies obſerved on the laſt Day of the Feaſt, in four Sections: 1. Of proceeding to the Chapter-houſe in the Morning; 2. Of the elect Knights proceeding into the Choire; 3. Of the Ceremonies performed at Divine Service; And 4. the Diets at ſome of the Grand Feaſts.

Chap. XXIII. Treats of the Obſervations of the Grand Feaſt by abſent Knights, in five Sections: 1. Abſent Knights enjoyned to obſerve the Grand Feaſt; 2. More particular Directions for their obſervation thereof; 3. How to be obſerved in caſe of Sickneſs; 4. In what manner the Feaſt hath been obſerved by abſent Knights; And 5. Diſpenſation for abſence granted during life.

Chap. XXIV. Treats of Degradation of a Knight-Companion, in three Sections: 1. Of the Degradation of a Knight Batchelor; 2. The manner of Degrading a Knight-Companion of the Garter; And 3. of Reſtauration into the Order after Degrading.

Chap. XXV. Treats of Honors paid to deceaſed Knights-Companions, in four Sections: 1. Of the celebration formerly of Maſſes for defunct Knights-Companions; 2. Of fixing on the Stalls Plates of their Arms and Styles; 3. The Offering of Atchievements; And 4. of depoſiting the deceaſed Knights Mantles in the Chapter-houſe.

Chap. XXVI. Treats of the Founder, the firſt Knights-Companions, and their Succeſſors in four Sections: 1. Of what Number they conſiſted; 2. A ſhort View of the Founder's Wars; 3. Some Account of the firſt Five and twenty Knights-Companions; And 4. a Catalogue of their Succeſſors.



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The Portrature and Coate Armour of S.r William de la More Ancestor to y.e present S.r Edw. More of More-hall and Banke-hall in Lancashire Baronet w.ch s.d S.r Will. was made K.t Banneret by Edw. y.e Black Prince at y.e Battle of Poictiers in France.

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OF KNIGHTS Bannerets.

CHAP. XVIII.

THIS Degree of Knighthood, called by ſome *Equites Vexillarii*, or *Chevaliers à Banier*, is a moſt ancient Order, having been uſed in *England* ever ſince King *Edward* the Firſt; and hath been always conferred on moſt deſerving Perſons for their ſignal Valour, as I ſhall anon take occaſion to ſpeak of.

'Tis the Judgment of ſome Antiquaries, that theſe Bannerets were once uſed as a part of the three States of the Realm; and that it was the Cuſtom of Kings heretofore to ſummon by Writ the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, with ſuch other worthy Perſons of this Order as they thought fit to conſult about the Publick Affairs of the Kingdom; which Perſons thus aſſembled were then called a Parliament. And that thoſe Bannerets often ſerving their King and Country, in proceſs of time obtained the Name of Barons, and were admitted into the Peerage, and had their Titles affixed to them and their Heirs. And this was the Uſuage and Cuſtome of the *Saxon* Kings to conſult their Affairs without the Election of the Commons, as both *Ethelred* and *Edwin* did. But whether this be a Truth, or only Opinion, I leave to others to diſpute.

Certain it is, they always retained ſome Enſigns of Honour equal to the Nobility, being allowed to bear their Arms with Supporters, which is denied to all others under the Degree of a Baron: Alſo they take place before all Viſcounts and Barons younger Sons; as alſo before all Baronets, and were of ſuch eſteem, that divers Knights Batchelors and Eſquires have ſerved under them.

This Order in *France* was Hereditary, but with us only for life to the meritorious Perſon; yet eſteemed a Glory and Honour to their Family. The Ceremony of their Creation is moſt Noble: The King (or his General, which is very rare) at the head of his Army (drawn up into Battalia after a Victory) under the Royal Standard diſplayed, attended with all the Field Officers and Nobles of the Court, receives the Knight led between two renowned Knights or valiant Men at Armes, having his Pennon or Guydon of Arms in his Hand; and before them the Heralds, who proclaim his valiant Atchievements, for which he deſerves to be made a Knight Banneret, and to diſplay his Banner in the Field; then the King (or General) ſays unto him, *Advances toy Banneret*, and cauſeth the point of his Pennon to be rent of; and the new Knight having the Trumpets before him ſounding, the Nobles and Officers accompanying him, is remitted to his Tent, where they are nobly entertained.

To this degree of Knighthood doth belong peculiar Robes and other Ornaments at their Creation.

A Banneret thus made may bear his Banner diſplayed in an Army Royal, and ſet his Arms thereon with Supporters, as may the Nobles.

Of this Order there is at preſent none extant; and the laſt I read of was Sir *John Smith*, made ſo after *Edghill* fight (for reſcuing the King's Standard from the Rebels in that Battel) who was afterwards ſlain in his ſaid Majeſty's Service at *Alresford* in *Hantſhire*.

To this degree of Honour Sir *William de la More* (Anceſtor to the *Mores* of *More-hall* and *Bank-Hall* in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;) was advanced by *Edward* the black Prince for his eminent Service done at the Battel of *Poictiers* in *France*.

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OF

BARONETS.

CHAP. XIX.

THE loweſt degree of Honour that is Hereditary, is this of Baronets, which was inſtituted by King *James* in the ninth Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1611. They are created by Patent under the Great Seal, a Form of which I ſhall here ſet down, which are generally all of one Form; *viz.* to a Man and the Heirs Males of his Body lawfully begotten; yet ſometimes the Honour is otherwiſe entailed for want of Iſſue Male. And the Proeme or Argument of the ſaid Patent being for the propagating a Plantation in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, to which the aid of theſe Knights were ordained, or for the maintenance of Thirty Soldiers each of them in *Ireland* for three Years, after the rate of eight Pence ſterling *per diem*, which at firſt was payed into the *Exchequer* at a Lump, upon the paſſing their Patents; which with the Fees of Honour due to Officers, amounted to above One thouſand Pounds a Man.

Their Titles are to deſcend as aforeſaid; and they have precedency before all Knights, except thoſe of the Garter, Bannerets and Privy Councellors: They are ſtyled Baronets in all Writs, Commiſſions, *&c.* and the addition of *Sir* is attributed unto them, as the Title of *Lady* is to their Wives.

They are to take place according to the priority of the Date of their Patents, and no Honour is to be created between Baronets and Barons.

At the firſt inſtituting of this Order King *James* engaged that they ſhould not exceed Two hundred in Number, and after the ſaid Number ſhould be compleated, if any for want of an Heir Male ſhould be extinct, there ſhould never any more be created in their room, but that the Title ſhould diminiſh to the Honour of them remaining. But afterwards a Commiſſion was ordained to fill up the vacant Places, who had Inſtructions alſo enacted, by which the Commiſſioners were impowered to treat with others that deſired to be admitted into the ſaid Dignity, which is now allowed without limitation; yet with this Proviſo, that they be of good Reputation, and deſcended of a Grandfather at leaſt by the Father's ſide that bare Arms, and have alſo a certain Yearly Revenue of One thouſand Pounds *per Annum de claro.*

It is alſo ordained that they and their Deſcendants, *viz.* their eldeſt Sons, attaining the full Age of One and twenty Years, may receive Knighthood; and that they ſhall in a Canton, or in an Eſcocheon (which they pleaſe) bear the Arms of *Ulſter*, *viz.* in a Field, *Argent*, a Siniſter Hand couped at the Wriſt, *Gules*. In the King's Army Royal they have place in the groſs near the King's Standard, and are allowed ſome peculiar Solemnities for their Funerals.

Since the firſt Creation of Baronets in *England*, there hath been ſeveral made after the like manner in *Ireland*; as alſo the Knights of *Nova Scotia* in the *Weſt-Indies* by King *James* upon the like Deſign, that is, for planting that Country by the *Scotch Colonies*, and the Degrees likewiſe made Hereditary.

By

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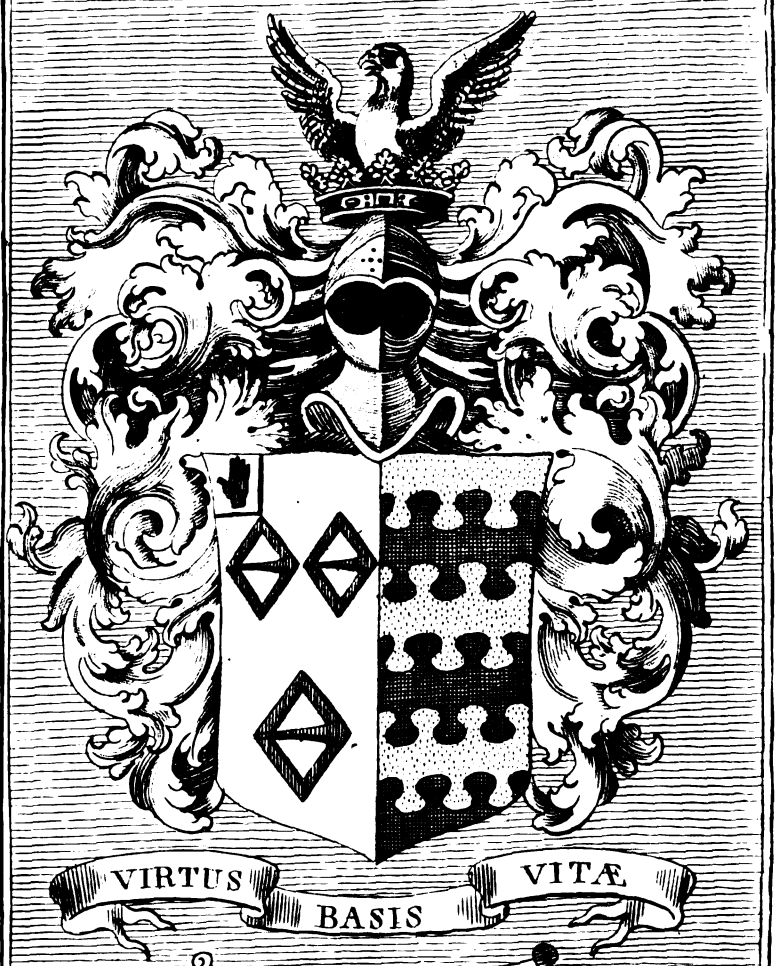
Sr Willm Hardres
of Hardres-Court in the County of Kent,
Bart



Sr Richd Corbett
of Longner in the County of Salop,
Bart



Sr H. Aucher
of Bonne Place in the County of Kent,
Bart



Sr Francis Jernegan
of Cossey in ye County of Norfolk,
Bart

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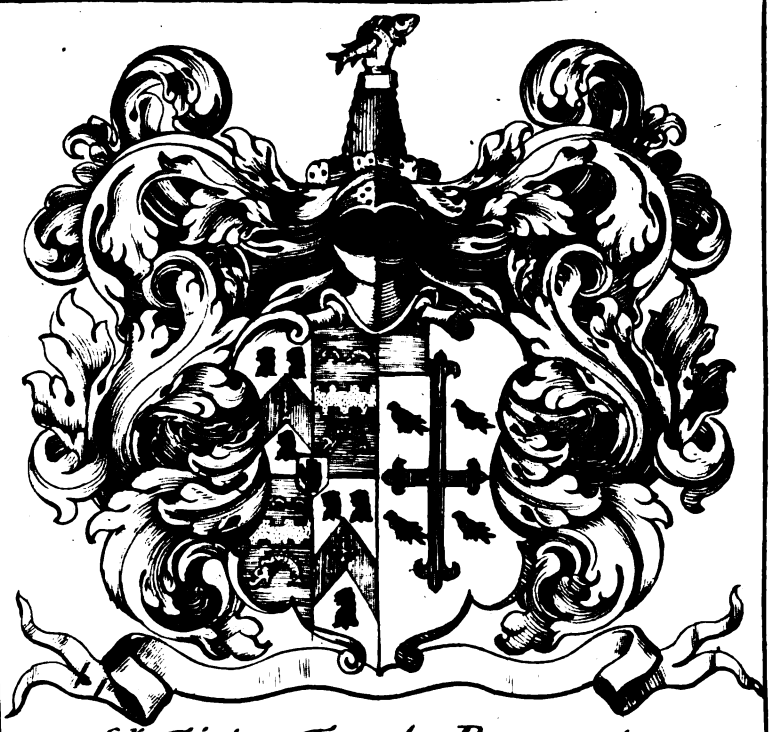
Baronets



S.r Philip Sydenham
of Brympton D'Evercy in the County of Somers.t Ba



S.r Thomas D'aeth
of Knowlton in the County of Kent Baronet.



S.r Fisher Tench Baronet.
of Lon Laton Essex.



S.r John Rous Bar.t
of Henham Hall in the County of Suffolk



S.r Thomas Clarges Baronet.



S.r Theodore Janssen K.t & Baronet
of Wimbledon in y.e County of Surrey

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By the King.

THE INSTRUCTIONS

Within mentioned to be obſerved by Our

COMMISSIONERS

WITHIN NAMED.

FOR AS MUCH as *We have been pleaſed to authorize you to treat and conclude with a certain number of Knights and Eſquires, as they ſhall preſent themſelves unto you with ſuch Offers of Aſſiſtance for the Service of* Ireland, *and under ſuch Conditions as are contained in theſe Preſents, wherein We do repoſe great Truſt and Confidence in your Diſcretions and Integrities, knowing well, that in ſuch Caſes there are ſo many Circumſtances incident, as require a choice care and conſideration: We do hereby require you to take ſuch courſe as may make known Abroad both Our purpoſe, and the Authority given unto you, That by the more publick Notice thereof, thoſe Perſons who are diſpoſed to advance ſo good a Work, may in time underſtand where and to whom to addreſs themſelves for the ſame; For which purpoſe We require you to appoint ſome certain Place and Times for their Acceſs: Which We think fitteſt to be at the Council Chamber at* Whitehall, *upon* Wedneſdays *and* Fridays *in the Afternoon, where you ſhall make known to them (as they come) that thoſe who deſire to be admitted into the Dignity of Baronets, muſt maintain the Number of Thirty Foot Soldiers in* Ireland, *for three Years, after the rate of eight Pence ſterling Money of* England *by the Day; And the Wages of one whole Year to be paid into Our Receipt, upon the paſſing of the Patent.*

Provided always, that you proceed with none, except it ſhall appear unto you upon good Proof, that they are Men for Quality, ſtate of Living, and good Reputation, worthy of the ſame; And that they are at the leaſt deſcended of a Grandfather by the Father's ſide that bare Arms; and have alſo of certain yearly revenue in Lands of inheritance of poſſeſſion, One thouſand Pounds per Annum de claro; *or Lands of the old Rent, as good (in Accompt) as One thouſand Pounds* per Annum *of improved Rents, or at the leaſt two parts in three parts to be divided of Lands, to the ſaid Values in poſſeſſion, and the other third part in reverſion, expectant upon one Life only, holding by Dower or in Joynture.*

And for the Order to be obſerved in ranking thoſe that ſhall receive the Dignity of a Baronet, although it is to be wiſhed, that thoſe Knights which have now Place before other Knights (in reſpect of the time of their Creation) may be ranked before others (Cæteris paribus) *yet becauſe this*

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this is a Dignity which ſhall be Hereditary, wherein divers Circumſtances are more conſiderable, than ſuch a Mark as is but Temporary (that is to ſay of being now a Knight, in time before another) Our Pleaſure is, you ſhall not be ſo preciſe, in placing thoſe that ſhall receive this Dignity, but that an Eſquire of great Antiquity and extraordinary Living, may be ranked in this Choice before ſome Knights. And ſo (of Knights) a Man of great living, more remarkable for his Houſe, Years, or Calling in the Common-wealth, may be now preferred in this Degree, before one that was made a Knight before him.

Next, becauſe there is nothing of Honour, or Value, which is known to be ſought or deſired (be the Motives never ſo good) but may receive Scandal from ſome, who (wanting the ſame good Affection to the Publick) or being in other conſiderations incapable, can be contented out of Envy to thoſe that are ſo preferred, to caſt Aſperſions and Imputations upon them; As if they came by this Dignity for any other conſideration, but that which concerneth this ſo publick and memorable a Work, you ſhall take Order, That the Party who ſhall receive this Dignity, may take his Oath, that neither he (nor any for him) hath directly or indirectly given any more for attaining the Degree, or any Precedency in it, than that which is neceſſary for the maintenance of the Number of Soldiers, in ſuch ſort as aforeſaid, ſaving the Charges of paſſing his Patent.

And becauſe We are not Ignorant, that in the diſtribution of all Honours, moſt Men will be deſirous to attain to ſo high a place as they may, in the Judgment whereof (being matter of dignity) there cannot be too great Caution uſed to avoid the interruption that private partialities may breed in ſo worthy a Competition.

Foraſmuch as it is well known, that it can concern no other Perſon ſo much to prevent all ſuch Inconveniencies, as it muſt do Our ſelf, from whom all Honour and Dignity (either Temporary or Hereditary) hath his only Root and Beginning, You ſhall publiſh and declare to all whom it may concern, That for the better Warrant of your own Actions, in this matter of Precedency (wherein We find you ſo deſirous to avoid all juſt Exceptions) We are determined upon view of all thoſe Patents, which ſhall be ſubſcribed by you, before the ſame paſs Our Great Seal, to take the eſpecial care upon Us, to order and rank every Man in his due Place; And therein always to uſe the particular Counſel and Advice that you our Commiſſioners ſhall give Us, of whoſe integrity and circumſpection We have ſo good experience, and are ſo well perſwaded, as We aſſure Our ſelf, you will uſe all the beſt means you may to inform your own Judgments in caſes doubtful, before you deliver Us any ſuch Opinion as may lead Us in a Caſe of this Nature, wherein Our Intention is (by due conſideration of all neceſſary Circumſtances) to give every Man that ſatisfaction which ſtandeth with Honour and Reaſon.

Laſtly, Having now directed you, how and with what caution you are to entertain the Offers of ſuch as ſhall preſent themſelves for this Dignity, We do alſo require you to obſerve theſe two Things. The one, That every ſuch Perſon as ſhall be admitted, do enter into ſufficient Bond or Recognizance to Our uſe, for the payment of that Portion which ſhall be remaining after the firſt Payment is made, which you are to ſee paid upon delivery of the Letters Patents: The other, That ſeeing this Contribution for ſo publick an Action is the motive of this Dignity, and that the greateſt good which may be expected upon this Plantation, will depend upon the certain Payment of thoſe Forces which ſhall be fit to be maintained in that Kingdom, until the ſame be well eſtabliſhed, the charge whereof will be born with the greater difficulty, if We be not eaſed by ſome ſuch extraordinary means; we require you Our Treaſurer of England, *ſo to order this Receipt, as no part thereof be mixed with Our other Treaſure, but kept apart by it ſelf, to be wholly converted to that Uſe to which it is given and intended; And in regard thereof, that you aſſign it to be received, and the Bonds to be kept by ſome ſuch particular Perſon as you ſhall think good to appoint, who upon the payment of every ſeveral Portion, ſhall both deliver out the Bonds, and give his Acquittance for the ſame. For which this ſhall be yours and his the ſaid Receiver's ſufficient Warrant in that behalf.*

THE

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THE PRECEDENT OF THE PATENT

Of CREATION of BARONETS.

REX omnibus ad quos, *&c. Salutem.* Cum inter alias Imperii noſtri gerendi curas, quibus animus noſter aſſiduè exercetur, illa non minima ſit, nec minimi momenti, de Plantatione Regni noſtri *Hiberniæ*, ac potiſſimum *Ultoniæ*, amplæ & percelebris ejuſdem Regni Provinciæ, quam noſtris jam auſpiciis atque armis, fœliciter ſub obſequii jugum redactam, ita conſtabilire elabbramus, ut tanta Provincia, non ſolùm ſincerò Religionis cultu, humanitate civili, morumque probitate, verum etiam opum affluentia, atque omnium rerum copia, quæ ſtatum Reipublicæ ornare vel beare poſſit, magis magiſque efflorescat. Opus ſane, quod nulli progenitorum noſtrorum præſtare & perficere licuit, quamvis id ipſum multa ſanguinis & opum profuſione ſæpius tentaverint; In quo opere, ſollicitudo noſtra Regia, non ſolum ad hoc excubare debet, ut Plantatio ipſa ſtrenuè promoveatur, oppida condantur, ædes & caſtra extruantur, agri colantur, & id genus alia; Sed etiam proſpiciendum imprimis, ut univerſus hujuſmodi rerum civilium apparatus, manu armata, præſidiis videlicet & cohortibus, protegatur & communiatur, ne qua aut vis hoſtilis, aut defactio inteſtina, rem diſturbet aut impediat: Cumque nobis intimatum ſit, ex parte quorundam ex fidelibus noſtris ſubditis, quod ipſi paratiſſimi ſint, ad hoc Regnum noſtrum inceptum, tam corporibus, quam fortunis ſuis promovendum. Nos commoti operis tam ſancti ac ſalutaris intuitu, atque gratos habentes hujuſmodi generoſos affectus, aque propenſas in obſequium noſtrum & bonum publicum voluntates, Statuimus apud nos ipſos nulli rei deeſſe, quæ ſubditorum noſtrorum ſtudia præfata remunerare, aut aliorum animos atque alacritatem, ad operas ſuas præſtandas, aut impenſas in hac parte faciendas, excitare poſſit; Itaque nobiſcum perpendentes atque reputantes, virtutem & induſtriam, nulla alia re magis quam honore ali atque acui, omnemque honoris & dignitatis ſplendorem, & amplitudinem, à Rege tanquam à fonte, originem & incrementum ducere, ad cujus culmen & faſtigium propriè ſpectat, novos honorum & dignitatum titulos erigere atque inſtituere, utpote à quo antiqui illi fluxerint; conſentaneum duximus (poſtulante

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lante uſu Reipublicæ atque temporum ratione) nova merita, novis dignitatum inſignibus rependere: Ac propterea, ex certâ ſcientiâ & mero motu noſtris, Ordinavimus, ereximus, conſtituimus, & creavimus, quendam ſtatum, gradum, dignitatem, nomen & titulum *Baronetti* (Anglicè *of a Baronet*) infra hoc Regnum noſtrum *Angliæ* perpetuis temporibus duraturum. Sciatis modo, quod nos de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſcientia & mero motu noſtris, ereximus, præfecimus & creavimus, ac per præſentes pro nobis, Hæredibus, & Succeſſoribus noſtris, erigimus, præficimus, & creamus dilectum noſtrum de in comitatu virum, familia, patrimonio, cenſu, & morum probitate ſpectatum (qui nobis auxilium & ſubſidium ſatis amplum, generoſo & liberali animo dedit & præſtit, ad manutenendum & ſupportandum triginta viros in cohortibus noſtris pedeſtribus in dicto Regno noſtro *Hiberniæ*, per tres annos integros pro defenſione dicti Regni noſtri, & præcipue pro ſecuritate plantationis dictæ Provinciæ *Ultoniæ*) ad, & in dignitatem, ſtatum, & gradum *Baroneti* (Anglicè *of a Baronet*) Ipſumque Baronettum pro nobis, hæredibus, & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, præficimus, conſtituimus & creamus per præſentes, habendum ſibi, & hæredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis imperpetuum. Volumus etiam & per præſentes de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſcientia & mero motu noſtris, pro nobis, hæredibus, & ſucceſſoribus noſtris concedimus præfato & hæredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis, Quod ipſe idem & hæredes ſui maſculi prædicti habeant, gaudeant, teneant, & capiant locum atque Præcedentiam, virtute dignitatis *Baronetti* prædicti, & vigore præſentium, tam in omnibus Commiſſionibus, brevibus, literis patentibus, ſcriptis, appellationibus, nominationibus, & directionibus, quam in omnibus Seſſionibus, Conventibus, Cætibus & locis quibuſcunque præ omnibus militibus, tam de Balneo (Anglicè *of the Bath*) quam militibus Baccalaureis (Anglicè *Batchelors*) ac etiam præ omnibus militibus Bannerettis (Anglicè *Bannerets*) jam creatis, vel impoſterum creandis (Illis militibus Bannerettis tantummodo exceptis, quos ſub vexillis regiis, in exercitu regali, in aperto bello, & ipſo Rege perſonaliter præſente, explicatis, & non aliter creari contigerit. Quodque uxores dicti & Hæredum maſculorum ſuorum prædictorum, virtute dictæ dignitatis maritorum ſuorum prædictorum, habeant, teneant, gaudeant, & capiant locum & præcedentiam, præ uxoribus omnium aliorum quorumcunque præ quibus mariti hujuſmodi uxorum, vigore præſentium habere debent locum & præcedentiam; Atque quod primogenitus filius, ac cæteri omnes filii & eorum uxores, & filiæ ejuſdem & hæredum ſuorum prædictorum reſpectivè, habeant, & capiant locum & præcedentiam, ante primogenitos filios, ac alios filios & eorum uxores, & filias omnium quorumcunque reſpective, præ quibus patres hujuſmodi filiorum, progenitorum, & aliorum filiorum, & eorum uxores, & filiarum, vigore præſentium habere debent locum & præcedentiam. Volumus etiam, & per præſentes pro nobis, hæredibus, & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſcientia, & mero motu noſtris concedimus, quod dictus nominetur, appelletur, nuncupetur, placitet & implacitetur, per nomen *Baronetti*; Et quod ſtylus & additio *Baronetti* apponatur in fine nominis ejuſdem & hæredum maſculorum ſuorum prædictorum, in omnibus Literis Patentibus, Commiſſionibus, & brevibus noſtris, atque omnibus aliis Chartis, factis, atque literis, virtute præſentium, ut vera, legitima, & neceſſaria additio dignitatis. Volumus etiam, & per præſentes pro nobis, hæredibus, & ſucceſſoribus noſtris ordinamus, quod nomini dicti & hæredum maſculorum ſuorum prædictorum, in ſermone Anglicano, & omnibus ſcriptis Anglicanis, præponatur hæc additio, videlicet Anglicè (*Sir:*) Et ſimiliter quod uxores ejuſdem & hæredum maſculorum ſuorum prædictorum, habeant, utantur, & gaudeant hac appellatione, videlicet Anglicè (*Lady, Madam, & Dame*) reſpective, ſecundum uſum loquendi. Habendum, tenendum, utendum, & gaudendum, eadem, ſtatum, gradum, dignitatem, ſtylum, titulum, nomen, locum, & præcedentiam, cum omnibus & ſingulis Privilegiis, & cæteris præmiſſis, præfat. & hæredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo exeuntibus imperpetuum. Volentes & per Præſentes concedentes, pro nobis, hæredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, quod prædictus & hæredes ſui maſculi prædicti, nomen, ſtatum, gradum, ſtylum, dignitatem, titulum, locum & præcedentiam prædictam, cum omnibus & ſingulis Privilegiis, & cæteris præmiſſis ſucceſſive, gerant & habeant, & eorum quilibet gerat & habeat, quodque idem & hæredes ſui maſculi prædicti ſucceſſive *Baronetti* in omnibus teneantur, Et ut *Baronetti* tractentur & reputentur, Et eorum quilibet teneatur, tractetur & reputetur. Et ulterius de uberiori gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſcientia & mero motu noſtris Conceſſimus, ac per præſentes pro nobis hæredibus ſuis maſculis prædictis, quod numerus Baronettorum hujus Regni *Angliæ* nunquam poſthac excedet in toto, in aliquo uno tempore, numerum ducentorum Baronettorum: Et quod dicti *Baronetti*, & eorum hæredes maſculi prædicti reſpectivè, de tempore in tempus in perpetuum, habebunt, tenebunt, & gaudebunt locos & præcedentias ſuas inter ſe, videlicet, quilibet eorum ſecundum prioritatem & ſenioritatem Creationis ſuæ *Baronetti* prædicti; quotquot autem creati ſunt, vel creabuntur *Baronetti* per literas noſtras Patentes, gerentes Datas uno & eodem die, & hæredes ſui prædicti, gaudebunt locis & præcedentiis ſuis inter ſe ſecundum prioritatem, quæ cuilibet eorum dabitur, per alias literas noſtras patentes in ea parte primo conficiendas, ſine impedimento, & non aliter, nec alio modo. Et inſuper de abundantiori gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, & ex certa ſcientia & mero

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mero motu noſtris conceſſimus, ac per præſentes, pro nobis hæredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris concedimus præfato & hæredibus ſuis maſculis prædictis, quod nec nos, nec hæredes vel ſucceſſores noſtri, de cætero in poſterum erigemus, ordinabimus, conſtituemus, aut creabimus infrà hoc Regnum noſtrum *Angliæ* aliquem alium gradum ordinem, nomen, titulum, dignitatem, ſive ſtatum ſub vel infra gradum, dignitatem, ſive ſtatum, *Baronum*, hujus Regni noſtri *Angliæ*, qui erit vel eſſe poſſit ſuperior, vel æqualis gradui & dignitati *Baronettorum* prædictorum, ſed quod tam dictus & hæredes ſui maſculi prædicti, quam uxores, filii, uxores filiorum & filiæ ejuſdem & hæredum maſculorum ſuorum prædictorum, de cætero in perpetuum liberè & quietè habeant, teneant, & gaudeant, dignitates, locos & præcedentias ſuas prædictas præ omnibus, qui erunt de talibus gradibus ſtatibus, dignitatibus vel ordinibus in poſterum, ut præfertur creandi reſpectivè ſecundum veram intentionem præſentium abſque impedimento noſtro, hæredum, vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, vel aliorum quorumcunque. Et ulterius per præſentes declaramus, & ſignificamus beneplacitum & voluntatem noſtram in hac parte fore & eſſe; Et ſic nobiſcum ſtatuimus & decrevimus, quod ſi poſtquam nos prædict. numerum ducentorum *Baronettorum* hujus Regni *Angliæ* compleverimus & perfecerimus, Contigerit aliquem, vel aliquos eorundem *Baronettorum* ab hac vitâ diſcedere, abſque hærede maſculo de corpore vel corporibus hujuſmodi *Baronetti* vel *Baronettorum* procreato, quod tunc nos non creabimus, vel præficiemus aliquam aliam perſonam, vel perſonas in *Baronettum*, vel *Baronettos* Regni noſtri *Angliæ*, ſed quod numerus dictorum Ducentorum *Baronettorum* ea ratione de tempore in tempus diminuetur, & in minorem numerum cedet & redigetur; Denique volumus, ac per præſentes pro nobis, hæredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſcientia & mero motu noſtris concedimus præfato & hæredibus ſuis maſculis prædictis, quod hæ Literæ noſtræ Patentes erunt in omnibus, & per omnia firmæ, validæ, bonæ, ſufficientes & effectuales in lege, tam contra nos, hæredes, & ſucceſſores noſtros, quam contra omnes alios quoſcunque ſecundum veram intentionem earundem, tam in omnibus curiis noſtris, quam alibi ubicunq; Non obſtante aliqua lege, conſuetudine, præſcriptione, uſu, ordinatione, ſive conſtitutione quacunque ante hac editâ, habitâ, uſitatâ, ordinatâ, ſive proviſâ, vel in poſterum edendâ, habendâ, uſitandâ, ordinandâ, vel providendâ: Et non obſtante aliqua alia re, causâ vel materiâ quacunq; Volumus etiam, &c. Abſque fine in Hanaperio, &c. Eo quod expreſſa mentio, &c. In cujus rei, &c. Teſte, &c.

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A CATALOGUE OF THE BARONETS of *ENGLAND*,

From the Inſtitution of that DIGNITY by

King JAMES the Firſt.

Anno Dom. 1611. *May* 22. *&* *Anno Regis Jac.* 1. 9.

1 SIR *Nicholas Bacon*, Kt. of *Redgrave* in the County of *Suffolk*.
Gules, on a Cheif, *Argent*, two Mullets peirced, *Sable*.

2 Sir *Richard Molineux* of *Sefton* in *Lancaſhire*, Kt. ſince an *Iriſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *Molineux*.
Azure, a Croſs Moline, *Or*.

3 Sir *Thomas Maunſel* of *Margam* in *Glamorganſhire*, Kt.
Argent, a Chevron between three Manches, *Sable*.

4 *George Shirley* of *Stounton* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Eſq; ſince an *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl *Ferrers*.
Paly of 6, *Or* and *Azure*, a Canton, *Ermine*.

5 Sir *John Stradling* of *St. Donats* in *Glamorganſhire*, Kt.
Paly of 6, *Argent* and *Azure*, on a Bend, *Gules*, 3 Cinquefoils, *Or*.

6 Sir *Francis Leke* of *Sutton* in the County of *Derby*, Kt. ſince an *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Scareſdale*.
Argent, on a Saltire engrailed, *Sable*, 9 Annulets, *Or*.

7 *Thomas Pelham* of *Laughton* in the County of *Suſſex*, Eſq; *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Pelham*.
Azure, 3 Pellicans Wings elevated *Argent*, vulving themſelves, *proper*.

8 Sir *Richard Houghton* of *Houghton-Tower* in *Lancaſhire*, Kt.
Sable, 3 Barrs, *Argent*.

9 Sir *Henry Hobert* of *Intwood* in *Norfolk*, Kt. (Attorney-General to the King) afterwards Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*.
Sable, a Star between two Flanches *Ermine*.

10 Sir *George Booth* of *Dunham-Maſſy* in *Cheſhire*, Kt. ſince an *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Warrington*.
Argent, 3 Boars-heads erected and eraſed, *Sable*.

11 Sir *John Peyton* of *Iſelham* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Kt.
Sable, a Croſs engrailed, *Or*, in the firſt Quarter a Mullet, *Argent*.

12 *Lionel Talmache* of *Helmingham* in *Suffolk*, Eſq; ſince a *Scots* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Dyſert*.
Argent, a Frette, *Sable*.

13 Sir *Gervaſe Clifton* of *Clifton* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Kt. of the *Bath*.
Sable, ſemeé of Cinquefoils, and a Lion rampant, *Argent*.

14 Sir *Thomas Gerrard* of *Bryn* in *Lancaſhire*, Kt.
Argent, a Saltire, *Gules*.

15 Sir *Walter Aſton* of *Tixhall* in *Staffordſhire*, Kt. of the *Bath*, ſince a *Scots* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Aſton*.
Argent,

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Argent, a Fefs, and in Chief three Lozenges, *Sable*.

16 *Extinct.* *Phlip Knevet* of *Buckenham* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Argent, a Bend within a Bordure engrail'd, *Sable*.

17 Sir *John St. John* of *Lidiard Tregoz* in *Wiltſhire*, Kt.
Argent, on a Chief, *Gules*, two Mullets, *Or*.

18 *John Shelly* of *Michel-grove* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Sable, a Fefs engrail'd between 3 Periwinckle-Shells or Welks, *Or*.

19 *June* 29. Sir *John Savage* of *Rock-Savage* in *Cheſhire*, Kt. ſince an *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl *Rivers*.
Argent, ſix Lions rampant, 3, 2, 1, *Sable*.

20 Sir *Francis Barington* of *Barington-Hall* in *Eſſex*, Kt.
Argent, three Chevronells, *Gules*, over all a File of three Lambeaux, *Azure*.

21 *Extinct.* *Henry Berkley* of *Wimundam* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Chevron between ten Cinquefoils, *Argent*.

22 *William Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouſe* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; ſince an *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Raby*.
Sable, a Chevron between three Leopards Faces, *Or*.

23 Sir *Richard Muſgrave* of *Hartley-Caſtle* in *Weſtmorland*, Kt.
Azure, ſix Annulets, 3, 2, 1, *Or*.

24 *Edward Seymour* of *Bury Pomery* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, two Wings conjoin'd and inverted in Pale, *Or*.

25 Sir *Moyl Finch* of *Eaſtwell* in *Kent*, Kt. ſince an *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Winchelſea*.
Argent, a Chevron between three Griffins paſſant, *Sable*.

26 Sir *Anthony Cope* of *Hanwell* in the County of *Oxford*, Kt.
Argent, on a Chevron, *Azure*, between three Roſes ſlipped, *proper*, as many *Fluers de Lys*, *Or*.

27 Sir *Thomas Mounſon* of *Carleton* in *Lincolnſhire*, Kt.
Or, two Chevrons, *Gules*.

28 *June* 22. 1631. *Charles Vavaſour* of *Killingthorp* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; with a ſpecial Clauſe of Precedency, *vide inter* 293, and 294.
Or, a Fefs dancetté, *Sable*.

29 *George Greſely* of *Drakelow*, Eſq; in *Derbyſhire*.
Vaire, *Ermine* and *Gules*.

30 *Paul Tracy* of *Stanway* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Or, an Eſcallop-ſhell, *Sable*, between two Bendlets, *Gules*.

31 *Extinct.* Sir *John Wentworth* of *Goſfield* in *Eſſex*, Kt.
Sable, a Chevron between three Leopards Faces, *Or*, a Creſcent for difference.

32 Sir *Henry Bellaſſis* of *Newborough* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt. ſince an *Engliſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *Falconberg*.
Argent, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three *Fluers de Lys*, *Azure*.

33 *Entinct.* *William Conſtable* of *Flamborough* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Quarterly, *Gules*, and Vaire over all a Bend, *Or*.

34 Sir *Thomas Leigh* of *Stonely* in *Warwickſhire*, Kt. ſince an *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Leigh*.
Gules, a Croſs engrailed, and in the firſt Quarter a Lozenge, *Argent*.

35 Sir *Edward Noel* of *Brook* in the County of *Rutland*, Kt. ſince an *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Gainsborough*.
Or, Fretty, *Gules*, a Canton, *Ermine*.

36 Sir *Robert Cotton* of *Conington* in *Huntingtonſhire*, Kt.
Azure, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Argent*, being the Arms of *Ridware*, their proper Arms, *Argent*, a Bend, *Sable*, between three Pellets.

37 *Extinct.* *Robert Cholmon-deleigh* of *Cholmondeleigh* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq; ſince an *Iriſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Leinſter*.
Gules, in Chief two Helmets, *Argent*, in Baſe a Garb, *Or*.

38 *John Molineux* of *Teverſal* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, a Croſs Moline, *Or*, within a Bordure, *Argent*.

39 *Extinct.* Sir *Francis Wortley* of *Wortley* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.
Argent, on a Bend between ſix Martlets, *Gules*, three Bezants.

40 Sir *George Savile*, *Senior*, of *Thornhill* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.
Argent, on a Bend engrailed, *Sable*, three Owls of the Field, but upon extinction of the elder Line the Bend was born plain.

41 *Extinct.* *William Kniveton* of *Mercaſton* in *Derbyſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Chevron *vaire*, *Argent* and *Sable*.

42 Sir *Philip Woodhouſe* of *Wilbrahal* in *Norfolk*, Kt.
Sable, a Chevron, *Or*, gutteé de ſang between three Cinquefoils, *Ermine*.

43 *Extinct.* Sir *William Pope* of *Wilcot* in *Oxfordſhire*, Kt. ſince an *Iriſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Downe*.
Parted per Pale, *Or* and *Azure*, on a Chevron between three Griffins Heads eraſed, four *Fluers de Lys*, all Counterchanged.

44 Sir *James Harington* of *Ridlington* in *Rutlandſhire*, Kt.
Sable, a Frett, *Argent*.

45 *Extinct.* Sir *Henry Savile* of *Methley* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.
Argent, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Owls of the firſt with due difference.

46 *Extinct.* *Henry Willoughby* of *Riſley* in *Derbyſhire*, Eſq;
Or, on two Barrs, *Gules*, three Waterbougets, *Argent*.

47 *Extinct.* *Lewis Treſham* of *Ruſhton* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq;
Parted per Saltire, *Sable* and *Or*, in chief 3 Trefoiles, 2, 1, and in baſe as many more, 1, 2, *Or*.

48 *Thomas Brudenel* of *Dean* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; ſince an *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Cardigan*.

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Argent, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Morions or Steel Caps, *Azure*.

49 *Extinct.* Sir *George St. Paul* of *Snarseford* in *Lincolnshire*, Kt.

Argent, a Lion rampant, *Gules*, Crown'd, *Or*.

50 Sir *Philip Tirwit* of *Stainfield* in *Lincolnshire*, Kt.

Gules, three Tirwits or Lapwings, *Or*.

51 *Extinct.* Sir *Roger Dallison* of *Loughton* in *Lincolnshire*, Kt.

Gules three Crescents, *Or*, a Canton, *Ermine*.

52 *Extinct.* Sir *Edward Carr* of *Sleford* in *Lincolnshire*, Kt.

Gules, on a Chevron, *Argent*, three Mullets, *Sable*.

53 Sir *Edward Hussey* of *Hennington* in *Lincolnshire*, Kt.

Or, a Cross, *Vert*.

54 *L'Estrange Mordant* of *Massingham*, Esq; in the County of *Norfolk*.

Argent, a Chevron between three Estoiles, *Sable*.

55 *Thomas Bendish* of *Steeple-Bumsted* in *Essex*, Esq;

Argent, a Chevron, *Sable*, between three Rams Heads erased, *Azure*, (some say armed, *Or*.)

56 Sir *John Winne* of *Guidder* in *Carnarvanshire*, Kt.

Vert, three Eagles display'd in Fess, *Or*.

57 *Extinct.* Sir *William Throckmorton* of *Tortworth* in *Gloucestershire*, Kt.

Gules, on a Chevron, *Argent*, three Barrs gemells, *Sable*.

58 Sir *Richard Worsley* of *Appledorecomb* in *Hantshire*, Kt.

Argent, a Chevron between three Sparrow-hawks, *Sable*, Bells, *Or*, lined, *Gules*. *Argent*, a Chief, *Gules*, the ancient Coat.

59 *Richard Fleetwood* of *Caldwich* in *Staffordshire*, Esq;

Parted per Pale nebulé, *Or* and *Azure*, 6 Martlets counterchanged.

60 *Extinct.* *Thomas Spencer* of *Yarnton*, Esq; in *Oxfordshire*.

Quarterly, *Argent* and *Gules*, in the 2d and 3d a Frett, *Or*, over all on a Bend, *Sable*, three Escallop-shells of the First.

61 Sir *John Tufton* of *Hothfield* in the County of *Kent*, Kt. now an *English* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Thanet*.

Sable, an Eagle display'd, *Ermine*, a Bordure, *Argent*; altered from *Azure*, on a Pale, *Sable*, an Eagle display'd, *Ermine*.

62 Sir *Samuel Peyton* of *Knowlton* in *Kent*, Kt.

Sable, a Cross engrail'd, *Or*, in the first Quarter a Mullet, *Argent*, with due difference.

63 *Extinct.* Sir *Charles Morrison* of *Cashio-Bury* in *Hertfordshire*, Kt.

Or, on a Chief, *Gules*, three Chaplets of the Field.

64 *Extinct.* Sir *Henry Baker* of *Sissinghurst* in *Kent*, Kt.

Azure, on a Fess, *Or*, between 3 Swans Heads erased, *Argent*, Beaks and gorged with ducal Crowns, *Gules*, as many Cinquefoils of the first. Altered to *Azure*, three Swans Necks erased, *Argent*.

65 *Roger Appleton* of *South-hempsted* in *Essex*, Esq;

Argent, a Fess engrail'd, *Sable*, between three Apples, *Gules*, slipped, *proper*.

66 *Extinct.* Sir *William Sidley* of *Ailesford* in *Kent*, Kt.

Azure, a Fess wavy between three Goats Heads erased, *Argent*, some say armed, *Or*.

67 Sir *William Twisden* of *East-Peckham* in *Kent*, Kt.

Parted per Saltire, *Argent* and *Gules*, a Saltire between four Cross Crosslets counterchanged.

68 Sir *Edward Hales* of *Wood-church* in *Kent*, Kt.

Gules, three Arrows, *Argent*, barbed and plumbed, *Or*.

69 *Extinct.* *William Monyns* of *Walderscher* in the County of *Kent*, Esq;

Gules, three Crescents, *Or*.

70 *Extinct.* *Thomas Mildmay* of *Mulsho* in *Essex*, Esq;

Argent, three Lions rampant, *Azure*.

71 Sir *William Maynard* of *Eastanes-parva* in *Essex*, Kt. a Baron of *England* and *Ireland*, *viz.* Lord *Maynard*.

Argent, a Chevron, *Azure*, between three dexter Hands couped and erected, *Gules*.

72 *Henry Lee* of *Quarrendon* in *Buckinghamshire*, Esq; *English* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Litchfield*.

Argent, a Fess between three Crescents, *Sable*.

73 *Sept.* 24. Sir *Robert Napier*, alias, *Sandy* of *Lewton-Hoo* in *Bedfordshire*, Kt. *vide John Napier*, *March* 4. 1660.

Argent, a Saltire engrail'd between four Roses, *Gules*.

74 *Extinct.* *Paul Bayning* of *Bentley-Parva* in *Essex*, Esq; *English* Viscount, *viz.* Viscount *Bayning*.

Argent, two Barrs, *Sable*, on each as many Escallop-shells, *Or*.

75 Sir *Thomas Temple* of *Stow* in *Buckinghamshire*, Kt. now an *English* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Cobham*.

Quarterly two Coats, the first and fourth, *Or*, an Eagle display'd, *Sable*, the second and third, *Argent*, on two Barrs, *Sable*, six Martlets, *Or*.

76 *Thomas Penyston* of *Leigh* in the County of *Sussex*, Esq;

Argent, three *Cornish* Choughs, *proper*.

Anno Domini 1612. *& Regis*, *Jac.* 1. 10 *Nov.* 25.

77 *Extinct.* Sir *John Portman* of *Orchard-Portman* in *Somersetshire*, Kt.

Or, a *Fluer de Lys*, *Azure*.

78 Sir *Nicholas Sanderson* of *Saxby*, Kt. *Irish* Viscount, *viz.* Viscount *Castleton*, and since *English* Baron, *viz.* Baron *Sanderson* of *Saxby*.

Paly of 6, *Argent* and *Azure*, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Annulets, *Or*.

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79 *Extinct.* Sir *Miles Sands* of *Wilberton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Kt.
Or, a Feſs dancetté between three Croſs Croſlets, fitché, *Gules*.

80 *William Goſtwick* of *Willington* in *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Bend, *Gules*, between ſix *Corniſh* Choughs, *proper*, on a Chief *Azure*, three Mullets, *Or*.

81 *Extinct.* *Thomas Puckering* of *Weſton*, Eſq; in *Hertfordſhire*.
Sable, a Bend Lozengy cottiſed, *Argent*.

82 Sir *William Wray* of *Glentworth* in *Lincolnſhire*, Kt.
Azure, on a Cheif, *Or*, three Martlets, *Gules*.

83 Sir *William Ailoffe* of *Braxtedmagna* in *Eſſex*, Kt.
Sable, a Lion rampant, *Or*, collered, *Gules*, between three Croſs Croſlets of the firſt.

84 Sir *Marmaduke Wivil* of *Conſtable-Burton* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.
Gules, three Chevronells braced in baſe Vairé a Cheif, *Or*.

85 *John Peſhal* of *Horſley* in *Staffordſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Croſs Pateé flory, *Sable*, on a Canton, *Gules*, a Wolfs Head eraſed of the firſt.

86 *Francis Englefield* of *Wotton-Baſſet* in *Wiltſhire*, Eſq;
Barry of 6, *Gules* and *Argent*, on a Cheif, *Or*, a Lion paſſant *Azure*.

87 Sir *Thomas Ridgway* of *Torr* in *Devonſhire*, Kt. an *Iriſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *London-Derry*.
Sable, two Wings elevated and conjoyned, *Argent*.

88 *Extinct.* *William Eſſex* of *Bewcot* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;
Barry a Chevron *Ermine*, between three Eagles diſplay'd, *Argent*, but ſince they bare what was their ancient Arms, *viz.* *Argent*, an Orle, *Gules*.

89 Sir *Edward Gorges* of *Langford* in *Wiltſhire*, Kt. an *Iriſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Gorges*.
Argent, a Whirlepoole, *Azure*.

90 *Edward Devereux* of *Caſtle-Bromwich* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq; an *Engliſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *Hereford*.
Argent, a Feſs, *Gules*, and in Cheif three Torteauxes.

91 *Reginald Mohun* of *Boconock* in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſq; *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Mohun*; the Barony Extinct, but the Baronetſhip in a Line collateral.
Or, a Croſs engrail'd, *Sable*.

92 *Extinct.* Sir *Harbottle Grimſton* of *Bradfield* in *Eſſex*, Kt.
Argent, on a Feſs, *Sable*, three Mullets of 6 Points peirced, *Or*, in the Dexter Cheif Point one Ermine Spot.

93 Sir *Thomas Holt* of *Aſton* near *Bermingham* in *Warwickſhire*, Kt.
Azure, two Barrs, and in Cheif a Croſs Pateé, *Or*.

Anno Domini, 1615. *& Regis*, *Jac.* 1. 13.

94 *May* 27. *Extinct.* *Thomas Blackſton* of *Blackſton* in the *Biſhoprick* of *Durham*, Eſq;
Argent, two Barrs, and in Cheif three Cocks, *Gules*.

95 *June* 10. Sir *Robert Dormer* of *Wing* in the County of *Buckingham*, Kt. *Engliſh viz.*
Azure, ten Billets, 4, 3, 2, 1, *Or*, on the Cheif of the 2d a demi Lion rampant, *Sable*.

Anno Domini, 1617. *& Regis Jac.* 1. 15.

96 *April* 5. Sir *Rowland Egerton* of *Egerton* in *Cheſhire*, Kt.
Argent, a Lion rampant, *Gules*, between three Pheons, *Sable*.

97 16. *Roger Townſhend* of *Rainham* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; an *Engliſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *Townſhend*.
Azure, a Chevron, *Ermine*, between three Eſcallops, *Argent*.

98 *May* 1. *Simon Clark* of *Salford* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, three Swords erected in Pale, *Argent*, Hilts, *Or*, which were the Arms of *de Wood-church* their Anceſtor.

99 *October* 2. *Extinct.* *Edward Fitton* of *Gawſworth* in the County of *Cheſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Canton, *Gules*, on a Bend over all, *Azure*, three Garbs, *Or*.

100 *March* 11. *Extinct.* Sir *Richard Lucy* of *Broxburn* in *Hartfordſhire*, Kt.
Gules, ſemeé of Croſs Croſlets, *Or*, and three Lucies hauriant, 2 and 1, *Argent*.

Anno Domini, 1618. *& Regis Jac.* 1. 16.

101 *May* 25. Sir *Matthew Boynton* of *Bramſton* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.
Or, a Feſs between 3 Creſcents, *Gules*.

102 *July* 25. *Thomas Littleton* of *Frankley* in *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Eſcallop-ſhells, *Sable*.

103 *Decemb.* 24. *Extinct.* Sir *Francis Leigh* of *Newnham* in *Warwickſhire*, Kt. *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Carl of *Chicheſter*.
Gules, a Croſs engrail'd, and in the firſt Quarter a Lozenge, *Argent*.

104 *Feb.* 25. *Thomas Burdet* of *Bramcote* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, two Barrs, *Or*, on each three Martlets, *Gules*.

105 *March* 1. *Extinct.* *George Morton* of *St. Andrews-Milborn* in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq;
Quarterly, *Gules* and *Ermine*, in the 1ſt and 4th a Goats Head eraſed, *Argent*.

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Anno Domini, 1619. *& Regis Jac.* I. 17.

106 *May* 31. *Extinct.* Sir *William Harvey* of *Kidbrook* in *Kent*, Kt. with remainder to *William Harvey*, his Son, and to the Heirs Male of the Body of the ſaid *William*. *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Harvey*.

Gules, on a Bend, *Argent*, three Trefoiles ſlipped, *Vert*.

107 *June* 4. *Thomas Mackworth* of *Normanton* in *Rutlandſhire*, Eſq;

Parted per pale indented *Ermine* and *Sable*, a Chevron, *Gules*, fretted, *Or*.

108 15. *Extinct.* *William Grey*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Ralph Grey* of *Chillingham* in *Northumberland*, Kt. *Engliſh* Baron and Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Tankervile* and Lord *Grey*.

Gules, a Lion rampant within a Bordure engrail'd, *Argent*.

109 *July* 19. *William Villiers* of *Brookesby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Croſs, *Gules*, five Eſcallops, *Or*.

110 20. *Extinct.* Sir *James Ley* of *Weſtbury* in *Wiltſhire*, Kt. *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Marlborough*.

Argent, a Chevron between three Bears Heads couped and erected in Bend, *Sable*.

111 21. *William Hicks* of *Beverſton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Gules, a Feſs wavy between three *Fluers de Lys*, *Or*.

112 *Sept.* 16. Sir *Thomas Beaumont* of *Cole-Orton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Kt.

Azure, ſemeé of *Fluers de Lys* a Lion rampant, *Or*.

113 *Novem.* 10. *Extinct.* *Henry Salisbury* of *Leweny* in *Denbighſhire*, Eſq;

Gules, a Lion rampant, *Argent*, Crown'd, *Or*, between three Creſcents of the laſt.

114 16. *Eraſmus Driden* of *Canons-Aſhby* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq;

Azure, a Lion rampant, and in Cheif a Celeſtial Sphere between two Eſtoiles, *Or*.

115 28. *Extinct.* *William Airmine*, Eſq; Son and Heir to Sir *William Airmine* of *Oſgodley* in *Lincolnſhire*, Kt.

Ermine, a Saltire engrail'd, *Gules*, and a Cheif of the ſame, charg'd with a Lion paſſant gardant, *Or*.

116 *Decemb.* 1. *Extinct.* Sir *William Bamburgh* of *Howton* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.

Argent, a Pheon, *Sable*, on a Cheif of the 2d, a Lion paſſant, *Silver*.

117 3. *Edward Hartop* of *Freathby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Sable, a Chevron between three Otters, *Argent*.

118 31. *John Mill* of *Camoyſcourt* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;

Parted per feſs, *Argent* and *Sable*, a Pale and three Bears ſaliant, 2, 1, Counter-changed.

119 *January* 31. *Attainted.* *Francis Radcliff* of *Derwentwater* in the County of *Cumberland*, Eſq; *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Derwentwater*.

Argent, a Bend engrail'd, *Sable*.

120 *Feb.* 6. Sir *David Foulis* of *Ingleby* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.

Argent, three Edock Leaves erected, *Vert*.

121 16. *Thomas Phillips* of *Barrington* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, a Chevron between three Roſes, *Gules*.

122 *March* 7. *Extinct.* Sir *Claudius Foiſter* of *Bambrough-Caſtle* in the County of *Northumberland*, Kt.

Argent, a Chevron, *Vert*, between three Bugle-hornes, *Sable*, garniſhed, *Or*.

123 23. *Anthony Cheſter* of *Cichley* in *Buckinghamſhire*, Eſq;

Parted per Pale, *Argent* and *Sable*, a Chevron between 3 Rams Heads eraſed (arm'd *Or*,) within a Bordure engrail'd ſemeé of Roundles, all counterchanged.

Anno Domini, 1620. *& Regis Jac.* I. 18.

124 *March* 28. Sir *Samuel Tryon* of *Layr-Marney* in *Eſſex*, Kt.

Azure, a Feſs embatteled, *Or*, between ſix Stars.

125 *April* 2. *Extinct.* *Adam Newton* of *Charlton* in *Kent*, Eſq;

Azure, two Oſtrich-Feathers in Saltier, between three Boars Heads and Necks couped, *Argent*.

126 2. *Extinct.* Sir *John Boteler* of *Hatfield-Woodhall* in *Hertfordſhire*, Kt. *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Boteler* of *Bramfield*.

Gules, a Feſs Checquy, *Argent* and *Sable*, between ſix Croſſes Patee of the 2d.

127 13. *Gilbert Gerard* of *Harrow on the Hill* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;

Argent, a Saltire, *Gules*, with a Creſcent for difference.

128 *May* 3. *Humphrey Lee* of *Langley*, Eſq; in the County of *Salop*.

Gules, billeté, *Or*, a Feſs checquy of the 2d, and *Azure*.

129 5. *Richard Bereney* of *Parkhall* in *Redham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Eſq;

Parted per Pale, *Gules* and *Azure*, a Croſs engrail'd, *Ermine*.

130 20. *Humphrey Forſter* of *Alder-Marſton* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;

Sable, a Chevron engrail'd between three Arrows, *Argent*.

131 26. *Extinct.* *Thomas Bigs* of *Lenchwike* in *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Feſs, *Sable*, between three Ravens, *proper*, as many Annulets, *Or*.

132 30. *Extinct.* *Henry Bellingham* of *Helſington* in *Weſtmorland*, Eſq;

Argent, three Bugle-Horns, *Sable*, garniſhed, *Or*.

133 31. *Extinct.* *William Yelverton* of *Rongham* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;

Argent, three Lions rampant, and a Cheif, *Gules*.

134 *June* 1. *John Scudamore* of *Homelacy* in *Herefordſhire*, Eſq; *Iriſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *Scudamore*.

Gules, 3 Stirrups with Leathers, *Or*,

Sir

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135 *June* 2. Sir *Thomas Gower* of *Stitenham* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt. *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Gower*.
Barruly of 10, *Argent* and *Gules*, over all a Croſs Patonce, *Sable*.

136 22. *John Packington* of *Alesbury* in *Buckinghamſhire*, Eſq;
Parted per Chevron, *Sable* and *Argent*, in Cheif three Mullets, *Or*, in Baſe as many Garbs, *Gules*,

137 28. *Ralph Aſhton* of *Lever* in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Mullet peirced, *Sable*.

138 *July* 1. *Extinct.* Sir *Baptiſt Hicks* of *Cambden* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Kt. *Engliſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *Cambden*.
Gules, a Feſs wavy between three *Fleurs de Lys*, *Or*, a Creſcent for difference.

139 3. Sir *Thomas Roberts* of *Glaſſenbury* in *Kent*, Kt.
Azure, on a Chevron, *Argent*, three Mullets, *Sable*.

140 8. *John Hanmer* of *Hanmer* in *Flintſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, two Lions paſſant guardant, *Azure*.

141 11. *Extinct.* *Edward Fryer* of *Water-Eaton* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, an Ear of Wheat erected in Pale between two Flanches, *Or*, each charg'd with another of the Field.

142 13. *Edward Osborne* of *Kiveton* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; *Engliſh* Duke, *viz.* Duke of *Leeds*.
Parted per Croſs, *Ermine* and *Azure*, a Croſs, *Or*.

143 20. *Henry Felton* of *Playford* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;
Gules, two Lions paſſant, *Ermine*, crown'd, *Or*.

144 20. *Extinct.* *William Chaloner* of *Gisborough* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, a Chevron between three Cherubims, *Or*.

145 24. Sir *Thomas Biſhop* of *Parham* in *Suſſex*, Kt.
Argent, on a Bend cottiſed, *Gules*, three Bezants.

146 *July* 26. Sir *Francis Vincent* of *Stoke-Dabernon* in *Surrey*, Kt.
Azure, three Quaterfoiles, *Argent*.

147 *Feb.* 27. *Extinct.* *Henry Clere* of *Ormesby* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Feſs, *Azure*, three Eagles diſplay'd, *Or*.

148 *March* 14. Sir *Benjamin Tichburne* of *Tichburne* in *Hantſhire*, Kt.
Vaire a Cheif, *Or*.

Anno Domini, 1621. *& Regis* 1 *Jac.* 19.

149 *May* 5. *Extinct.* Sir *Richard Wilbraham* of *Woodhey* in *Cheſhire*, Kt.
Argent, three Bendlets wavy, *Azure*.

150 8. Sir *Thomas Delves* of *Doddington* in *Cheſhire*, Kt.
Argent, a Chevron, *Gules*, fretty, *Or*, between three Delves, *Sable*.

151 *June* 23. Sir *Lewis Watſon* of *Rockingham Caſtle* in *Northamptonſhire*, Kt. ſince an *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl *Rockingham*.
Argent, on a Chevron, *Azure*, between three Martlets, *Sable*, as many Creſcents, *Or*; the Chevron was uſed engrailed till of late.

152 29. Sir *Thomas Palmer* of *Wingham* in *Kent*, Kt.
Or, two Barrs, *Gules*, each charg'd with three Trefoiles, *Argent*, and in Cheif a Greyhound currant, *Sable*, collared of the Firſt.

153 *July* 13. Sir *Richard Roberts* of *Truro* in *Cornwall*, Kt. ſince an *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Radnor*.
Azure, three Eſtoiles, and a Cheif wavy, *Or*.

154 19. *John Rivers* of *Chafford* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Azure, two Barrs dancette, *Or*, in Cheif three Bezants quartering another Coat, as an Augmentation, *viz.* *Azure*, on a Feſs engrailed between three Swans, *Argent*, a Barr, *Gules*, charged with three Roſes, of the Second.

155 *Sept.* 6. *Extinct.* *Thomas Darnel* of *Heyling* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, two Barrs between ſix Maſcles, 3, 2, 1, *Or*.

156 14. Sir *Iſaac Sidley* of *Great-Chart* in *Kent*, Kt.
Azure, a Feſs wavy between three Goats Heads eraſed, *Argent*, arm'd, *Or*, a Creſcent difference.

157 21. *Extinct.* *Robert Brown* of *Walcot*, Eſq; in *Northamptonſhire*.
Azure, a Chevron between three Eſcallop-ſhells within a Bordure, *Or*.

158 *Octob.* 11. *John Hewit* of *Headley-Hall* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Chevron between three Owls, *Argent*.

159 16. *Henry Jernegan* of *Coſſey*, *alias*, *Coſſeſe* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Argent, three Lozenge Buckles, *Gules*.

160 *Novemb.* 8. *Extinct.* Sir *Nicholas Hide* of *Albury* in *Hertfordſhire*, Kt.
Or, a Chevron between three Lozenges *Azure*, on a Cheif, *Gules*, an Eagle diſplay'd of the Field.

161 9. *John Philips* of *Picton* in *Pembrokeſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Lion rampant, *Sable*, with Collar and Chain, *Or*.

162 24. Sir *John Stepney* of *Prendergaſt* in *Pembrokeſhire*, Kt.
Gules, a Feſs checquy, *Or* and *Azure*, between three Owls, *Argent*.

163 *Decemb.* 5. *Baldwin Wake* of *Clevedon* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq;
Or, two Barrs, *Gules*, in Cheif 3 Torteauxes.

164 20. *William Maſham* of *High-Laver* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Or, a Feſs humeté, *Gules*, between two Lions paſſant, *Sable*.

165 21. *John Colbrond* of *Borham* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Azure, three Carpenters Levels with Plumets, *Or*.

166 *January* 4. Sir *John Hotham* of *Scarborough* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.
Sometimes, *Or*, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Mullets, *Argent*; but now their Original Arms, *viz.* Barry of 10, *Argent*

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Argent and *Azure*, on a Canton, *Or*, a *Corniſh* Chough, *proper*.

167 *Extinct.* 14. *Francis Manſel* of *Mudleſcombe* in *Caermarthenſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Manches, *Sable*, a Creſcent for difference.

168 *Extinct.* 18 *Edward Powel* of *Penkelley* in *Herefordſhire*, Eſq; one of the Maſters of Requeſts.
Or, two Chevronels between three Lions Paws, erected and eraſed, *Gules*.

169 *Feb.* 16. Sir *John Garrard* of *Lamer* in *Hertfordſhire*, Kt.
Argent, on a Feſs, *Sable*, a Lion paſſant of the firſt.

170 *Feb.* 23. Sir *Richard Groſvenour* of *Eaton* in *Cheſhire*, Kt.
Azure, a Garb, *Or*.

171 *March* 11. *Extinct.* Sir *Henry Moody* of *Gareſdon* in *Wiltſhire*, Kt.
Gules, on a Feſs engrail'd between three Harpies, *Argent*, crowned, *Or*, a Bar of the Firſt.

172 17. *John Barker* of *Grimſton-Hall* in *Trimley* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;
Parted per Feſs, *Or* and *Azure*, three Martlets counterchanged.

173 18. Sir *William Button* of *Alton* in *Wiltſhire*, Kt.
Ermine, a Feſs, *Gules*.

Anno Domini, 1622. & *Regis Jac.* I. 20.

174 *March* 26. *John Gage* of *Ferle* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Parted per Saltire, *Argent* and *Azure*, a Saltire, *Gules*.

175 *May* 14. *William Goring*, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir *Henry Goring* of *Burton* in *Suſſex*, Kt.
Argent, a Chevron between three Annulets, *Gules*.

176 *Extinct.* 18. *Peter Courtene* of *Aldington*, alias, *Aunton*, in *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Or, a Talbot paſſant, *Sable*.

177 *Extinct.* 23. Sir *Richard Norton* of *Rotherfield* in *Hantſhire*, Kt.
Vert, a Lion rampant, *Or*.

178 *Extinct.* 30. Sir *John Leventhorp* of *Shingle-Hall* in *Hertfordſhire*, Kt.
Argent, a Bend gobony, *Sable* and *Gules*, between two Cottiſes of the Second.

179 *Extinct.* *June* 3. *Capel Bedel* of *Hamerton*, Eſq; in *Huntingtonſhire*.
Gules, a Chevron engrailed between three Eſcallop-ſhells, *Argent*.

180 *Extinct.* 13. *John Darel* of *Weſtwoodhey* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, a Lion rampant, *Or*, Crown'd, *Argent*.

181 *Extinct.* 15. *William Williams* of *Veynol* in *Caernarvanſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Chevron Ermine between three Mens Heads couped, *proper*, crined, *Or*.

182 *Extinct.* 18. Sir *Francis Aſhby* of *Harfield* in *Middleſex*, Kt.
Azure, a Chevron between three Eagles diſplay'd, with two Heads, *Or*.

183 *Extinct.* *July* 3. Sir *Anthony Aſhley* of *St. Giles-Winburne* in *Dorſetſhire*, Kt.
Azure, a Cinquefoil *Ermine*, within a Bordure engrailed, *Or*.

184 *July* 4. *John Cooper* of *Rockburn* in *Hantſhire*, Eſq; ſince an *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Shaftsbury*.
Gules, a Bend engrailed between ſix Lions rampant, *Or*.

185 17. *Edmund Prideaux* of *Netherton* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron, *Sable*, and a File of three Lambeauxs over all, *Gules*.

186 21. Sir *Thomas Haſelrigge* of *Noſely* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Kt.
Argent, a Chevron between three Haſel Leaves, *Vert*.

187 22. Sir *Thomas Burton* of *Stockerſton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Kt.
Sable, a Chevron between three Owls, *Argent*, crown'd, *Or*, a Creſcent for difference.

188 *Extinct.* 24. *Francis Folejambe* of *Walton* in *Derbyſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, a Bend between ſix Eſcallop-ſhells, *Or*.

189 *Extinct.* 30. *Edward Yate* of *Buckland* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Feſs between three Gates, *Sable*.

190 *Auguſt* 1. *George Chudleigh* of *Aſhton* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;
Ermine, three Lions rampant, *Gules*.

191 2. *Francis Drake* of *Buckland* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, a Feſs unde between the two Pole Stars, *Argent*.

192 13. *William Meredith* of *Stanſly* in *Derbyſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, a Lion rampant, *Or*.

193 *Extinct.* *Octob.* 22. *Hugh Middleton* of *Ruthin* in *Denbighſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Pile, *Vert*, three Wolves Heads eraſed of the Firſt, the Pile altered from a Bend.

194 *Extinct.* *Novem.* 12. *Gifford Thornhurſt* of *Agnes-Court* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Ermine, on a Cheif, *Gules*, two Leopards Faces, *Or*.

195 16. *Percy Herbert*, Son and Heir of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red-Caſtle* in *Montgomeryſhire*, Kt. *Engliſh* Marquiſs, *viz.* Marquiſs of *Powis*, but ſince attainted.
Per Pale, *Azure* and *Gules*, three Lions rampant, *Argent*, and Creſcent for difference.

196 *Decemb.* 7. Sir *Robert Fiſher* of *Packington* in *Warwickſhire*, Kt.
Argent, a Chevron Vaire between three Demi Lions rampant, *Gules*.

197 18. *Hardolph Waſtneys* of *Heydon* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, a Lion rampant with two Tails, *Argent*, collared, *Gules*.

198 *Extinct.* 20. Sir *Henry Skipwith* of *Preſtwould* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Kt.
Burruly of 10, *Argent* and *Gules*, in Cheif a Grey-hound currant, *Sable*.

199 *Extinct.* 22. *Thomas Harris* of *Boreatton* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq;
Or, three Hedghogs, *Azure*.

200 23. *Nicholas Tempeſt* of *Stella* in the *Biſhoprick of Durham*, Eſq;

Argent,

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Argent, a Bend engrail'd between ſix Martlets, *Sable*.

201 *Feb.* 16. *Extinct.* *Francis Cottington*, Eſq; Secretary to King *Charles* I. when Prince of *Wales*; ſince an *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Cottington*.

Azure, on a Feſs between three Roſes, *Argent*, ſeeded, *Or*, as many Bugle-Horns, *Sable*; the Bugle-Horns afterwards omitted.

Anno Domini 1623. *&* *Regis Jac.* 1. 21.

202 *April* 12. *Extinct.* 1623. *Tho. Harris* of *Tong-Caſtle* in *Shropſhire*, Serjeant at Law.

Barruly of 8, *Ermine* and *Azure*, three Annulets, *Or*.

203 *June* 28. *Extinct.* *Edward Barkham* of *South-Acre* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;

Paly of 6, *Argent* and *Gules*, a Chevron, *Or*.

204 *July* 4. *Extinct.* *John Corbet* of *Sprowſton* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;

Or, a Raven, *proper*, with a Cinquefoile in the Dexter Chief Point, *Gules*, as a Difference.

205 *Auguſt* 13. Sir *Thomas Playters* of *Soterley* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;

Bendy wavy of 6, *Argent* and *Azure*.

BARONETS according to their Creations by King *CHARLES* the Firſt.

Ann. Dom. 1626. *&* *Reg.* 1, 2.

206 *July* 27. Sir *John Aſhfield* of *Netherhall* in *Suffolk*, Kt.

Sable, a Feſs engrail'd between 3 *Fleurs de Lys*, *Argent*.

207 *Sept.* 8. *Hen. Harpur* of *Calk* in *Derbyſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, a Lion rampant within a Bordure engrail'd, *Sable*.

208 *Decemb.* 20. *Edward Seabright* of *Beſford* in *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, 3 Cinquefoiles, *Sable*.

209 *June* 29. *Extinct.* *John Beaumont* of *Grace-dieu* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;

France, a Lion rampant, *Or*.

210 *Feb.* 1. Sir *Edward Dering* of *Surrenden-Dering*, in the County of *Kent*, Kt.

Or, a Saltire, *Sable*.

211 5. *Extinct.* *George Kemp* of *Pentlow* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq;

Argent, a Chevron engrail'd, *Gules*, between 3 Eſtoiles, *Azure*.

212 *Mar.* 10. *Extinct.* *William Brereton* of *Hanford* in the County of *Cheſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, two Barrs, *Sable*, over all a Croſs formé flory, *Gules*, charg'd with 5 Bezants.

213 12. *Extinct.* *Patricius Curwen* of *Workinton* in the County of *Cumberland*, Eſq;

Argent, Fretty, *Gules*, a Chief, *Azure*.

214 12. *Extinct.* *William Ruſſel* of *Witley* in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq;

Argent, a Chevron, between three Croſlets, *Sable*.

215 14. *Extinct.* *John Spencer* of *Offley* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;

Quarterly, *Argent* and *Gules*, in the 2d, and 3d, a Frett, *Or*, on a Bend, over all, *Sable*, 3 *Fluer de Lys* of the 1ſt.

216 17. *Extinct.* Sir *Giles Eſtcourt* of *Newton* in *Wiltſhire*, Kt.

Ermine, on a Chief, *Gules*, three Stars, *Or*.

Anno Domini 1627. *&* *Regis Car.* 1. 3.

217 *Apr.* 19. *Extinct.* 1627. *Thomas Aylesbury*, Eſq; One of the Maſters of the Requeſts.

Azure, a Croſs, *Argent*.

218 21. *Tho. Style* of *Watringbury* in *Kent*, Eſq;

Sable, a Feſs, *Or*; Fretty of the Field between three *Fluers de Lys*, *Gold*, within a Bordure as the laſt.

219 *May* 4. *Frederick Cornwallis* of *Brome* in *Suffolk*, Eſq; now an *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Cornwallis*.

Sable, Gutté *de Eau* on a Feſs, *Or*, three *Corniſh* Choughs, *proper*.

220 7. *Drue Drury* of *Riddleworth* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Chief, *Vert*, a Tau between two Mullets, *Or*.

221 8. *William Skeffington* of *Fiſherwick* in *Staffordſhire*, Eſq; ſince an *Iriſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *Mazarene*.

Argent, 3 Bulls Heads eraſed, *Sable*.

222 11. *Extinct.* Sir *Robert Crane* of *Chilton* in *Suffolk*, Kt.

Argent, a Feſs between three Croſlets fitché, *Gules*.

223 17. *Anthony Wingfield* of *Goodwins* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Bend, *Gules*, cottiſed, *Sable*, three Pair of Wings of the Firſt.

224 17. *William Colepeper* of *Preſton-Hall* in *Kent*, Eſq;

Argent, a Bend engrail'd, *Gules*.

225 17. *Giles Bridges* of *Wilton* in *Herefordſhire*, Eſq; ſince an *Engliſh* Larl, *viz.* Earl of *Carnarvan*.

Argent, on a Croſs, *Sable*, a Leopard's Face, *Or*.

226 17. *Extinct.* *John Kirle* of *Much-Marcle* in the County of *Hereford*, Eſq;

Vert, a Chevron between three *Fluers de Lys*, *Or*.

227 20. *Extinct.* Sir *Humphrey Stiles* of *Beckenham*, in *Kent*, Eſq;

Sable, a Feſs engrail'd, *Or*, Fretty of the Field betwixt three *Fluers de Lys*, *Gold*.

228 21. *Henry Moor* of *Falley* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, a Moor-cock, *Sable*.

229 28. *Extinct.* *Tho. Hele* of *Fleet* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, 5 Lozenges in Pale, *Gules*, on the middlemoſt a Leopard's Face, *Or*.

230 28. *Extinct.* *John Carleton* of *Holcomb* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Maſcles of the Field.

231 30. *Extinct.* *Thomas Maples* of *Stow* in *Huntingtonſhire*, Eſq;

Azure, a Chevron quarterly, *Or* and *Argent*, betwixt three *Fluers de Lys* of the Second.

232 30. Sir *John Iſham* of *Lamport* in *Northamptonſhire*, Kt.

Gules, a Feſs, and in Chief three Piles all Wavy, *Argent*.

233 30. *Hervy Bagot* of *Blithfield* in *Staffordſhire*, Eſq;

Ermine, three Chevrons, *Azure*, and ſometimes *Argent*, a Chevron, *Gules*,

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between three Martlets, *Sable*; as deſcended from the Houſe of *Staffordſhire*, and ſometimes Quarterly both Coats.

234 *May* 31. 1627. *Lewis Pollard* of *Kings-Nymph* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Argent, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Mullets, *Sable*.

235 *June* 1. *Francis Mannock* of *Giffords-Hall* in *Stoke* juxta *Neyland* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;
Sable, a Croſs flory, *Argent*.

236 1. *Henry Griffith* of *Agnes-Burton* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Gules, on a Feſs, Dancetté, *Argent*, between ſix Lions rampant, *Or*, three Martlets, *Sable*.

237 8. *Lodowick Dyer* of *Staughton* in *Huntingtonſhire*, Eſq;
Or, a Chief indented, *Gules*, quartering, *Sable*, three Goats paſſant, *Argent*; both by the Name of *Dyer*.

238 9. Sir *Hugh Stukely* of *Hinton* in *Hantſhire*, Kt.
Checquy, *Argent* and *Sable*, a Feſs, *Gules*, within a Bordure, *Azure*.

239. 26. *Edward Stanley* of *Bickerſtaffe* in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Bend, *Azure*, three Staggs Heads emboſſed, *Or*, a Creſcent for difference.

240 28. *Edward Littleton* of *Pillaton-Hall* in *Staffordſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between two Eſcallop-ſhells, *Sable*.

241 *July* 7. *Ambroſe Brown* of *Beachworth-Caſtle* in *Surrey*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Sable, three Lions paſſant in Bend, between two Gemells, *Argent*.

342 8. *Sackvile Crow* of *Llanherne* in *Caermarthenſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Chevron, *Or*, between three Cocks, *Argent*.

243 11. *Michael Liveſey* of *Eaſt-Church* in the Iſle of *Shepey* in *Kent*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Argent, a Lion rampant, *Gules*, between three Trefoiles, *Vert*.

244 17. *Simon Bennet* of *Beachampton* in *Com' Bucks*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Gules, a Bezant between three Demi-Lions rampant, *Argent*.

245 19. Sir *Thomas Fiſher*, of the Pariſh of St. *Giles's* in the Fields, in *Com' Middleſex'*, Kt. *Extinct.*
Or, three Demi-Lions rampant, and a Chief indented, *Gules*.

246 23. *Thomas Bowyer* of *Leigthorn* in *Suſſex*, Eſq; (*Vide* Sir *James Bowyer*, May 18. 1678.)
Or, a Bend Vaire, cottiſed, *Sable*.

247 29. *Buts Bacon* of *Milden-Hall* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;
Gules, on a Chief, *Argent*, two Mullets pierced, *Sable*, a Creſcent for difference.

248 *Sept.* 19. *John Corbet* of *Stoke* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq;
Or, a Raven, *proper*, with a Creſcent for difference.

249 *Octob.* 31. Sir *Edw. Tyrrel* of *Thorneton* in *Com' Bucks*, Kt. (*Vide* Sir *Edward Tyrrel*, Feb. 19. 1638. *inter* 293, and 294.)
Argent, two Chevrons, *Azure*, within a Bordure engrail'd, *Gules*, a Creſcent for difference.

250 *March* 10. 1627. Sir *Richard Young*, Kt. One of the Gentlemen of His Majeſty's Privy-Chamber. *Extinct.*
Party per Bend, *Ermine* and *Ermines*, a Lion rampant, *Or*.

Anno Domini 1628. *& Regis Car.* I. 4.

251 *March* 10. 1628. *William Pennyman*, Jun. of *Mask*, alias *Marsk*, in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Gules, a Chevron, *Ermine*, between three Spear-heads, *Or*.

252 7. *William Stonehouſe* of *Radley* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq; (*Vid.* Sir *George Stonehouſe*, May 5. 1670.)
Argent, on a Feſs, *Sable*, between 3 Falcons riſing, *Azure*, a Leopard's Face betwixt two Mullets, *Or*.

253)

254 21. Sir *Thomas Fowles* of *Iſlington* in *Middleſex*, Kt. *Extinct.*
Azure, on a Chevron, *Argent*, between three Herns, *Or*, as many Croſſes formé, *Gules*.

254 *June* 9. Sir *John Fenwick* of *Fenwick* in *Northumberland*, Kt. *Extinct.*
Party per Feſs, *Gules* and *Argent*, ſix Martlets counterchanged.

255 30. Sir *William Wray* of *Trebitch* in the County of *Cornwall*, Kt. *Extinct.*
Sable, a Chevron between three Hatchets, *Argent*, Handles, *Gules*.

256 *July* 1. *John Trelawney* of *Trelawney* in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron, *Sable*, between three Lawrel-Leaves, *Vert*, as an Augmentation Arms to the old Coat. But ſince the Time of *H.* V. only the Chevron: Some ſay the latter is the old Coat.

257 14. *John Conyers* of *Horden* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, Gent.
Azure, a Maunch, *Or*, with due difference.

258 *July* 24. *John Boles* of *Scampton* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, three Bowles, *Or*, out of each a Boar's Head erected, *Argent*.

259 *July* 25. *Thomas Aſton* of *Aſton* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;
Party per Chevron, *Sable* and *Argent*.

260 30. *Kenelme Jenoûre* of *Much-Dunmore* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Azure, a Croſs-flory, ſome ſay Patté, between four *Fluers de Lys*, *Or*.

261 *Aug.* 15. Sir *John Price* of *Newtown* in *Montgomeryſhire*, Kt. *Extinct.*
Gules, a Lion rampant reguardant, *Or*.

262 91. Sir *Richard Beaumont* of *Whitley* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt. *Extinct.*
Gules, ſemé of Creſcents, and a Lion rampant, *Argent*.

163 29. *William Wiſeman* of *Canfield-Hall* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Sable, a Chevron between three Cronelles, or Burrs of Lances, *Argent*.

264 *Sept.* 1. *Thomas Nightingale* of *Newport-Pond* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Party per Pale, *Ermine* and *Gules*, a Roſe in like manner parted, of the ſecond, and *Argent*, ſeeded and barbed, *Or*.

John

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265 *Sept.* 2. *Extinct.* *John Jaques* of *Middlesex*, Esq; one of His Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners.
Argent, on a Fess engrail'd, *Sable*, three Escallop-shells of the Field.

266 6. *Robert Dillington* of *Knighton* in the Isle of *Wight*, in the County of *Southampton*, Esq;
Azure, a Lion rampant, *Or*.

267 12. *Francis Pile* of *Compton* in *Berkshire*, Esq;
Argent, a Cross between four Nails, *Gules*.

268 12. *John Pole* of *Shute* in *Devonshire*, Esq;
Azure, semé of *Fluers de Lys*, *Or*, and a Lion rampant, *Argent*, a Mullet on the Lion's Shoulder for difference.

269 14. *Extinct.* *William Lewes* of *Langors* in *Brecknockshire*, Esq;
Sable, a Chevron, *Ermine*, between three Spear-heads, *Argent*.

270 20. *William Colepepper* of *Wakehurst* in *Sussex*, Esq;
Argent, a Bend engrailed, *Gules*, a Crescent for difference.

271 *Octob.* 3. *Extinct.* *Peter Van-Loer* of *Tylehust* in *Berkshire*, Esq;
Or, an Orle, or Garland of Woodbines *alias* Honey-suckles, *proper*.

272 9. Sir *John Lawrence* of *Iver* in *Bucks*, Kt.
Argent, a Cross Raguly and Chief, *Gules*, on the latter a Lion of *England*.

273 23. *Anthony Slingsby* of *Scriven* in *Yorkshire*, Esq;
Quarterly, the First and Fourth, *Gules*, a Chevron between two Leopards Faces in Cheif, and a Bugle-horn in Base, *Argent*. The Second and Third, *Argent*, a Griffin rampant segreant, *Sable*, suppress'd by a Fess, *Gules*.

274 24. *Thomas Vavasour* of *Haselwood* in *Yorkshire*, Esq;
Or, a Fesse dancetté, *Sable*.

275 *Nov.* 24. *Robert Wolseley* of *Wolseley* in *Staffordshire*, Esq;
Argent, a Talbot passant, *Gules*.

276 *Decemb.* 8. *Extinct.* *Rice Rudd* of *Aberglasney* in *Caermarthenshire*, Esq;
Azure, a Lion rampant, and Canton, *Or*.

277 18. *Richard Wiseman* of *Thundersley* in *Essex*, Esq;
Sable, a Chevron between three Cronels or Burs of Lances, *Argent*.

278 19. *Henry Ferrers* of *Skellingthorpe* in *Lincolnshire*, Esq;
Argent, on a Bend, *Gules*, cottised, *Sable*, three Horse-shoes of the First. Some give the Bend *Sable*, and the Cottises *Gules*.

279 *Jan.* 3. *Extinct.* *John Anderson* of *St. Ives* in *Huntingdonshire*, Esq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Crosses flory, *Sable*, quartering *Sable*, 5 Stars in Saltire, *Argent*, Both by the Name of *Anderson*.

280 19. Sir *William Russel* of *Chippenham* in *Cambridgeshire*, Kt.
Argent, a Lion rampant, *Gules*, on a Cheif, *Sable*, three Roses of the First.

281 29. *Richard Everard* of *Much-Waltham* in *Essex*, Esq;
Gules, a Fess Ondée, or Wavy between three Stars, *Argent*.

282. 31. *Thomas Powell* of *Berkinhead* in *Cheshire*, Esq;
Sable, three Roses, *Argent*

283 *March* 2. *William Luckin* of *Waltham* in *Essex*, Esq;
Sable, a Fess indented between two Leopards Faces, *Or*.

Anno Domini 1629. *& Regis Car.* 1. 5.

284 29. 1629. *Richard Grahme* of *Eske* in *Cumberland*, Esq; (a *Scots* Viscount, *viz.* Viscount *Preston*.)
Quarterly 1 and 4, *Grahme*, *viz.* *Or*, on a Cheif, *Sable*, three Escallops of the 1, 2 and 3, *Or*, a Fess checq. *Argent* and *Azure*, in Cheif, a Chevron, *Gules*, for *Stuart*, of which quartered Coat serves as his Difference from the *Grahmes* of *Montross*, the eldest House.

285 *April* 2. *Extinct.* *George Twisleton* of *Barlow* in *Yorkshire*, Esq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Moles, *Sable*.

286 *May* 30. *Extinct.* *William Acton* of the City of *London*, Esq;
Gules, semé of Croslets fiché, *Or*, and two Lions passant, *Argent*.

287 *June* 1. *Nicholas L'Estrange* of *Hunstanton* in *Norfolk*, Esq;
Gules, two Lions passant, *Argent*: Anciently they differenc'd with a Bend, *Azure*, over the Lions.

288 15. *John Holland* of *Quiddenham* in *Norfolk*, Esq;
Azure, semé of *Fluers de Lys*, and a Lion rampant guardant, within a Bordure, all *Argent*.

289 24. *Extinct.* *Edward Aleyn* of *Hatfield* in *Essex*, Esq;
Sable, a Cross Potent, *Or*.

290 *July* 2. *Extinct.* *Richard Earl* of *Craglethorp* in *Lincolnshire*, Esq;
Gules, 3 Escallop-shells, within a Bordure engrailed, *Argent*.

291 *Nov.* 28. *Extinct.* *Robert Ducy* of the City of *London*, Alderman; (since an *Irish* Viscount, *viz.* Viscount *Downe*.)
Or, a Fess vaire, between 3 Cinquefoils, *Gules*; altered to, *Or*, two Lions passant guardant in Pale, *Gules*, which was born in the first and fourth place quarterly with the former.

Anno Domini, 1630. *& Regis Car.* 1. 6.

292 *April* 9. *Extinct.* 1630. Sir *Richard Grenevile*, younger Brother to Sir *Bevil Grenevile* of *Kilkhampton* in the County of *Cornwall*, Kt.
Gules, three Clarions, *Or*.

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Anno Domini, 1613. *& Regis*, *Car.* 1. 7.

June 22. 1631. *Charles Vavaſour* of *Killingthorp* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; whoſe Patent contains an eſpecial Clauſe of Precedency, *viz.* to take Place next below Sir *Tho. Mounſon* of *Carlton*, in Com' *Lincoln*, Baronet; and next above Sir *George Greſley* of *Drakelow* in Com' *Derby*, Baronet; created 29 *June* 1611. *Vide* N°. 20.

Or, a Feſs dancetté, *Sable*, (with a due difference.)

Anno Domini, 1638. *& Regis*, *Car.* 1. 14.

Febr. 19. 1638. Sir *Edw. Tirrell* of *Thornton Bucks*, Kt. with Remainder to the Heirs Male of *Toby Tirrell*, one of the Sons of the ſaid Sir *Edward Tirrell*; and for default of ſuch Iſſue, on *Francis Tirrell*, another of the Sons of the ſaid Sir *Edward*, and the Heirs Male of the Body of him the ſaid *Francis*. And to have Precedency from the 31. of *October*, *Anno tertio Car. Reg.* 1. according to a Patent then granted to him the ſaid Sir *Edw. Tirrell*, which was ſurrender'd upon the ſealing of this preſent Patent. *Vide* N°. 249.

Argent, two Chevrons, *Azure*, within a Bordure engrailed, *Gules*, with a Creſcent for difference.

293 *July* 20. 1640. *Edward Moſeley* of *Rowlſtone* in *Staffordſhire*, Eſq; *Extinct.*

Sable, a Chevron between three Pickaxes, *Argent*.

294 *Jan.* 8. *Martin Lumley* of *Great Pradfield* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;

Or, a Cheif, *Gules*.

295 *Feb.* 15. *William Dalſton* of *Dalſton* in *Cumberland*, Eſq;

Argent, a Chevron engrail'd between three Ravens or Daws Heads eraſed, *Sable*.

296 19. *Henry Fletcher* of *Hutton* in the *Foreſt* in *Cumberland*, Eſq;

Argent, a Croſs engrail'd, *Sable*, between four Pellets, each charg'd with a Pheon of the Field.

297 *March* 4. Sir *Nicholas Cole* of *Branſpath* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, Kt.

Argent, a Feſs engrail'd between three Scorpions erected, *Sable*.

Anno Domini, 1641. *& Regis*, *Car.* 1. 17.

298 *April* 27. *Extinct.* 1641. *Edmund Pye* of *Leckhamſted* in *Bucks*, Eſq;

Or, on a Pile, *Azure*, three Eſcallop-ſhells of the Field.

299 *May* 26. *Simon Every* of *Egginton* in *Derbyſhire*, Eſq;

Or, 4 Chevronels, *Gules*.

300 29. *William Langley* of *Higham-Gobion* in *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq;

Paly of 6, *Argent* and *Vert*.

301 *June* 8. *William Paſton* of *Oxnead* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Yarmouth* in *England*.

Argent, 6 *Fluers de Lys*, *Azure*, 3, 2, 1. a Cheif indented, *Or*.

302 11. *James Stonehouſe* of *Amerden-Hall* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Feſs, *Sable*, betwixt three Falcons riſing, *Azure*, a Leopards Face between two Mullets, *Or*.

303 24. *John Palgrave* of *Norwood Barningham* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;

Azure, a Lion rampant guardant, *Argent*, rather a Leopard, *Argent*, ſpotted, *Sable*.

304 25. *Gerard Napper* of *Middle-Marſh-Hall* in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, a Saltire, *Sable*, between four Roſes, *Gules*, (with due difference.)

305 *Extinct.* 28. *Thomas Whitmore* of *Apley* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq;

Vert, Fretty, *Or*,

306 *Extinct.* 29. *John Maney* of *Linton* in *Kent*, Eſq;

Parted per Pale, *Argent* and *Sable*, three Chevronels between as many Cinquefoils counterchanged.

307 30. Sir *Thomas Cave* Junior, of *Stanford* in *Northamptonſhire*, Kt.

Azure, Fretty, *Argent*.

308 30. Sir *Chriſtopher Yelverton* of *Eaſton-Mauduit* in *Northamptonſhire*, Kt. Since by Letters Patents made an *Engliſh* Viſcount, (*viz.*) Viſcount *Longueville*.

Argent, three Lions rampant, and a Cheif, *Gules*.

309 *July* 3. *William Boteler* of *Teſton* in *Kent*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Cheif, *Sable*, three covered Cups, *Or*.

310 5. Sir *Thomas Hatton* of *Long Stanton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Kt.

Azure, a Chevron between three Garbs, *Or*.

311 7. *Thomas Abdy* of *Felix-Hall* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;

Or, two Chevrons between three Trefoils (ſome ſay Cinquefoils) *Sable*.

312 *July* 14. *John Bampfield* of *Poltimore* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;

Or, on a Bend, *Gules*, three Mullets, *Argent*.

313 14. Sir *John Cotton* of *Landwade* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Kt.

Sable, a Chevron between three Griffins Heads eraſed, *Argent*.

314 15. Sir *Simonds D'Ewes* of *Stow-Hall* in *Suffolk*, Kt.

Or, three Caterfoils, *Gules*.

315 15. *Henry Frederick Thinn* of *Cauſe-Caſtle* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq; Since made an *Engliſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *Weymouth*.

Barruly of Ten, *Or* and *Sable*.

316 15. *John Burgoyn* of *Sutton* in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq;

Gules, a Chevron, *Or*, between 3 Talbots, *Argent*, on a Cheif embattelled of the laſt as many Martlets, *Sable*.

317 17. *John Northcote* of *Hayne* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;

Quarterly, two Coats, the 1ſt and 4th, *Argent*, a Feſs between 3 Croſſes Moline,

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Moline, *Sable*; the 2d and 3d, *Argent*, three Croſs Croſſets in Bend, *Sable*.

318 *Extinct.* 17. Sir *William Drake* of *Sherdelow* in *Bucks*, Kt.
Argent, a Wyverne, *Gules*.

319 23. *Thomas Rouſe* of *Rouſe-Linch* in *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, two Barrs engrailed, *Argent*.

320 23. *Ralph Hare* of *Stow-Bardolph* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Gules, two Barrs and a Chief indented, *Or*.

321 *July* 24. 1641. Sir *John Norwich* of *Brampton* in *Northamptonſhire*, Kt.
Parted per Pale, *Gules* and *Azure*, a Lion rampant, *Ermine*, and ſometimes, *Ermine*, a Feſs engrail'd, *Azure*, both by that Name; the firſt Coat as extracted from the Earls Marſhal.

322 *Extinct.* 26. *John Brownlow* of *Belton*, near *Grantham* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;
Or, an Ineſcutcheon between eight Martlets in Orle, *Sable*.

323 27. *William Brownlow* of *Humby* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;
As his Brother aforeſaid with a Creſcent for difference.

324 28. *John Sidenham* of *Brimpton* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, three Rams paſſant, *Sable*.

325 *Extinct.* 28. *Henry Prat* of *Coleſhall* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chevron, *Sable*, between three Pellets, each charg'd with a Martlet of the Field, as many Maſcles, *Or*.

326 28. *Francis Nichols* of *Hardwick* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, three Pheons and a Canton, *Sable*.

327 30. Sir *William Strickland* of *Boynton* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.
Gules, a Chevron, *Or*, between three Croſſes Patée, *Argent*, on a Canton, *Ermine*, a Buck's Head eraſed, *Sable*.

328 *Auguſt* 4. Sir *Thomas Wolriche* of *Dudmaſton* in *Shropſhire*, Kt.
Azure, a Chevron between three Swans, *Argent*.

329 2. *Thomas Maleverer* of *Allerton-Maleverer* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, three Greyhounds currant in Pale, *Argent*.

330 4. *William Boughton* of *Lawford* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, three Creſcents, *Or*.

331 4. *John Chicheſter* of *Raleigh* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq; (I believe an *Iriſh* Peer.)
Checquy, *Or* and *Gules*, a Cheif Vaire.

332 4. *Norton Knatchbull* of *Merſham-Hatch* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Azure, three Croſlets ficheè between two Bendlets, *Or*.

333 *Extinct.* 4. *Hugh Windham* of *Pilſden-Court* in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, a Chevron between three Lions Heads eraſed, *Or*.

334 9. *Richard Carew* of *Anthony* in *Cornwall*, Eſq;
Or, three Lions paſſant in Pale, *Sable*.

335 10. *William Caſtleton* of *St. Edmonds-Bury* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;
Azure, on a Bend, *Or*, three Snakes of the Field.

336 *Extinct.* 10. *Richard Price* of *Gogarthan* in *Cardiganſhire*, Eſq;
Or, a Lion rampant reguardant, *Sable*.

337 *Octob.* 10. *Hugh Cholmley* of *Whitby* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, two Helmets in Cheif, *Argent*, and in Baſe a Garb, *Or*, with a *Fluer de Lys*, *Or*, iſſuing out of a Creſcent, *Ermine*, for difference.

338 11. *William Spring* of *Pakenham* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chevron between three Maſcles, *Gules*, as many Cinquefoiles, *Or*, ſometimes each charg'd with five Torteauxes, and altered, by *Cambden*, to, *Argent*, a Chevron between three Maſcles, *Gules*.

339 *Extinct.* 11. *Thomas Trevor* of *Enfield* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;
Parted per Bend Siniſter, *Ermine* and *Ermines*, a Lion rampant, *Or*.

340 11. Sir *John Curſon* of *Keddleſton* in *Derbyſhire* (a Baronet of *Scotland*.)
Argent, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Popinjayes, *Or*, collared, *Vert*.

341 11. *Hugh Owen* of *Orielſton* in *Pembrokeſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, on a Mount, *proper*, a Boar paſſant, *Argent*, collared and chained, *Or*, and ty'd to a Tree as the Second. Sometimes, *Gules*, a Chevron between three Lions rampant, *Or*; the Arms of *Lufa ap Kindelif*, their Anceſtor.

342 12. *Morten Brigs* of *Haughton* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, three Barrs Gemells, *Or*, and on a Canton, *Sable*, a Creſcent, *Or*.

343 12. *Henry Heyman* of *Somerfield* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chevron engrail'd, *Azure*, between three Martlets, *Sable*, as many Cinquefoiles, *Or*.

344 12. *Thomas Sandford* of *Hougill-Caſtle* in *Weſtmorland*, Eſq;
Parted per Chevron, *Sable* and *Ermine*, in Cheif two Boars Heads couped, *Or*.

345 14. Sir *Francis Rhodes* of *Barlbrough* in *Derbyſhire*, Kt.
Argent, a Lion paſſant in Bend, *Gules*, cottiſed *Ermines*, between two Acorns, *Azure*.

346 *Extinct.* 14. *Richard Sprignell* of *Coppenthorp* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, two Barrs Gemell, *Or*, in Cheif a Lion of *England*.

347 14. Sir *John Potts* of *Mannington* in *Norfolk*, Kt.
Or, two Barrs, *Azure*, and a Bend, *Or*.

348 *Aug.* 14. 1641. Sir *John Goodrick* of *Ribſton* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.
Argent, on a Feſs, *Gules*, between two Lions paſſant Guardant, *Sable*, a *Fluer de Lys* of the firſt, between two Creſcents, *Or*.

349 *Extinct.* 16. *Robert Binloſs* of *Barwick* in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;
Quarterly, per Feſs indented, *Gules* and *Or*, on a Bend of the laſt, a Cinquefoil between two Sea-Pies, *Azure*.

William

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350 *Aug.* 16. *William Walter* of *Sareſden* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, a Feſs dancetté, *Or*, between three Eagles diſplay'd, *Argent*.

351 16. *Thomas Lawley* of *Spoonhill* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Croſs formée throughout (that is extended to the Sides of the Field) checquy, *Or* and *Sable*.

352 *Sept.* 6. *William Farmer* of *Eſton-Neſſon* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; ſince made an *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Lempſter*.
Argent, a Feſs, *Sable*, between three Lions Heads eraſed, *Gules*. This is my Lord's Coat, the Deſcendant of that *William*.

353 9. *John Davye* of *Creedy* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron, *Sable*, between three Mullets pierced, *Gules*.

354 22. *Thomas Pettus* of *Rockheath* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Gules, a Feſs, *Argent*, between three Annulets, *Or*.

355 *Decemb.* 11. *William Andrews* of *Donton*, alias *Dodington*, in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Saltire, *Or*, ſurmounted of another, *Vert*.

356 *Extinct.* 11. *John Meaux* of *Kingſton* in the *Iſle of Wight*, Eſq;
Paly of 6, *Or* and *Azure*, on a Cheif, *Gules*, three Croſſes patée of the firſt.

357 *Extinct.* 14. Sir *Richard Gurney*, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of *London*.
Paly of 6 per Feſs counterchanged, *Or* and *Azure*.

358 15. *Thomas Willys* of *Fen-Ditton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Eſq;
Parted per Feſs, *Gules* and *Argent*, three Lions rampant counterchanged, within a Bordure, *Ermine*.

359 15. *Francis Armitage* of *Kirklees* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Lion's Head eraſed, between three croſs Croſlets, *Or*.

360 18. *Richard Halford* of *Wiſton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Greyhound paſſant, *Sable*, on a Cheif of the Second, three *Fleurs de Lys*, *Or*.

361 *Extinct.* 25. Sir *Humphry Tuſton* of the *Mote*, near *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, Kt.
Sable, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Ermine*, within a Bordure, *Argent*, with due difference.

362 30. *Edward Coke* of *Langford* in *Derbyſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, three Creſcents and a Canton, *Or*.

363 *June* 21. *Iſaac Aſtley* of *Melton-Conſtable* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Azure, a Cinquefoile, *Ermine*, within a Bordure engrail'd, *Or*. Somtimes quartering, *Argent*, a Lion rampant, *Gules*, crown'd, *Or*.

364 *Extinct.* 21. Sir *David Cunningham* of *London* (a Baronet of *Scotland*.)
Argent, a Shake-fork, (and not as wrongly termed a Pall.) *Mackenzy*, *L.* 2. *p.* 96. between two Caſtles, *Sable*.

365 22. Sir *John Rayney* of *Wrotham* in *Kent* (a Baronet of *Scotland*.)
Gules, two Wings conjoin'd in Lure, *Ermine*.

366 *Extinct.* 29. *Revet Eldred* of *Saxham Magna* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;
Or, on a Bend Raguly, *Sable*, three Bezants; in the Sinifter Chief a Martlet for difference.

367 29. *John Gell* of *Hopdon* in *Derbyſhire*, Eſq;
Parted per Bend, *Or* and *Azure*, three Mullets of ſix Points in Bend counterchanged.

368 29. Sir *Vincent Corbett* of *Morton-Corbett*, in *Shropſhire*, Kt.
Or, a Raven, *Sable*.

369 *Feb.* 4. Sir *John Kay* of *Woodſom* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.
Argent, two Bendlets, *Sable*.

370 5. *Thomas Trollop* of *Caſwick* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;
Vert, three Stags tripping within a Bordure, *Argent*.

371 *Extinct.* *Mar.* 3. *Edward Thomas* of *Michael-Town* in *Glamorganſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, three Chevrons, *Argent*.

372 4. Sir *William Cowper*, of *Ratling-Court*, in *Kent*, (a Baronet of *Scotland*) ſince created a Baron of *England*, *viz.* Lord *Cowper*.
Argent, three Martlets, *Gules*, on a Cheif engrailed of the ſame as many Annulets, *Or*.

373 *Extinct.* 5. *Denner Strut* of *Little Warley-Hall* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Sable, a Chevron, *Argent*, between three Croſlets fiché, *Or*.

374 8. *William St. Quintin* of *Harpham* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Or, a Chevron, *Gules*, and a Cheif, *Vaire*.

375 14. Sir *Robert Kemp* of *Giſſing* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Gules, three Garbs within a Bordure engrail'd, *Or*.

376 *Extinct.* 16. *John Read* of *Brocket-Hall* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, a Griffin rampant ſegreant, *Or*.

Anno Domini, 1642. *& Regis Car.* 1. 18.

377 *Extinct.* *April* 9. 1642. *James Enyan* of *Flowre* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Ravens, *Sable*.

378 *Extinct.* 19. Sir *Edmund Williams* of *Marnehull* in *Dorſetſhire*, Kt.
Argent, a Greyhound paſſant between three Choughs, *Sable*, within a Bordure engrail'd, *Gules*; ſo *Williams* of *Herringſton* in *Dorſetſhire* bore. But they of *Holton* charge the Bordure alternately with Croſſes patée, *Or* and Bezants.

379 *Extinct.* 22. *John Williams* of *Minſter* in the *Iſle of Thanet* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Vert, three Eagles diſplay'd in Feſs, *Or*.

380 29. *George Wintour* of *Huddington* in *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, a Feſs, *Ermine*.

381 *Extinct.* *May* 4. *John Borlace* of *Bockmer* in *Bucks*, Eſq;
Ermine, on a Bend, *Sable*, out of two Clouds, as many Arms and Hands,

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Hands, *proper*, vending an Horſe-ſhoe, *Argent*.

382 *Sept.* 6. *Extinct.* 1628. *Henry Knoltis* of *Grove-Place* in *Hampſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, Semé of Croſs-croſlets, a Croſs ſarcele (or voided throughout) *Or*, a Creſcent, for Difference.

383 11. *John Hamilton* of the City of *London*, Eſq;

384 12. *Edward Morgan* of *Llanternam* in *Monmouthſhire*, Eſq;
Or, a Griffin rampant ſegreant, *Sable*.

385 13. Sir *Nicholas Kemeys* of *Keven-Mabley* in *Glamorganſhire*, Kt.
Vert, on a Chevron, *Or*, three Pheons, *Sable*.

386 14. *Trevor Williams* of *Llangibbyl* in *Monmouthſhire*, Eſq;
Guyronny of eight, *Ermine* and *Ermines*, a Lion rampant, *Or*.

387 16. *John Reresby* of *Thribergh* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, on a Bend, *Argent*, three Croſs-croſlets, *Sable*.

388 17. *William Ingilby* of *Ripley* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, an Eſtoil, *Argent*.

389 28. *Extinct.* *Poynings More* of *Loſeley* in *Surrey*, Eſq;
Azure, on a Croſs, *Argent*, five Martlets, *Sable*.

390 19. *Chriſtopher Dawney* of *Conſick* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; (*Iriſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *Downe*.)
Argent, on a Bend cottiſed, *Sable*, three Annulets of the Firſt.

391 *June* 3. *Thomas Hampſon* of *Taplow* in *Bucks*, Eſq;
Argent, three Hemp or Flax-breaks, *Sable*.

392 3. *Thomas Williamſon* of *Eaſt-Markham* in the County of *Nottingham*, Eſq;
Or, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Trefoiles, *Sable*.

393 3. *Extinct.* *William Denny* of *Gillingham* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Gules, a Saltire, *Argent*, between twelve Croſſes Patté, *Or*.

394 *June* 3. Sir *Richard Hardres* of *Hardres* in the County of *Kent*, Kt.
Gules, a Lion rampant, *Ermine*, debruis'd with a Chevron, *Or*.

395 11. *Chriſtopher Lowther* of *White-Haven* in *Cumberland*, Eſq;
Or, ſix Annulets, 3, 2, 1, *Sable*; with due difference.

396 13. Sir *Thomas Alſton* of *Odell* in *Bedfordſhire*, Kt.
Azure, Ten Stars 4, 3, 2, 1.

397 20. *Edward Corbet* of *Leighton* in *Montgomeryſhire*, Eſq;
Or, two Ravens, *proper*, within a Bordure engrail'd, *Gules*, bezanted.

398 24. *George Middleton* of *Leighton* in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Saltire engrailed, *Sable*.

399 28. *Extinct.* *Edward Payler* of *Thoralby* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, three Lions paſſant guardant, *Argent*, over all a Bend, *Or*, charg'd with as many Mullets, *Sable*.

400 *July* 9. Sir *William Widdrington* of *Widdrington* in *Northumberland*, Kt. (an *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Widdrington*.)
Party per Croſs, *Argent* and *Gules*, a Bend, *Sable*. Attainted 2 K. *George*.

401 *July* 20. 1628. *Matthew Volckenburgh* of *Middle-Ing* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;

402 20. *Philip Conſtable* of *Everingham* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Quarterly, *Gules* and *Vaire*, a Bend over all, *Or*.

403 30. *Extinct.* 1642. *Ralph Blackſton* of *Gibſide* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, Eſq;
Argent, two Barrs, and in Cheif three Cocks, *Gules*, within a Bordure engrail'd, *Azure*.

404 *Aug.* 8. *Extinct.* Sir *Edward Widdrington* of *Cartington* in *Northumberland*, (a *Scots* Baronet.)
Party per Croſs, *Argent* and *Gules*, a Bend, *Sable*, (with due difference.)

405 15. *Robert Markham* of *Sedgbrook* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, on a Cheif, *Or*, a Demi-Lion iſſuant, *Gules*, a Bordure, *Argent*.

406 15. *Philip Hungate* of *Saxton* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Chevron engrail'd between three Talbots ſeiant, *Argent*.

407 15. *Stephen Lennard* of *Weſt-Wickham* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Or, on a Feſs, *Gules*, three *Fluers de Lys* of the Firſt, a Creſcent difference.

408 24. Sir *William Thorold* of *Marſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, Kt.
Sable, three Goats ſaliant, *Argent*.

409 29. *Walter Radſton* of *Hayton* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, three Bulls Heads eraſed, *Sable*, armed, *Or*.

410 30. *Walter Wroteſley* of *Wroteſley* in *Staffordſhire*, Eſq;
Or, three Piles, *Sable*, a Canton, *Ermine*; but this is properly *Baſſel's* Arms: The true Coat of Sir *Hugh Wroteſley*, Kt. of the Garter was *Or*, a Bend engrail'd, *Gules*. Vid. *Erdſwick's* MS. of *Staff*.

411 30. *Thomas Bland* of *Kippax-Park* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Pheons, *Or*.

412 *Sept.* 1. *Robert Throckmorton* of *Coughton* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, on a Chevron, *Argent*, three Barrs Gemelles, *Sable*.

413 10. *William Halton* of *Sampford* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Party per Pale, *Azure* and *Gules*, a Lion rampant, *Or*.

414 26. *Extinct.* *Brocket Spencer* of *Offley* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;
Quarterly, *Argent* and *Gules*, in the 2d, and 3d, a Frett, *Or*; over all a Bend, *Sable*, charg'd with three *Fluers de Lys*, *Silver*.

415 27. *Edward Golding* of *Colſton-Baſſet* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Chevron, *Or*, betwixt three Bezants.

416 27. *William Smith* of *Crantock* in *Cornwall*, Eſq;
Azure, a Saltire between four Martlets, *Argent*.

Henry

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417 *Octob.* 1. 1628. *Henry Henn* of *Wingfield* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct. *Or*, a Feſs, *Sable*, and a Demi-Lion iſſuant, *Gules*; with a new Grant of *Vert*, a Chevron, and in Cheif three Lions rampant, *Or*: Theſe are born quarterly by the ſame Name, that of the Chevron, their new one in the 2d Quarter.

418 5. *Walter Blount* of *Soddington* in *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Barry Nebulé, *Or* and *Sable*, a Creſcent for difference.

419 74. *Adam Littleton* of *Stoke-Milburgh* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Eſcallop-ſhells, *Sable*, with due (difference.)

420 *Nov.* 2. *Thomas Lydell* of *Ravenſholm-Caſtle* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, Eſq;
Argent, Fretty *Gules*, on a Cheif of the 2d, three Leopards Faces, *Or*.

421 9. *Richard Lawday* of *Exeter* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct.

Thomas Chamberlain of *Wickham* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;

422 *Feb.* 4. *Gules*, an Ineſcutcheon, *Argent*, betwixt eight Mullets in Orle, *Or*. Quartering, *Gules*, a Chevron between three Eſcallops, *Or*, both by that Name; the firſt as the Arms of the Earls of *Tankervile*, Chamberlains of *Normandy*.
Henry Hunlock of *Wingerworth* in *Derbyſhire*, Eſq;

423 28. *Azure*, on a Feſs between three Tygers Heads eraſed, *Or*, as many Mullets of the Field.
Thomas Badd of *Cames-Oyſells* in *Hantſhire*, Eſq;

424 29. *Azure*, five *Flures de Lys* in Saltire, *Argent, per Segar. alias pro Nom' Baud*,
Extinct. Arms, *Gules*, three Chevronels, *Argent*; but ſuch as give it ſo, give it falſe.
Richard Crane of *Wood-Riſing* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;

425 *Mar.* 20. *Gules*, on a Feſs between three Croſſes Paté fitché, *Or*, as many
Extinct. Annulets, *Azure*.
Samuel Danvers of *Culworth* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq;

426 21. *Gules*, a Chevron between three Mullets of ſix Points, *Or*.

Anno Domini 1643. *& Regis, Car.* 1. 19.

1643. *Henry Anderſon* of *Penley* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;

427 *July* 3. *Argent*, a Chevron between three
Extinct. Croſſes Flory, *Sable*. *Vide* N°. 280.
William Vavaſour of .... in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;

428 17. *Or*, a Feſs indented, *Sable*, Creſcent for difference.
Extinct. Sir *Henry Jones* of *Abermarles* in *Caermarthenſhire*, Kt.

429 25. *Argent*, a Chevron, *Azure*, between 3
Extinct. Choughs, *Sable*, a Bordure of the Third beſanted.

430 *Aug.* 1. 1643. Sir *Edw. Walgrave* of *Hever-Caſtle* in *Kent*, Kt. [*Engliſh* Baron] *viz.* Lord *Waldgrave*.
Party per Pale, *Argent* and *Gules*, a Creſcent difference, and ſometimes a Roundle counterchanged as difference.

431 *Aug.* 15. *Thomas Haggerſton* of *Haggerſton* in *Northumberland*, Eſq;
Azure, on a Bend cottiſed, *Argent*, three Billets, *Sable*.

432 *Octob.* 28. *John Pale* of *Syſonby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct. *Argent*, three Text R's, *Sable*.

433 *Nov.* 9. *John Bale* of *Carleton-Curlew* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct. Party per Pale, *Vert* and *Gules*, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Argent*, beak'd and member'd, *Or*.

434 13. *Brian O Neale* of ..... in *Com' Dublin'* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Eſq;

435 16. *Willoughby Hickman* of *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;
Party per Pale indented, *Argent* and *Azure*.

436 *Dec.* 7. *John Butler* of *Brampfield* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Feſs checq. *Argent* and *Sable*, between ſix Croſſes patée, *Or*.

437 9. *Edward Bathurſt* of *Lechlade* in *Com' Glouceſter*, Eſq;
Sable, two Barrs, *Ermine*, in Chief three Croſſes Patté, *Or*.

438 *Jan.* 17. *Edward Acton* of *Aldenham* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, ſemé of Croſlets fiché, *Or*, and two Lions paſſant, *Argent*.

439 *Mar.* 14. Sir *Francis Hawley* of *Buckland* in *Somerſetſhire*, Kt. Now *Iriſh* Baron *viz.* Lord *Hawley*.
Vert, a Saltire engrail'd, *Or*.

Anno Domini 1624. *& Regis Car.* 1.

440 *Apr.* 1. *John Preſton* of the Mannor .....
Extinct. in *Furneſſe* in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, two Barrs, *Gules*, on a Canton of the laſt, a Cinquefoile, *Or*.

441 2. *John Webb* of *Odſtoke* in *Wiltſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct. *Gules*, a Croſs between four Falcons, *Or*.

442 25. *Thomas Preſtwick* of *Holme* in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct. *Gules*, a Mermaid, *proper*, crined, and with a Mirrour, *Or*. Sometimes *Ermine*, on a Chevron, *Gules*, three Leopards Faces, *Or*, on a Chief, *Sable*, a Maſtiff paſſant between two *Fluers de Lys* of the 3d; Which is now their 2d Quarter, and was granted by *Chriſtopher Barker*, Garter.

443 *May* 4. *Henry Williams* of *Guernevet* in *Brecknockſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, three Cocks, *Gules*.

444 20. *Gervaſe Lucas* of *Fenton* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct.

445 *June* 14. *Robert Thorold* of *Hawley* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;

Sable,

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Sable, three Goats ſaliant, *Argent*, with due difference.

446 *July* 23. 1644. *John Scudamore* of *Bolingham* in *Herefordſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, three Stirrups with Leathers and Buckles, *Or*, with due difference.

447 *Octob.* 8. *Extinct.* Sir *Henry Bard* of *Stanes* in *Middleſex*, Kt. (Since an *Iriſh* Viſcount) *viz.* Viſcount *Bellamont*.
Sable, on a Chevron between ten Martlets, *Argent*, five Pellets.

448 *Feb.* 12. Sir *Richard Vivian* of *Trelowren* in *Cornwall*, Kt.
Argent, a Lion rampant, *Gules*.

449 28. *William Van-Colſter* of *Amſterdam* in *Holland*, Eſq;

450 *March* 21. *William Boreel* of *Amſterdam* aforeſaid.

Jan. 21. 1677. Sir *Hugh Ackland* of *Columb-John* in *Devonſhire*, Kt. with Precedency before all Baronets created after 1644.
Checquy, *Argent* and *Sable*, a Feſs, *Gules*.

Apr. 22. 1678. Sir *Francis Edwards* of *Shrewsbury*, Kt. to take Place of all Baronets created after 1644.
Ermine, a Lion rampant Guardant, *Azure*, on a Canton, *Or*, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Sable*.

Anno Domini 1645. *& Regis Car.* 1. 21.

451 *May* 9. *George Carteret* of *Meteſches* in the Iſle of *Jerſey*, Eſq; *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Carteret*.
Gules, four Lozenges conjoin'd in Feſs, *Argent*.

452 *Nov.* 25. *Thomas Windibanke* of *Haynes* in *Wiltſhire*, Eſq;
Vert, on a Chevron between three Pigeons volant, *Or*, three Trefoiles of the Firſt.

453 *Feb.* 7. *Benjamin Wright* of *Dennington* in *Suffolk*, Eſq; whoſe Patent was ſuperſeded by the King's Warrant.
Azure, two Barrs, *Argent*, in Chief three Leopards Faces, *Or*.

454 *March* 6. *Extinct.* *Edward Charleton* of *Heſleyſide* in *Northumberland*.
Or, a Lion rampant, *Gules*.

Anno Domini 1646. *& Regis Car.* 1. 22.

455 *June* 11. *Extinct.* Sir *Richard Willis*, (Brother to Sir *Thomas Willis* of *Fen-Ditton* in *Cambridgſhire*) Colonel of a Regiment of Horſe to His Majeſty; as alſo Colonel-General of the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Nottingham* and *Rutland*, and Governour of the Town and Caſtle of *Newark*.
Party per Feſs, *Gules* and *Argent*, three Lions rampant Counterchanged within a Bordure, *Ermine*, with a Creſcent for difference.

456 Sir *Evan Lloyd* of *Yale* in Com' *Denbigh*, Kt.

BARONETS created by King *CHARLES* the Second.

Anno Domini 1649. *& Regis Car.* 2. 1.

457 *Sept.* 1. 1649. *Richard Brown* of *Debtford* in *Kent*, Eſq; created by Letters Patents at *St. Germains* in *France* He was Reſident for Their Majeſties King *Charles* the Firſt and Second with *Lewis* Thirteen and Fourteen, Kings of *France*, and one of the Clerks of the Privy-Council.
Gules, a Griffin paſſant, and a Chief, *Or*; to which was added an Augmentation, *viz*, *Or*, a Cheif, *Sable*, and a Canton, *Ermine*, to be born before his Paternal Coat, but afterwards the Canton was omitted by Patent 1663.

458 8. *Extinct.* *Henry de Vic*, of the Iſle of *Guernſey*, Eſq; created by Letters Patents at *St. Germains* aforeſaid. He was Reſident for King *Charles* I. and II. near twenty Years in *Bruſſels*; and afterwards Chancellor of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.
Or, three Cheval-Traps and a Chief, *Sable*.

459 *Sept.* 18. *Richard Forſter* of *Stokeſley* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; by Letters Patents dated at *St. Germains*.
Sable, a Chevron, *Ermine*, between three Broad-Arrows, *Or*, plumed, *Argent*.

Anno Domini 1650. *& Regis Car.* 2. 2.

460 *Sept.* 3. *Extinct.* 1650. *Richard Fanſhaw*, Eſq; a younger Brother to *Thomas* Viſcount *Fanſhaw* of *Ireland*, afterwards Maſter of the Requeſts, and Ambaſſador in *Spain* and *Portugal*.
Or, a Chevron between three *Fluers de Lys*, Sable.

Anno Domini 1652. *& Regis Car.* 2. 5.

461 *April* 2. 1652. *William Curtius*, Eſq; then Reſident for His Majeſty with *Guſtavus* King of *Sweden*, and the Princes of *Germany*.

Anno Domini 1657. *& Regis Car.* 2. 9.

462 *Oct.* 9. *Extinct.* 1657. Sir *Arthur Slingsby* of .... near *Canterbury* in *Kent*, Kt. by Letters Patents, dated at *Bruges* in *Flanders*.
Argent, a Griffin rampant Segreant, *Sable*, over all a Feſs, *Gules*. Sometimes *Gules*, a Chevron between two Leopards Heads in Chief, and a Bugle-horn in Baſe, *Argent*; but the firſt is their proper Coat, the laſt being that of *Scriven*.

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Anno Domini 1658. *& Regis Car.* 2. 10.

463 *Thomas Orby* of ..... in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; (Servant to the Queen Mother) by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Bruſſels* in *Brabant*.

Ermine, three Chevrons and a Canton, *Gules*, the latter charg'd with a Lion of *England*.

464 *Thomas Bond*, of ..... in ..... Eſq; (Servant to the Queen Mother) by Letters Patent bearing Date at *Bruſſels*.

Argent, on a Chevron, *Sable*, three Bezants.

465 *Aug.* *Arthur Marigny Carpentier*, Eſq; a *Frenchman* at *Bruſſels*.

466 *Henry Browne* of *Kiddington* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Peter Browne*, Kt. Slain in the Service of King *Charles* I. and in Default of Iſſue Male, to *Francis* the Brother; Dated at *Bruſſels*,

Sable, three Lions paſſant in Bend, between two Gemells, *Argent*, with a Creſcent for difference.

Anno Domini 1660. *& Regis Car.* 2. 12.

467 *April* 2. *Jeremy Whichcot* of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſq; in *London*.

Ermine, two Boars paſſant in Pale, *Gules*.

468 *Extinct.* Sir *Anthony de Merces* (a *Frenchman.*)

469 *May* 29. *Extinct.* *Stil. Nov.* Sir *John Evelin* of *Godſton* in *Surrey*, Kt. by Letters Patents bearing Date at the *Hague* in *Holland*.

Azure, a Griffin paſſant, Wings expanded, and a Chief, *Or*.

470 *May* 30. *Stil. Nov.* Sir *Gualter de Raed* of the United Netherlands, *Holland*.

471 *June* 7. Sir *Orlando Bridgeman* of *Great-Lever* in *Lancaſhire*, Kt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, *&c.* and afterwards Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England*.

Sable, ten Bezants on a Chief, *Argent*, a Lion paſſant, *Ermines*.

472 *June* 7. Sir *Geofrey Palmer* of *Carleton* in *Northamptonſhire*, Kt. His Majeſty's Attorney-General.

Sable, a Chevron, *Or*, between three Creſcents, *Argent*, quartering on a Bend, *Sable*, five Beſants both by that Name.

473 *June* 7. Sir *Heneage Finch* of *Raunſton* in Com' *Bucks*, Kt. Lord-Chancellor, and ſince an *Engliſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Nottingham*.

Argent, a Chevron between three Griffins paſſant, with Wings expanded, *Sable*.

474 *June* 7. Sir *John Langham* of *Cotsbrook* in *Northamptonſhire*, Kt. and Alderman of the City of *London*.

Argent, three Bears Heads eraſed, *Sable*, muſled, *Or*.

475 *June* 9. *Extinct.* 1660. *Humphrey Winch* of *Haunes* in *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq;

Party per Pale, *Azure* and *Gules*, an Eſcallop, *Or*.

476 *June* 9. Sir *Robert Abdy* of *Albins* in *Eſſex*, Knt.

Or, two Chevrons between three Trefoiles, *Sable*, with a Creſcent for difference.

477 *June* 12. *Thomas Draper* of *Sunninghill-Park* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;

Bendy of Six, *Or* and *Gules*, a Chief per Feſs or Barr, and charg'd with three *Fluers de Lys* counterchang'd, *Sable* and *Ermine*.

478 *June* 12. *Extinct.* *Henry Wright* of *Dagenham* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;

Azure, two Barrs, *Argent*, in Chief three Leopards Faces, *Or*.

479 *June* 12. *Extinct.* *Jonathan Keate* of the *Hoo* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, three Cats paſſant in Pale, *Sable*.

480 *Extinct.* Sir *Hugh Spoke* of *Haſilbury* in *Wiltſhire*, Kt.

Azure, an Eagle with two Heads, diſplay'd, *Or*.

481 *June* 13. *Extinct.* *Nicholas Gould* of the City of *London*, Eſq;

Per Saltire, *Azure* and *Or*, a Lion rampant counterchanged.

482 *June* 13. Sir *Thomas Adams*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*.

Ermine, three Cats paſſant in Pale, *Azure*.

483 *June* 13. *Richard Atkins* of *Clapham* in *Surrey*, Eſq;

Azure, three Barrs, *Argent*, in Chief as many Beſants.

484 14. *Thomas Allen* of the City of *London*, Eſq;

Sable, a Croſs Potent, *Or*.

485 *Extinct.* *Henry North* of *Milden-hall* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;

Azure, a Lion paſſant between three, Trefoiles *Or*, with a due difference.

486 *Extinct.* 15. Sir *William Wiſeman* of *Riven-hall* in *Eſſex*, Kt.

Sable, a Chevron *Ermine* between three Cronels of Tilting Spears, *Argent*.

487 8. *Thomas Cullum* of *Haſtede* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;

Azure, a Chevron Ermine between three Pelicans, *Or*, vulning themſelves, *proper*.

488 19. *Baſil Dixwell* of *Broom-houſe*, in *Kent*, Eſq;

Argent, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three *Fluers de Lys*, *Sable*.

489 *Extinct.* 20. *Thomas Darcy* of *St. Cleres-hall* in *St. Olaths* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;

Argent, three Cinquefoiles, *Gules*.

490 *George Grubham How* of *Old-Barwick* in *Wiltſhire*, Eſq;

Or, a Feſs engrail'd between three Wolves Heads couped, *Sable*.

491 *Extinct.* 21. *John Cutts* of *Childerley* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Bend engrail'd, *Sable*, three Plates.

492 *Solomon Swale* of *Swale-hall* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; *Azure*,

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Azure, a Bend Unde or Nebulé, *Argent*; Unde the trueſt, I think.

493 *Jun.* 21. 1660. *William Humble* of the City of *London*, Eſq;

Sable, a Buck tripping, and a Chief indented, *Or*.

494 *Henry Stapleton* of *Miton* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, a Lion rampant, *Sable*, armed, *&c.* *Gules*, with a Creſcent for difference.

495 *Gervaſe Elwes* of *Stoke* near *Clare* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;

Or, a Bend, *Gules*, ſurmounted by a Feſs, *Azure*.

496 *Extinct.* *Robert Cordell* of *Melford* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;

Gules, a Chevron engrailed, *Ermine*, between three Griffins Heads eraſed, *Argent*.

497 Sir *John Robinſon*, Kt. Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*.

Quarterly two Coats, the 1, and 4, Crenellé, *Gules* and *Or*; in the firſt Party per Croſs upon a Tower, *Argent*, a Lion of *England*, being an Augmentation: The 2d, and 3d, his paternal Coat, *viz.* *Vert*, a Buck tripping, within eight Trefoiles in Orle, *Or*.

498 *Extinct.* Sir *John Abdy* of *Moores* in *Eſſex*, Kt.

Or, two Chevrons between three Trefoils, *Sable*, with a Mullet for difference.

499 25. Sir *Robert Hilliard* of *Patrington* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.

Azure, a Chevron, *Argent*, between three Mullets, *Or*.

500 *Jacob Aſtley* of *Hill-Morton* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq;

Azure, a Cinquefoile, *Ermine*, within a Bordure engrailed, *Or*.

501 Sir *William Bowyer* of *Denham* in *Bucks*, Kt.

Or, a Bend vaire cottiſed, *Sable*.

502 *Thomas Stanley* of *Alderſey* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Bend, *Azure*, three Bucks Heads caboſhed, *Or*, (with due difference.)

503 26. *John Shuckborough* of *Shuckborough* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq;

Sable, a Chevron engrail'd between three Mullets, *Argent*.

504 27. *William Wray* of *Aſhby* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;

Azure, on a Cheif, *Or*, three Martlets, *Gules*.

505 *Nicholas Steward* of *Hartly-Mauduit* in *Hantſhire*, Eſq;

Or, a Feſs checquy, *Argent* and *Azure*, a Bordure, *Gules*.

506 27. *George Warburton* of *Areley* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, a Chevron between three Cormorants, *Sable*, ſometimes quartering *Dutton*, *viz.* quarterly, *Argent* and *Gules*, the latter fretted, *Or*; as the Coat of their Original Anceſtor.

507 *Extinct.* Sir *Francis Holles* of *Winterburne St. Martin* in *Dorſetſhire*, Knight, Son and Heir to *Denzill* Lord *Holles* of *Ifeild*.

508 *Juue* 28. *Ermine*, two Piles in point, *Sable*. 1660. *Oliver St. John* of *Woodford* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Baron *St. John* of *Bletſho*.

Argent, on a Chief, *Gules*, two Mullets, *Or*, a Creſcent for difference.

509 29. *Ralph De la Vall* of *Seyton De la Vall* in *Northumberland*, Eſq;

Ermine, two Barrs, *Vert*.

510 30. *Andreas Henley* of *Henley* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq:

Azure, a Lion rampant, *Argent*, crowned, *Or*, a Bordure, as the 2d, Semé of Torteauxes.

511 *Thomas Ellis* of *Wyham* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;

Gules, on a Feſs, *Argent*, between three Creſcents, *Or*, as many Eſcallops, *Azure*.

512 *July* 2. *Extinct.* *John Covert* of *Slaugham* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;

Gules, a Feſs, *Ermine*, between 3 Martlets, *Or*.

513 *Extinct.* *Peter Lear* of *London*, Gent.

Azure, a Feſs Ragulé between three Unicorns Heads eraſed, *Or*.

514 *Maurice Berkley* of *Bruton* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq;

Gules, a Chevron, *Ermine*, between twelve Croſſes patté, *Argent*.

515 3. *Henry Hudſon* of *Melton-Mowbray* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Parted per Chevron imbattelled, *Argent* and *Gules*, three Eſcallops counterchang'd.

516 *Thomas Herbert* of *Tinterne* in *Monmouthſhire*, Eſq;

Party per Pale, *Azure* and *Gules*, three Lions rampant, *Argent*, with a Creſcent for a Difference.

517 4. *Thomas Middleton* of *Chirk* in *Denbighſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Bend, *Vert*, three Wolves Heads eraſed, of the Firſt.

518 6. *Verney Noell* of *Kirkby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Or, Fretty, *Gules*, a Canton *Ermine*, with a Mullet for difference.

519 *Extinct.* 7. *George Buſwell* of *Clipſton* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq;

Or, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Torteauxes.

520 10. *Robert Auſten* of *Bexley* in *Kent*, Eſq;

Or, a Chevron, *Gules*, between 3 Bears Gambs, erect and eraſed, *Sable*.

521 12. *Robert Hales* of *Bekesburne* in *Kent*, Eſq;

Gules, three Arrows, *Or*, barbed and plumed, *Argent*.

522 13. Sir *William Boothby* of *Bradley-Aſh* in *Derbyſhire*.

Argent, on a Canton, *Sable*, a Lion's Gamb eraſed in Bend, *Or*.

523 14. *Wolſtan Dixey* of *Market-Boſworth* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Azure, a Lion rampant and a Cheif, *Or*.

524 *Extinct.* 16. *John Bright* of *Badſworth* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;

Party per Pale, *Azure* and *Gules*, a Bend, *Or*, between two Mullets,

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Argent, aliter, *Gules*, a Bend, *Or*, betwixt two Mullets, *Argent*.

525 *July* 16. 1660. *John Warner* of *Parham* in .... Eſq; *Extinct.*
Or, a Bend engrailed between ſix Roſes, *Gules*.

526 17. Sir *Job Harby* of *Aldenham* in *Hertfordſhire*, Kt. *Extinct.*
Gules, a Feſs indented, *Ermine*, between ſix Billets, *Argent*.

527 18. *Samuel Morland* of *Southamſtede-Baneſter* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, a Leopard's Head jeſſant, a *Fluer de Lys*, *Or*, in the dexter Chief Point a Lion of *England*.

528 19. Sir *Thomas Hewyt* of *Piſhobury* in *Hertfordſtire*, Kt. Since an *Iriſh* Peer, *viz.* Viſcount *Hewyt*. *Extinct.*
Gules, a Chevron engrailed between three Owles, *Argent*.

529 *Edward Honywood* of *Evington* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Falcons Heads eraſed, *Azure*.

530 22. *Richard Browne* of *London*, Alderman.
Argent, on a Chevron between 3 Griffins Heads eraſed, *Gules*, as many Caſtles of the Field.

531 23. *Henry Vernon* of *Hodnet* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Frett, *Sable*.

532 Sir *John Awbrey* of *Llantrilbed* in *Glamorganſhire*, Kt.
Azure, a Chevron between 3 Eagles Heads eraſed, *Or*.

533 *William Thomas* of *Folkington* in *Suſſex*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Or, on a Croſs, *Sable*, five Creſcents, *Argent*.

534 25. *Thomas Sclater* of *Cambridge* in *Cambridgſhire*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Argent, a Saltire, *Azure*.

535 *Henry Conway* of *Bolritham* in *Flintſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, on a Bend cottiſed, *Argent*, a Roſe, *Gules*, between two Annulets, *Sable*.

536 26. *Edward Green* of *Sonpford* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Per Feſs, *Sable* and *Argent*, a Lion rampant, *Gules*, crowned, *Or*.

537 28. *John Stapeley* of *Patcham* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Gules, three Boars Heads, a Bordure engrailed, *Argent*.

538 30. *Metcalf Robinſon* of *Newby* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Vert, a Chevron, *Ermine*, between 3 Roe-Bucks tripping, *Or*.

539 31. *Marmaduke Greſham* of *Limpsfield* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron, *Ermines*, between three Mullets, *Sable*, omitting the Augmentation, *viz.* On a Chief, *Or*, a Trefoile *Vert*, between two Greyhounds Heads eraſed, *Sable*, collared, *Gold*, born by his direct Anceſtor Sir *John Greſham*, Lord Mayor of *London*, 1548.

540 *Aug.* 1. *William Dudley* of *Capton* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, a Chevron between three Lions Heads eraſed, *Or*.

541 2. 1660. *Hugh Smithſon* of *Stanwick* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Or, on a Chief imbattelled, *Azure*, three Suns, *proper*.

542 3. Sir *Roger Moſtyn* of *Moſtyn* in *Flintſhire*, Kt.
Parted per Bend, *Ermine* and *Ermines*, a Lion rampant, *Or*.

543 4. *William Willoughby* of *Wollaton* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Or, on two Barrs, *Gules*, three Water-budgets, *Argent*.

544 6. *Anthony Oldfield* of *Spalding* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;
Or, on a Pile, *Vert*, three Garbs of the Field.

545 10. *Peter Leiceſter* of *Tabley* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, a Feſs, *Gules*, between 3 *Fluers de Lys*, *Or*; but now they uſe the Feſs, *Gold*.

546 11. Sir *William Wheeler* of the City of *Weſtminſter*, Kt.
Or, a Chevron between three Leopards Faces, *Sable*.

547 16. *John Newton* of *Barſcote* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chevron, *Azure*, three Garbs, *Or*, by the Name of *Cradoc*; but their original Coat, *Sable*, two Shin-bones in Saltire the Dexter ſurmounting, *Argent*.

548 *Tho. Lee* of *Hartwell* in *Com' Bucks*, Eſq;
Azure, two Barrs, *Or*, over all a Bend Componé of the 2d, and *Gules*.

549 *Thomas Smith* of *Hatherton* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, on a Chevron, *Or*, between three Beſants, as many Croſſes formé fitché, *Sable*.

550 17. *Ralph Aſhton* of *Middleton* in *Lancaſhire*.
Argent, a Mullet, *Sable*.

551 *John Rous* of *Henham* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;
Sable, a Feſs dancetté, *Or*, between three Creſcents, *Argent*.

552 22. *Henry Maſſingbeard* of *Bratofts-Hall* in *Lincolnſhire*.
Azure, three Quaterfoiles, *Or*, in Cheif a Boar paſſant of the ſame, charged on the Shoulder with a croſs Patté, *Gules*.

553 28. *John Hales* of *Coventry* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, three Arrows, *Or*, barbed and plumed, *Argent*.

554 30. *Ralph Bovey* of *Hill-Fields* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Vert, three Bows ſtrung, *Or*.

555 *John Knightley* of *Off-Church* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq; *Extinct.*
Quarterly *Ermine*, and Paly of 6, *Or* and *Gules*, within a Bordure, *Azure*.

556 31. Sir *John Drake* of *Aſh* in *Devonſhire*, Kt.
Argent, a Wyvern, *Gules*, with Wings elevated in *Dorſo*.

557 *Sept.* 5. *Oliver St. George* of *Carickermrick* in the County of *Trim* in *Ireland*, Eſq;

Argent,

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Argent, a Chief, *Azure*, over all a Lion rampant, *Gules*, crowned, *Or*.

558 *Sept.* 11. 1660. Sir *John Bowyer* of *Knipersley* in *Staffordshire*, Kt.

Argent, a Lion rampant between 3 Croſs-croſlets, *Gules*.

559 13. Sir *William Wild*, Kt. Recorder of the City of *London*.
Extinct.

Argent, a Chevron and Cheif, *Sable*, the latter charg'd with three Martlets, *Silver*.

560 19. *Joſeph Aſh* of *Twittenham* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;

Argent, two Chevrons, *Sable*.

561 22. *John How* of *Compton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Or, a Feſs between three Wolves Heads couped, *Sable*.

562 26. *John Swinburne* of *Chap-Heton* in *Northumberland*, Eſq;

Party per Feſs, *Gules* and *Argent*, three Cinquefoiles counterchanged.

563 *Oct.* 12. *John Trott* of *Laverſtoke* in *Hantſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct.

Paly of Six, *Or* and *Gules*, a Canton, *Argent*, charg'd with a Croſs Flory, *Sable*.

564 13. *Humphry Miller* of *Oxenhoath* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Extinct.

Ermine, a Feſs, *Gules*, between 3 Wolves Heads eraſed, *Azure*.

565 15. Sir *John Lewes* of *Ledſton* in *Yorkſhire*, Kt.
Extinct.

Sable, a Chevron between three Trefoiles, *Or*.

566 16. *John Beale* of *Maidſton* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Extinct.

Sable, on a Chevron, *Argent*, between 3 Griffins Heads eraſed, *Or*, as many Eſtoiles, of the Field.

567 Sir *Richard Franklin* of *Moore-Park* in *Hertfordſhire*, Kt.

Argent, on a Bend, *Azure*, three Dolphins of the Firſt.

568 *Nov.* 8. *William Ruſſel* of *Langhorne* in *Caermarthenſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, a Lion rampant, *Gules*, on a Cheif, *Sable*, three Roſes of the Firſt ſeeded, *Or*.

569 9. *Thomas Boothby* of *Friday-hill*, in the Pariſh of *Chingford* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Canton, *Sable*, a Lion's Paw eraſed in Bend, *Or*.

570 *William Backhouſe* of *London*, Eſq;
Extinct.

Gyronny, *Or* and *Azure*, a Saltire, *Ermine*.

571 12. Sir *John Cutler* of *London*, Kt.
Extinct.

Azure, three Dragons Heads eraſed, *Or*, a Cheif, *Argent*.

572 16. *Giles Mottet* of *Leige* in .....

573 21. *Henry Gifford* of *Burſtall* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Gules, three Lions paſſant in Pale, *Argent*.

574 Sir *Thomas Foot* of *London*, Kt. and
Extinct. Alderman.

Argent, a Chevron, and in the dexter Chief a Trefoile, *Sable*.

575 22. *Thomas Manwaring* of *Over-Pever* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, two Barrs, *Gules*.

576 *Thoms Bennet* of *Baberham* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct.

Gules, a Beſant between 3 Demi-Lions rampant and coup'd, *Argent*.

577 *Nov.* 29. 1660. *John Wroth* of *Blenden hall* in *Kent*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Lions Heads eraſed, *Silver*, crowned, *Or*.

578 *Dec.* 3. *George Wynne* of *Neſtell* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;

Ermine, on a Feſs, *Vert*, three Eagles diſplay'd, *Or*.

579 4. *Heneage Featherſtone* of *Blakeſware* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;

Gules, on a Chevron between three Oſtridges Feathers, *Argent*, a Pellet, which Pellet has been omitted of late.

580 *Humphry Monnox* of *Wotton* in *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Chevron, *Sable*, between 3 Oak Leaves *Vert*, as many Beſants. Originally in the Coat was a Chief, *Azure*, charged with a Fowl of the Field, between two Anchors, *Or*; But this Chief, and its Charge are both omitted.

581 10. *John Peyton* of *Doddington* in the
Extinct. Iſle of *Ely* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Eſq;

Sable, a Croſs engrailed, *Or*, in the dexter Canton a Mullet, *Argent*, (with a due Difference.)

582 11. *Edmond Anderſon* of *Broughton* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, a Chevron between three Croſſes flory, *Sable*.

583 *John Fagg of Wiſton* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;

Gules, two Bends Vaire.

584 18. *Matthew Herbert* of *Bromfield* in
Extinct. *Shropſhire*, Eſq;

Per pale, *Azure* and *Gules*, three Lions rampant, *Argent*, a Martlet for difference.

585 19. *Edward Ward* of *Bexley* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;

Checque, *Or* and *Azure*, a Bend, *Ermine*.

586 22. *John Keyt* of *Elrington* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Azure, a Chevron between three Kites Heads eraſed, *Or*.

587 *William Killegrew* of *Arwynick* in
Extinct. *Cornwall*, Eſq;

Argent, an Eagle diſplay'd with two Heads, *Sable*, within a Border of *Cornwall*, viz. *Sable*, and beſanted.

588 *John Buck* of *Hamby-Grange* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;

Paly Bendy, *Or* and *Azure*, a Canton, *Ermine*.

589 24. *William Frankland* of *Thirkelby* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;

Azure, a Dolphin Naiant embowed, and a Chief, *Argent*, the latter charg'd with two Saltires, *Gules*.

590 *Richard Stiddolph* of *Norbury* in *Sur-*
Extinct. *rey*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Chief, *Sable*, two Wolves Heads couped of the Firſt.

591 *William Gardener* of the City of *London*, Eſq;

Or, on a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Griffins Heads eraſed, *Azure*, two Lions counterpaſſant, *Gold*.

William

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292 *Dec.* 28. 1660. *William Juxon* of *Albourn* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Or, a Croſs, *Gules*, between 4 Blackmoors Heads couped, *proper*.

593 29. *John Legard* of *Garton* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Bend between ſix Mullets, *Gules*, a Croſs patté, or formé, *Or*.

594 31. *George Marwood* of *Little Buskby* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Chevron between 3 Goats Heads eraſed, *Ermine*.

595 *John Jackſon* of *Hickleton* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chevron, *Sable*, between 3 Hawks Heads eraſed, *Azure*, three Cinquefoiles, *Or*.

596 *Jan.* 2. Sir *Henry Pickering* of *Whaddon* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Kt.
Ermine, a Lion rampant, *Azure*, crowned, *Or*.

597 *Henry Bedingfield* of *Oxbrough* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Ermine, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Gules*.

598 *Extinct.* 4. *Walter Plomer* of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, Eſq;
Per Chevron flory counterflory, *Argent* and *Gules*, three Martlets counterchanged.

599 *Extinct.* 8. *Herbert Springet* of *Broyle* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Party per Feſs Undé, *Argent* and *Gules*, a Feſs wavy between three Creſcents counterchanged.

600 *Extinct.* 23. *William Powell*, alias *Hinſon*, of *Pengethley* in *Herefordſhire*, Eſq;
Or, a Chevron between 3 Lions Gambs eraſed, *Gules*.

601 *Extinct.* 25. *Robert Newton* of the City of *London*, Eſq;
Vert, a Lion rampant, *Or*, langued and armed, *Gules*, on his Shoulder a croſs Patté fitched, *Sable*.

602 *Extinct.* 29. *Nicholas Staughton* of *Staughton* in *Surrey*, Eſq;
Azure, a Croſs engrailed, *Ermine*.

603 *Extinct.* *William Rokeby* of *Skyers* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Cheſs-Rooks, *Sable*.

604 *Feb.* 2. *Walter Ernley* of *New-Sarum* in *Wiltſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Eagles diſplay'd, *Or*.

605 *John Hubaud* of *Ipſley* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, three Mullets in Feſs, *Gules*, cottiſed, *Azure*, between as many Martlets, *Sable*.

606 *Extinct.* 7. *Thomas Morgan* of *Llangahock* in *Monmouthſhire*, Eſq;
Or, a Griffin rampant, *Sable*.

607 9. *Richard Lane* of *Tulske* in the County of *Roſcommon* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Eſq; *Iriſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *Lanesborough*.
Argent, a Lion rampant, *Gules*, a Border, *Sable*, and for an Augmentation, on a Canton, *Azure*, an *Iriſh* Harp, Imperially crown'd, *proper*; granted by Sir *Ed. Walker*, 1461.

608 11. *John Osborne* of *Chickland* in Com' *Bucks*, Eſq;
Argent, a Bend between 2 Lions rampant, *Sable*.

609 *Feb.* 15. 1660. *George Wakeman*, of *Beckford* in *Gloceſterſhire*, Eſq; The Patent engroſſed, but never ſealed.
Vert, a Saltire Undé, *Ermine*.

610 *Benjamin Wright* of *Cranham-Hall* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Azure, two Barrs, *Argent*, in Chief three Leopards Heads, *Or*.

611 18. *John Colleton* of the City of *London*, Eſq;
Or, three Bucks Heads couped, *proper*.

612 *Extinct.* 18. Sir *James Modyford* of *London*, Kt.
Ermine, on a Bend, *Azure*, a Mullet, *Argent*, between two Garbs, *Or*.

613 21. *Thomas Beaumont* of *Stoughton-Grange* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;
France Antique, *viz. Azure*, Semi de Lyz; a Lion rampant, *Or*.

614 23. *Edward Smith* of *Eſhe* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, Eſq;
Azure, a Saltire between 4 Martlets, *Argent*.

615 *March* 4. *John Napier*, alias *Sandy*, of ..... in *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq; to take Place next after Sir *Thomas Holt*.
Argent, a Saltire between four Cinquefoiles, *Gules*.

616 *Thomas Gifford* of *Caſtle-Sordan* in the County of *Meath*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Eſq;
Argent, Ten Torteauxes 4, 3, 2, 1.

617 *Thomas Clifton* of *Clifton* in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, on a Bend, *Argent*, three Mullets, *Gules*.

618 *William Wilſon* of *Eaſtborne* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Sable, a Wolf rampant in Cheif; Eſtoils, *Or*.

619 *Compton Reade* of *Burton* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Saltire between 4 Garbs, *Or*.

620 10. Sir *Brian Broughton* of *Broughton* in *Staffordſhire*, Kt.
Argent, two Bars and a Canton, *Gules*; the latter charg'd with a Croſs of the Field.

621 *Extinct.* 16. *Robert Slingsby* of *Newcelle* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Chevron between two Leopards Faces in Chief, *Or*, and a Bugle-horn in Baſe, *Argent*.

622 *Extinct.* *John Crofts* of *Stow* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;
Or, three Bulls Heads couped, *Sable*.

623 *Ralph Verney* of *Middle-Claydon* in *Bucks*, Eſq; now an *Iriſh* Viſcount, *viz.* Viſcount *Fermanaugh*.
Azure, on a Croſs, *Argent*, five Mullets, *Gules*.

624 *Mar.* 18. *Extinct.* *Robert Dicer* of *Upball* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;

625 20. *John Bromfield* of *Southwark* in *Surrey*, Eſq;
Azure, a Lion paſſant guardant, *Or*.

626 *Thomas Rich* of *Sunning* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;

Gules,

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Gules, on a Saltire ragulé, *Argent*, five Croſs-croſlets, *Sable*.

626 *Mar.* 20. *Edward Smith* of *Edmonthorp* in *Leiceſter*, Eſq;
Gules, on a Chevron, *Or*, between three Bezants, as many Croſſes patté fitché, *Sable*. But their original Coat was, *Azure*, three Urchins or Hedghogs, *Argent*, by the Name of *Herriz*.

627 26. 1661. *Walter Long* of *Whaddon* in *Wiltſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, Cruſily, and a Lion rampant, *Argent*.

628 30. *John Fetiplace* of *Chilrey* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, two Chevrons, *Argent*.

629 *April* 8. *Extinct.* *Walter Hendley* of *Cuckfield* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Paly bendy, *Gules* and *Argent*, eight Martlets in Orle, *Or*.

630 9. *William Parſons* of *Langley* in *Com' Bucks*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Holly-Leaves erected, *Vert*.

631 *Extinct.* *John Cambell* of *Woodford* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Sable, on a Feſs between 3 Lions Heads eraſed, *Or*, three Pellets.

632 20. *William Morice* of *Werrington* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq; One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Gules, a Lion rampant reguardant, *Or*.

633 Sir *Charles Gawdey* of *Crowſhall* in *Suffolk*, Kt.
Vert, a Tortoiſe paſſant, *Argent*.

634 29. *William Godolphin* of *Godolphin* in *Cornwall*, Eſq;
Gules, an Eagle diſplay'd with two Heads, *Argent*.

635 *William Caley* of *Brumpton* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, a Bend between ſix Croſſes Patté fitché, *Argent*.

636 30. 1661. *Thomas Curſon* of *Water Pery* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Popinjays, *Or*, collared, *Gules*; ſo Plott's *Oxon' ſed. q.*

637 *May* 1. *Extinct.* *Edmund Fowel* of *Fowel* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron, *Sable*, on a Chief, *Gules*, three Mullets of the firſt.

638 7. *John Cropley* of *Clerkenwell* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chief, *Gules*, three Owls, *Argent*.

639 10. *William Smith* of *Redcliff* in *Com' Bucks*, Eſq;

640 *George Cooke* of *Wheatley* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Or, a Chevron between two Lions paſſant guardant, *Gules*.

641 *Charles Lloyd* of *Garth* in *Montgomeryſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, three Horſes Heads eraſed, *Argent*.

642 *Nathaniel Powel* of *Ewburſt* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Quarterly the 1ſt and 4th, *Gules*, a Lion rampant reguardant, *Or*, 2d and 3d, *Argent*, three Boars Heads couped, *Sable*.

643 *May* 15. 1661. *Denney Aſhburnham* of *Bromhall* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Gules, a Feſs between 6 Mullets, *Argent*, with a Creſcent for Difference.

644 16. *Hugh Smith* of *Long-Aſhton* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chevron, *Sable*, between three Leopards Faces, *Gules*, as many Cinquefoiles, *Or*.
After this, Sir *Hugh Smith* in *Morgan*'s Sphere, *Lib.* 4. *p.* 109. It is ſaid that there were other Baronets made beyond Sea; as Sir *James Bunce*, and others, whoſe Date is not known. *Bunce* deſcended out of *Kent*, and bore, *Azure*, on a Feſs between three Boars paſſant, *Argent*, as many Eagles diſplay'd, *Vert*. Sir *John Bunce*, the preſent Baronet, is Reſident in *Kent*.

645 18. *Robert Jenkinſon* of *Walcott* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, on a Feſs Undé, *Or*, a Croſs formé, *Gules*, in Chief two Eſtoiles, *Or*.

646 20. *William Glynn* of *Biſſiſter* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, an Eagle diſplay'd, with two Heads, *Sable*.

647 21. *John Charnock* of *Holcot* in *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Croſs-croſlets, *Silver*.

648 *Extinct.* *Robert Brook* of *Nacton* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;
Or, a Croſs engrailed and Party per Pale, *Gules* and *Sable*.

649 25. *Thomas Nevill* of *Holt* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Saltire, *Ermine*.

650 27. *Henry Andrews* of *Lathbury* in *Com' Bucks*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Bend cottiſed, *Sable*, three Mullets of the 1ſt.

651 *July* 4. *Anthony Craven* of *Sperſholt* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Feſs between Six Croſs-croſlets, *Gules*, with a due Difference.

652 5. *John Clavering* of *Axwell* in *Durham*, Eſq;
Quarterly, *Or* and *Gules*, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Mullets, *Argent*.

653 8. *Thomas Derham* of *Weſt-Derham* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Azure, a Buck's Head caboſſed, *Or*.

654 17. *William Stanley* of *Howton* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Bend, *Azure*, three Buck's Heads caboſſed, *Or*.

655 *Abraham Cullen* of *Eaſt-Shene* in *Surrey*, Eſq;
Or, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Sable*.

656 *James Ruſhout* of *Milaſt-green* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Sable, two Lions paſſant guardant, *Or*.

657 *Godfrey Copley* of *Spretborough* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Croſs-Moline, *Sable*.

658 *Griffith Williams* of *Reurhim* in *Caernarvanſhire*, Eſq;

Gules,

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Gules, a Chevron, *Argent*, between three Mens Heads couped, *proper*.

659 *June* 18. *Extinct.* 1661. *Henry Winchcumbe* of *Buckebury* in *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq;

Azure, on a Chevron engrail'd between three Lapwings, *Or*; as many Cinquefoiles of the Field, a Chief, *Gold*, charged with a *Fluer de Lys*, between two Spear-heads, *Blue*.

660 *Clement Clarke* of *Lande-Abby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Bend, *Sable*, between 3 Pellets, as many Swans, *proper*, with the Arms of *Lewis de Orleans*, Duke of *Longuevile*, on a Canton Siniſter as an Augmentation, given this Family for their taking him Priſoner at the Journey of *Bomy* by *Terovane*, 6 *Aug.* 5 *H.* VIII. *viz.*

Azure, a Demi-Ram mounting, *Argent*, armed, *Or*, between two *Fluer de Lys* of the laſt; over all a Batune dexterways, as the Second (viz. *Gules*) in the Canton; ſome make it like a Pillar, with Pedeſtal and Capital.

661 *Extinct.* *Thomas Vyner* of the City of *London*, Eſq;

Azure, a Bend, *Or*, on a Chief, *Argent*, two Choughs, *proper*.

662 *Extinct.* *John Sylyard* of *Delaware* in *Kent*, Eſq;

Azure, a Chief, *Ermine*.

663 *July* 10. *Chriſtopher Guiſe* of *Elſemore* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Gules, ſeven Lozenges conjoined, 3, 3 and 1, Vaire.

664 11. *Reginald Forſter* of *Eaſt-Greenwich* in *Kent*, Eſq;

Quarterly per Feſs indented, *Argent* and *Sable*, in the 1ſt and 4th, a Bugle-horn of the 2d.

665 11. *Philip Parker* of *Erwarton* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;

Argent, a Lion paſſant, *Gules*, between two Bars, *Sable*, charged with three Beſants, and in Chief as many Bucks Heads caboſſed, of the 3d.

666 Sir *Edward Duke* of *Denhall* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;

Azure, a Chevron between 3 Skerns, cloſe, *Argent*. (They are Fowls.)

667 21. *Charles Huſſey* of *Caythorp* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;

Or, a Croſs, *Vert*, with a Creſcent for Difference.

668 *Edward Barkham* of *Waynfleet* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, 3 Pallets, *Gules*, a Chevron, *Or*.

669 23. *Extinct.* *Thomas Norton* of *Coventry* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, a Chevron between three Creſcents, *Azure*.

670 *John Dormer* of the *Grange* in *Com' Bucks*, Eſq;

Azure, 10 Billets, 4, 3, 2, 1, and a Chief, *Or*; the latter charg'd with a Demi-Lion naiſant, *Sable*.

671 *Aug.* 2. *Thomas Carew* of *Haccombe* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;

Or, three Lions paſſant in Pale, *Sable*.

672 7. *Mark Milbank* of *Holnaby* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;

Gules, a Bend, *Ermine*, on a Canton, *Or*, a Lion's Head eraſed of the 1ſt.

673 *Aug.* 16. *Extinct.* 1661. *Richard Rothwell* of *Ewerby* and *Stapleford* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, two Chevrons engrailed, *Sable*; on each three Beſants.

674 22. *Extinct.* *John Banks* of *London*, Eſq;

Sable, on a Croſs between 4 *Fluers de Lys*, *Argent*, five Pheons Heads, *Azure*.

675 30. *John Ingoldsby* of *Letherborow* in *Com' Bucks*, Eſq;

Ermine, a Saltire engrail'd, *Sable*.

676 *Sept.* 3. *Francis Bickley* of *Attilborough* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;

Argent, a Chevron counter-imbattel'd between 3 Griffins Heads eraſed, *Sable*, each charged with a Plate.

677 5. *Robert Jaſon* of *Broad-Somerford* in *Wiltſhire*, Eſq;

Azure, a *Toiſon d'Or*, (or Golden-Fleece) within a double Treſſure, Counter-flory of the Second.

678 26. Sir *John Young* of *Culliton* in *Devonſhire*, Kt.

Argent, on a Bend cottiſed, *Sable*, three Griffins Heads eraſed, *Or*.

679 *Oct.* 4. *John Frederick van Freiſendorf* of *Herdick*, Lord of *Kymp*, Ambaſſador to His Majeſty.

680 *Nov.* 8. *Extinct.* *William Roberts* of *Willeſden* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;

Argent, three Pheons Heads and a Chief, *Sable*, the latter charg'd with a Greyhound current, *Silver*, collared, *Gules*.

681 15. *Extinct.* *William Luckin* of *Waltham* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;

Sable, a Feſs dancetté between two Leopards Faces, *Or*.

682 28. *Thomas Smith* of *Hill-Hall* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;

Sable, a Feſs dancetté, *Argent*, Billetty, between three Lions rampant of the firſt, *Silver*, each ſupporting an Altar, *Or*, flaming, *proper*.

683 *Dec.* 3. *Edwyn Sadler* of *Temple-Daneſley* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;

Or, a Lion rampant per Feſs, *Azure* and *Gules*.

684 9. Sir *William Windham* of *Occhard-Windham* in *Somerſetſhire*, Kt.

Azure, a Chevron between three Lions Heads eraſed, *Or*.

685 *Jan.* 24. *George Southcote* of *Bliborough* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, a Chevron between three Coots, *Sable*, (i. e.) *proper*.

666 *George Trevillian* of *Nettlecombe* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq;

Gules, Barry Undé in Baſe, *Argent* and *Azure*, a Demi-Horſe iſſuant thereout, *Silver*.

686 *Feb.* 4. *Extinct.* *Francis Duncombe* of *Tangley* in *Surrey*, Eſq;

Party per Chevron engrailed, *Gules* and *Argent*, 3 Talbot's Heads eraſed counterchanged.

688 7. *Extinct.* *Nicholas Bacon* of *Gillingham* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;

Gules, on a Chief, *Argent*, two Mullets, *Sable*, with due difference.

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689 *Richard Cocks* of *Dumbleton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Bend, *Sable*, in the Sinister Chief an Oak-leaf, *Azure*.

690 27. *John Coriton* of *Newton* in *Cornwall*, Eſq;
Argent, a Saltire, *Sable*.

691 28. *John Lloyd* of *Woking* in *Surrey*, Eſq;
Extinct.
Quarterly, Or and *Azure*, 4 Bucks trippant counterchang'd, a Bordure, *Gules*.

692 *Mar.* 1. *Edward More* of *More-hall* and *Bankhall* in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, three Greyhounds current in Pale, *Sable*, collar'd, *Or*, as their proper Coat; but they ſometimes uſed, *Argent*, 10 Trefoiles, 4, 3, 2, 1, *Vert*, [*Turton*'s Arms, whoſe Heireſs they had Married.]

693 7 *Thomas Proby* of *Elton-Hall* in *Huntingdonſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct.
Ermine, on a Feſs, *Gules*, a Lion paſſant, *Or*.

694 20. *Miles Stapleton* of *Carleton* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Lion rampant, *Sable*.

Anno Domini 1662. *Annoq; Regis Car.* 2. 14.

695 *April* 16. Sir *Richard Braham* of *New-Windſor* in *Berkſhire*, Kt.
Extinct.
Sable, a Croſs flory, Or.

696 *May* 2. Sir *John Witterong* of *Stantonbury* in *Bucks*, Kt.
Bendy of Six, *Argent* and *Gules*, on a Chief, *Azure*, a Feſs or Bar dancetté, Or. (The *French* and *Flemmiſh* call this Sort of Bearing a *Vivre.*)

697 *June* 13. *Philip Matthews* of *Great-Gobins* near *Rumford* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Gules, three Catherine-wheels and a Chief, *Argent*, on the latter a Bull's Head couped, *Sable*.

798 *July* 1. *Robert Bernard* of *Huntingdon* in *Huntingdonſhire*, Serjeant at Law.
Argent, a Bear ſaliant, *Sable*, muſled, Or.

699 15. *Roger Lort* of *Stock-Poole* in *Pembrokeſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct.
Parted per Feſs, *Azure* and *Gules*, a Croſs, *Or*.

700 15. *Edward Gage* of *Hengrave* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;
Gironny of 4, (or as I ſhould think better, *per* Saltire) *Argent* and *Azure*, a Saltire, *Gules*, with a Creſcent for difference.

701 22. *Thomas Hooke* of *Franchford* in *Surrey*, Eſq;
Quarterly, *Argent* and *Sable*, a Croſs between four Eſcallops, all Counterchanged.

702 24. *John Savile* of *Copley* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct.
Argent, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Owles, *Argent*, with a Creſcent for difference.

703 *Aug.* 5. *Chriſtopher Wandesford* of *Kirklington* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; (*Iriſh* Viſcount, *viz. Caſtlecomer.*)
Or, a Lion rampant, queve fourché, *Azure*.

704 13. *Richard Aſtley* of *Potſhull* in *Staffordſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, a Cinquefoil, *Ermine*, within a Bordure engrailed, *Or*.

705 16. Sir *Jacob Gerrard* of *Langford* in *Norfolk*, Kt.
Azure, two Lions rampant, guardant and combatant, *Argent*.

706 21. *Edward Fuſt* of *Hill* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chevron between three Heads demidiated per Pale, *Sable*, as many Mulets of the firſt.

707 *Sept.* 1. *Robert Long* of *Weſtminſter* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;
Sable, Cruſily of Croſs-croſlets, and a Lion rampant, *Argent*.

708 13. Sir *Robert Can* of *Compton-Greenfield* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, Fretty, *Argent*, on a Feſs *Gules*, three Leopards Faces, *Or*.

709 *Oct.* 24. *William Middleton* of *Belſey-Caſtle* in *Northumberland*, Eſq;
Quarterly, *Gules* and *Or*, a Croſs flory in the firſt Quarter, *Argent*.

710 *Nov.* 17. *Richard Graham* of *Norton-Coniers* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
The ſame as the Lord *Preſton*, and Baronet No. 285. with a Creſcent for difference.

711 *Thomas Taukard* of *Boroughbrigg* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chevron between 3 Eſcallops, *Gules*, three Annulets, *Or*.

712 20. *Cuthbert Heron* of *Chipchaſe* in *Northumberland*, Eſq;
Extinct.
Azure, three Herons, *Argent*.

713 29. Sir *Francis Wenman* of *Caſwell* in *Oxfordſhire*, Kt. *Iriſh* Lord, *viz.* Viſcount *Tuam*.
Quarterly, *Gules* and *Azure*, a Croſs flory, *Or*. Sometimes *Sable*, on a Feſs, *Argent*, between three Anchors, *Or*, as many Lions Heads eraſed, *Gules*.

714 *Dec.* 4. *Henry Purefoy* of *Wadley* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct.
Sable, three Pair of Gantlets, the Hands conjoin'd and coupl'd, *Azure*.

715 9. *Thomas Cob* of *Adderbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, a Chevron, *Argent*, between three Dolphins naiant embow'd, *Or*, a Chief of the laſt.

716 12. *Henry Brook* of *Norton* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Croſs engrail'd per Pale, *Gules* and *Sable*.

717 22. *Peter Pindar* of *Edinſhaw* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, a Chevron, *Argent*, between three Lions Heads eraſed, *Ermine*, Crown'd, *Or*.

718. *Jan.* 19. Sir *Nicholas Slaning* of *Moriſton* in *Devonſhire*, Knight of the Bath.
Extinct.
Argent, two Pales engrailed, *Gules*, on a Bend, *Azure*, three Griphon's Heaps eraſed, *Or*.

719 21. Sir *George Reeve* of *Thwayte* in *Suffolk*, Kt.
Extinct.
Sable, on a Chevron between three *Fluers de Lys*, *Or*, as many Pheons *Azure*.

720 *Mar.* 18. *Thomas Brograve* of *Harnmels* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, three Lions paſſant guardant in Pale, *Gules*.

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Anno Domini 1663. *& Regis Car.* 2. 15.

721 *April* 7. Sir *Thomas Barnardiſton* of *Kedington* in *Suffolk*, Kt.
Azure, a Feſs dancetté, *Ermine*, between ſix Croſs-croſlets, *Argent*.

722 *May* 11. Sir *Samuel Barnardiſton* of *Brightwell-hall* in *Suffolk*, Kt.
Azure, a Feſs dancetté, *Ermiue*, between ſix Croſs-croſlets, *Argent*, with a Creſcent for difference.

723 *June* 1. Sir *John Daws* of *Putney* in *Middleſex*, Kt.
Argent, on a Bend, *Azure*, cottiſed, *Gules*, three Swans of the firſt, between ſix Pole-Axes, *Sable*.

724 4. *Extinct.* Sir *John Holeman* of *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, Kt.
Vert, a Chevron, *Or*, between three Pheons, *Argent*.

725 29. *William Cooke* of *Bromehall* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Or, a Chevron engrailed, *Gules*, between three Cinquefoiles, *Azure*, on a Chief of the 2d, a Lion rampant, *Argent*.
I find alſo a Grant to *Richard Cooke* of *Broomhall* in *Com' Suffolk*, under the Hand of Sir *Ed. Walker*, *Anno* 1662. of *Argent*, on a Chief, *Sable*, a Cinquefoil between two Annulets, *Or*.

726 30. *John Bellot* of *Moreton* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chief, *Gules*, three Cinquefoils of the 1ſt.

727 *July* 1. Sir *George Downing* of *Eaſt-Hatley* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Kt.
Barruly of eight, *Argent* and *Vert*, a Griphon rampant, *Or*.

728 13. *William Gaudey* of *Weſt-Herting* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Vert, a Tortoiſe paſſant, *Argent*.

729 14. Sir *Charles Pym* of *Brymmore* in *Somerſetſhire*, Kt.
Azure, a Bull's Head couped, *Argent*, encircled within a Wreath or Torce, *Or* and *Sable*.

730 29. Sir *William D'oyley* of *Shottenham* in *Norfolk*, Kt.
Gules, three Bucks Heads caboſs'd, *Argent*.

731 *Aug.* 12. Sir *John Marſham* of *Cuſton* in *Kent*, Kt.
Argent, a Lion paſſant in Bend, *Gules*, between two Bendlets, *Azure*, each charg'd with three Croſs-croſlets, *Or*.

732 15. *Extinct.* *Robert Burnham* of *Boughton-Monchealey* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Sable, a Croſs engrailed between four Creſcents, *Argent*.

733 *Dec.* 15. *Francis Leeke* of *Newark* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Saltire, *Sable*, nine Annulets, *Or*, with a Creſcent for difference.

734 30. *John St. Barbe* of *Broadlands* in *Hantſhire*, Eſq;
Checquy, *Argent* and *Sable*.

735 *Feb.* 12. *Extinct.* *Thomas Cambell* of *Clay-hall* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Gules, a Chevron, *Ermine*, between three Spears-heads or Demi-lances, *Azure*.

736 22. *James Pennyman* of *Ormesby*, in *Cleveland* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;

737 *March* 1. *Extinct.* *Thomas Moddiford* of *Lincolns-Inn* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;
Ermine, on a Bend, *Azure*, a Mullet, *Argent*, between two Garbs, *Or*.

738 3. *Extinct.* *George Selby* of *Whitehouſe* in *Durham*, Eſq;
Barruly of 12, *Or* and *Sable*.

Anno Domini 1664. *& Regis Car.* 2. 16.

739 31. *Extinct.* Sir *Edmond Forteſcue* of *Tallowpit* in *Devonſhire*, Kt.
Azure, a Bend engrailed, *Argent*, cottiſed, *Or*, a Mullet for difference.

740 31. *Samuel Tuke* of *Creſſing-Temple* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Quarterly, 1, and 4, (an Augmentation,) *viz.* per Feſs indented, *Azure* and *Gules*, three Lions paſſant in Pale, *Or*, 2d, and 3d, per Chevron.....

741 *May* 25. *John Tempeſt* of *Touge* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Bend between ſix Martlets, *Sable*.

742 *June* 25. *Littleton Osbaldeſton* of *Chadlington* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Maſcle, *Sable*, between three Pellets. Sometimes they bore *Kiverdales*, their 3d Quartering, *viz.* Quarterly, *Argent* and *Sable*, four Leopards Heads counterchanged.

743 *July* 1. *Extinct.* *Giles Tooker* of *Moddington* in *Wiltſhire*, Eſq;
Vert, on a Bend, *Argent*, three Humane Hearts, *Gules*.

744 13. *Stephen Anderſon* of *Eyworth* in *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Croſſes flory, *Sable*.

745 *Aug.* 31. *Thomas Bateman* of *How-hall* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Sable, three Creſcents, *Ermine*, within a Bordure engrail'd, *Argent*.

746 *Sept.* 26. *Thomas Lorrayne* of *Kick-hall* in *Northumberland*, Eſq;
Argent, a Pale of Lozenges, *Azure*, in the Dexter Chief part an Eſcutcheon, *Gules*.

747 27. *Extinct.* *Thomas Wentworth* of *Bretton* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, a Chevron between three Leopards Faces in a Bordure, *Or*.

748 *Nov.* 2. Sir *Theophilus Biddulph* of *Weſtcombe* in *Kent*, Kt.
Vert, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Argent*. Sometimes this Family bare *Argent*, a Chevron between three Croſſes Bottoné fitché, *Sable*, by the Name of *Greenway*, a Maternal Anceſtor, and an Heireſs; which is now born as one of their Quarterings.

749 2. *Extinct.* *Wm. Green* of *Micham* in *Surrey*, Eſq;
Per Pale, *Azure* and *Sable*, three Bucks tripping, *Or*.

750 *Dec.* 24. *Extinct.* *William Cookes* of *Norgrave* in *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq;
Or, two Chevrons, *Gules*, between ſix Martlets, 2, 3, 1, *Sable*.

751 *Jan.* 10. Sir *John Wolſtenholm* of *London*, Kt.
Azure, a Lion paſſant between three Pheons, *Or*.

752 11 Sir *John Jacob* of *Bromley* in *Middleſex*, Kt.

Argent

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752 11. Sir *John Jacob* of *Bromley* in *Middleſex*, Kt.
Argent, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Tygers Heads eraſed, *proper*.

Anno Domini 1664. *& Regis Car.* 2. 16.

753 *Jan.* 12. *John Yeomans* of the City of *Briſtol*, Eſq;
Azure, a Feſs, *Ermine*, between two Fretts, *Or*.

754 13. *John Pye* of *How* in *Derbyſhire*, Eſq;
Ermine, a Bend of Lozenges, *Gules*.

755 18. *Thomas Taylor* of the *Park-houſe* in *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chief, *Sable*, two Boars Heads couped of the firſt.

756 *Mar.* 3. *William Leman* of *Northaw*, or *Northall*, in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, a Feſs between three Dolphins naiant, embowed, *Argent*.

Anno Domini 1665. *& Regis Car.* 2. 17.

757 30. Sir *Robert Smith* of *Upton* in *Eſſex*, Kt.
Azure, two Bars Undé, *Ermine*, on a Chief, *Or*, a Demi-Lion iſſuant, *Sable*.

758 *Apr.* 14. Sir *Nicholas Criſp* of *Hammerſmith* in *Com' Middleſex*, Kt.
Or, on a Chevron, *Sable*, five Horſeſhoes, *Argent*, nailed of the 2d, (ſome ſay as the 1ſt.)

759 15. Sir *John Shaw* of *Eltham* in *Kent*, Kt.
Or, a Chevron Undé, between three Eagles diſplay'd, *Sable*.

760 *May* 10. *John Brown* of *Caverſham* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;

761. *June* 2. *George Rawden* of *Moira*, in the County of *Downe* in *Ireland*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Feſs, *Gules*, between three Pheons Heads, *Sable*, a Lion paſſant, *Or*, (the Lion has been ſometimes diſuſed.)

762 8. *Robert Jocelyn* of *Hyde-hall* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;
Azure, a circular Wreath, *Argent* and *Sable*, with four Hawks Bells, joyn'd thereto, in Quadrature, *Or*.

763 16. *Robert Duckenfield* Junior, of *Duckenfield-hall* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Croſs Undé, *Sable*, and voided.

764 *July* 6. *John Lawſon* of *Broughton* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Martlets, *Sable*.

765 20. *Philip Tyrrell* of *Hanſlap* and *Caſtlethorp* in *Com' Bucks*, Eſq;
Argent, two Chevrons, *Azure*, a Bordure engrail'd, *Gules*, with a due Difference.

766 25. *Francis Burdet* of *Burdet* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;
Paly of Six, *Argent* and *Sable*, on a Bend, *Gules*, three Martlets, of the firſt.

767 26. *George Moore* of *Maids-Morton* in *Com' Bucks*, Eſq;
Extinct.

768 *Sept.* 9. *Abel Barker* of *Hambleton* in *Rutlandſhire*, Eſq;
Per Feſs Nebulé, *Sable* and *Or*, three Martlets counterchanged. [*See his Pedigree and Arms, in* Wright's Rutlandſhire.]

769 *Dec.* 12. Sir *William Oglander* of *Nanwell* in the *Iſle of Wight*, Kt.
Azure, a Stork, *Argent*, membred, *Sable*, between three Croſs croſlets, fitché, *Or*.

770 *Jan.* 31. *William Temple* of *Sheene* in *Surrey*, Eſq;
Extinct.
Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Or*, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Sable* 2 and 3, *Argent*, on two Bars, *Sable*, ſix Martlets, *Or*.

771 *Mar.* 1. *William Swan* of *Southfleet* in *Com' Kent*, Eſq;
Extinct.
Azure, a Chevron between three Swans, *Argent*.

772 6. *Anthony Shirley* of *Preſton* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Bendy of Six, *Or* and *Azure*, a Canton, *Ermine*.

773 *Maurice Diggs* of *Chilham-Caſtle* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Extinct.
Gules, on a Croſs, *Argent*, 5 Eagles diſplayed, *Sable*.

774 *Peter Glean* of *Hardwick* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Extinct.
Ermine, on a Chief, *Sable*, three Lions rampant, *Argent*.

Anno Domini 1666. *& Regis Car.* 2. 18.

775 *May* 10. *John Nelthorpe* of *Grays-Inn* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Pale, *Sable*, a Sword erect in pale, *proper*.

776 Sir *Robert Vyner* of *London*, Kt.
Extinct.
Azure, a Bend, *Or*, on a Chief, *Argent*, two Corniſh Choughs, *proper*.

777 *June* 13. Sir *Thomas Twiſden* of *Bradburn* in *Kent*, Kt.
Parted *per* Saltire *Argent* and *Gules*, a Saltire between as many Croſs-croſlets, all Counterchanged.

778 *July* 4. Sir *Anthony Aucher* of *Biſhops-bourne* in *Kent*, Kt.
Ermine, on a Chief, *Azure*, three Lions rampant, *Or*.

779 7. *John Doyle* of *Chiſelhampton* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;
Or, two Bends, *Azure*.

780 12. *Edward Hoby* of *Biſham* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;
Or, a Feſs, *Sable*, between three Hobby-Hawks, *proper*; otherwiſe, *Azure*, three Bottoms in Feſs, *Gules*.

781 *Thomas Put* of *Combe* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;
Extinct.
Argent, on a Lozenge extended, *Sable*, a Lion rampant of the Firſt.

782 *Octob.* 22. *John Tyrrell* of *Springfield* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Argent, two Chevrons, *Azure*, a Bordure engrail'd, *Gules*.

783 *Nov.* 17. *Gilbert Gerard* of *Friskerton* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; (entailing the ſame Title upon his Iſſue Male, by *Mary* his ſecond Wife, Daughter to *John Coſin*, Lord Biſhop of *Durham*.)
Argent, a Saltire, *Gules*, a Creſcent difference.

784 *Dec.* 31. Sir *Robert Yeomans* of *Red-lands* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Kt.

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Azure, a Fefs, *Ermine*, between two Fretts, *Or*.

785 *Jan.* 16. *Carr Scrope* of *Cockerington* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; *Extinct.*

Azure, a Bend, *Or*.

786 29. *Peter Forteſcue* of *Wood* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq; *Extinct.*

Azure, a Bend engrailed, *Argent*, cottiſed, *Or*.

787 *Feb.* 7. Sir *Richard Bettenſon* of *Wimbleton* in *Surrey*, Kt.

Argent, a Fefs, *Gules*, and in Chief a Lion paſſant, *Sable*, a Border, *Ermine*; But this is reſpited, no Title being clear'd, as I find.

788 *Mar.* 21. *Algernon Peyton* of *Doddington* in the *Iſle of Ely*, Eſq;

Sable, a Croſs engrailed, *Or*, in the dexter chief Part a Molette, *Argent* (with due difference.)

Anno Domini 1667. *&* *Regis Car.* 2. 19.

789 28. *Roger Martin* of *Long-Melford* in *Com' Suffolk*, Eſq;

Argent, a Chevron between three Maſcles, within a Bordure, *Sable*.

790 *May* 7. *Richard Haſtings* of *Redlench* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq; *Extinct.*

..... a Manch .....

791 20 *William Hanham* of *Winburn* in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq;

Quarterly, *Or* and *Gules*, on a Bend engrail'd, *Sable*, three Croſſes paté fitché of the Firſt.

Anno Domini 1668. *&* *Regis Car.* 2. 20.

792 *July* 25. *Francis Topp* of *Tormarton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Canton, *Gules*, a Gauntlet erected and clenched, *proper*.

793 *Aug.* 28. *William Langborn* of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, Eſq;

Sable, a Croſs and Chief *Argent*, on the latter three Bugle-horns ſtrung, *Gules*.

Anno Domini 1670. *&* *Regis Car.* 2. 21.

794 *April* 28. *Edward Moſtyn* of *Talacre* in *Flintſhire*, Eſq;

Per Bend ſiniſter, *Ermine* and *Ermines*, a Lion rampant, *Or* (with due difference.)

795 *May* 5. Sir *George Stonehouſe* for Life, (having ſurrendred his former Patent, Dated *May* 7. 1628. by a Fine) with Remainder to *John Stonehouſe* his ſecond Son, and to his Heirs Male of his Body; and for lack of ſuch Iſſue, to *James* his third Son, *&c.* with Precedency to himſelf and his ſaid Sons, according to the firſt Patent.

Argent, on a Fefs, *Sable*, between three Falcons riſing, *Azure*, Bells, *Or*, a Leopard's Head betwixt two Mullets of the laſt.

796 *June* 4. *Philip Carteret* of *St. Owen* in the *Iſle of Jerſey*, Eſq;

Gules, four Lozenges in Fefs, *Argent*.

797 *Oct.* 25. *Fulwar Skipwith* of *Newbold-Hall* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, three Barrs, *Gules*, and a Greyhound current in Chief, *Sable*.

798 *Mar.* 22. *John Sabin* of *Eyne* in *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq;

Argent, an Eſcallop, *Gules*, on a Chief, *Sable*, two Molets pierced of the firſt.

Anno Domini 1671. *&* *Regis Car.* 2. 23.

799 *June* 28. *William Chaitor* of *Croft-Hall* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq;

Per Bend indented, *Azure* and *Argent*, three Cinquefoils counterchang'd.

800 *Sept.* *Herbert Croft*, of *Croft*-Caſtle in *Com' Hereford*, Eſq. Son to the Biſhop of *Hereford*.

Quarterly, per Fefs indented, *Azure* and *Argent*, in the firſt Quarter a Lion Paſſant Guardant, *Or*.

801 *Mar.* 11. *John Seintawbin* of *Clowence* in *Cornwall*, Eſq;

Ermine, on a Croſs *Gules*, five Beſants.

Anno Domini 1672. *&* *Regis Car.* 2. 24.

802 *Nov.* 28. *Robert Eden* of *Weſt-Stauckland* in *Durham*.

Argent on a Fefs, *Gules*, between two Chevrons, *Azure*, each charg'd with three Eſcallops, *Silver*, a like number of Garbs, *Or*.

803 28. *John Werden* of *Cheſter*, Secretary to his Royal Highneſs.

Gules, on a Bend, *Argent*, three Leopards Faces of the firſt.

804 *Extinct.* *Thomas Allen* of *Blundeſton* in *Com' Suffolk*, Eſq;

Parted per Bend ſiniſter Bevile, *Or* and *Sable*, ſix Martlets Counterchanged, (ſaid to be his Arms.)

Anno Domini 1673. *&* *Regis Car.* 2. 25.

805 *June* 2. *Francis Warr* of *Heſtercombe* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq;

Sometimes *Gules*, two Wings conjoyn'd, Tips downward, *Argent*, and a Bend, *Azure*, which was *Kentiſh-bear's* Coat; but their proper Coat, and what is now uſed, is, *Gules*, cruſily a Lion rampant, *Argent*, to which anciently was a Border engrailed of the Second, to difference them as a younger Houſe from the Lords *La-warr*.

806 *Octob.* 12. *Orlando Bridgman* of *Ridley* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq;

Sable, 10 Beſants, on a Chief, *Argent*, a Lion paſſant, *Ermines*.

807 *Nov.* 18. *Francis Windham* of *Trent* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq;

Azure,

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Azure, a Chevron between three Lion's Heads eraſed, *Or*.

808 *Decemb.* 1. *Extinct.* *Arthur Harris* of *Stowford* in *Devonſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, three Creſcents and a Bordure, *Argent*.

809 12. *William Blacket* of *Newcaſtle* in *Com' Northumberland*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chevron between three Mullets pierced, *Sable*, as many Eſcallops of the firſt.

810 *John Thompſon* of *Haverſham* in *Buckinghamſhire*, Eſq; (*Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Haverſham*.)
Or, on a Feſs dancetté, *Azure*, three Eſtoils, *Argent*, on a Canton of the Second, the Sun in his Glory, *proper*.

811 *Jan.* 26. *Halſwell Tynte* of *Halſwell* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq;
Gules, a Lion couch'd, between ſix Croſs-croſlets, three in Chief, and as many in Baſe, *Argent*: For *Halſwell*, *Argent*, three Bars Undé, *Azure*, over all a Bend, *Gules*, for *Tynte*.

Anno Domini 1674. *& Regis Car.* 2. 26.

812 *Mar.* 25. *Cornelius Martin Tromp*, Vice-Admiral of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland*.

813 *May* 22. *Robert Parker* of *Ratton*, in the Pariſh of *Willingdon*, in *Com' Suſſex*, Eſq;
Azure, Fretté and a Feſs, *Or*.

814 25. *John Sherard* of *Lopthorpe* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Torteauxes, with a Creſcent for difference.

815 *Arthur Onſlow* of *Weſt-Clandon* in *Surrey*, Eſq; Upon the Death of his Father-in-Law, Sir *Thomas Foot*. [Vide *Onſlow*, Anno 1660.] now Lord *Onſlow*.
Argent, a Feſs, *Gules*, between 6 Sakers or Hawks, *Sable*, membred, *Gules*.

816 *Octob.* 30. *Walter Clargis* of St. *Martins in the Fields*, in *Com' Middleſex*, Eſq;
Barry of 10, *Argent* and *Azure*, on a Canton, *Sable*, an *Indian* Goat's Head couped of the firſt, armed, *Or*.

817 *Nov.* 2. *Thomas Williams* of *Eltham* in *Com' Kent*, Eſq;
Quarterly 1 and 4, *Argent*, a Wivern's Head eraſed, *Vert*, holding in his Mouth an Hand couped at Wriſt, *Gules*; 2 and 3, *Gules*, three Towers, *Argent*.

818 *Dec.* 24. *Robert Filmer* of *Eaſt-Sutton* in *Com' Kent*, Eſq;
Barry of ſix, *Or* and *Sable*, in Chief three Cinquefoiles of the Second.

819 *Feb.* 24. *Extinct.* Sir *Edward Nevill* of *Grove* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Kt.
Gules, a Saltire, *Ermine*, anciently the ſame, with a Label of three Points, *Azure*.

Anno Domini 1675. *& Regis Car.* 2. 27.

820 *April* 23. *Richard Tulpe* of *Amſterdam*, Eſq;

821 *Nov.* 22. *Edward More* of *Morehall*, in *Com' Lanc'*, Eſq; [*Vide ante* No. 692.] *Note*, That this *Edward More*, was to have been created Baronet in the Year 1660; but the *Recepi* was not ſigned until 1 *March* 1661, and the Patent not paſs'd under the Great Seal until this Time.

822 *Dec.* 12. *Thomas Samwell* of *Upton* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq;
Argent, two Squirrels ſeiant addorſed, *Gules*.

823 *Jan.* 24. *Charles Rich* of the City of *London*, Eſq; [with Remainder to *Robert Rich* of *Stondon* in *Eſſex*.]
Gules, a Chevron between three Croſſes bottonée, *Or*.

824 *Mar.* 11. *Benjamin Maddax* of *Wormley* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq;
Parted per Pale, *Azure* and *Gules*, two Lions paſſant in Pale, *Or*.

Anno Domini 1676. *& Regis Car.* 2. 21.

825 *Mar.* 29. *William Barker* of *Bokinghall* in *Com' Eſſex*, Eſq;

826 *June* 13. *John Brookes* of *York* City, Eſq;

827 21. *William Pennington* of *Moncaſter* in *Com' Cumbr'*.

828 *Aug.* 19. *Richard Head* of *Rocheſter* in *Com' Kent*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron, *Ermines*, between three Unicorn's-Heads couped, *Sable*.

829 *Dec.* 19. *Bennet Hoskins* of *Harwood* in *Herefordſhire*, Eſq;
Per Pale, *Azure* and *Gules*, a Chevron engrailed, *Or*, between three Lions rampant, *Argent*.

830 *Feb.* 8. *Richard Standiſh* of ..... in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, three Standiſhes, *Argent*.

831 26. *Alexander Robertſon*, alias *Collyear* of *Holland*, Eſq. [Since *Scots* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Portmore*.]
Gules, on a Chevron between three Wolves Heads couped, *Argent*, three Trees, *Vert*, fructed, *Or*.

832 *Mar.* 3. *Thomas Dyke* of *Horeham* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Or, three Cinquefoiles pierced, *Sable*.

Anno Domini 1677. *& Regis Car.* 2. 29.

833 *Mar.* 29. Sir *Robert Cotton* of *Cumbermere* in *Com' Ceſtr'*, Kt.
Azure, a Chevron between three Cotton Hanks, *Argent*.

834 *April* 7. *Francis Willoughby* of *Wollaton* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Eſq; (*Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Middleton*) with Remainder to *Thomas* his Brother.
Or, fretty, *Azure*, Quartering, *Or*, on two Bars, *Gules*, three Waterbudgets, *Argent*.

835 *June* 29. *Extinct.* *Ignatius Vitus*, alias *White*, of *Limerick* in the Kingdom of *Ireland* (with an eſpecial Entail to *Ignatius-Maximilian Vitus*, alias *White*.) Per

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Per Chevron imbatelled, *Argent* and *Gules*, 3 Roſes counterchanged, ſlipp'd, *Vert*, a Border, *Ermine*.

836 *July* 13. *John Barlow* of *Sleberge* in *Com' Pembr.* Eſq;

837 24. *Richard Newdigate*, Serjeant at Law.
Gules, three Lions Gambs eraſed, *Argent*.

838 *Sept.* 29. *Richard Cuſt* of *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq;
Ermine, on a Chevron, *Sable*, three Fountains, *proper*.

839 *Octob.* 8. *Francis Anderton* of *Laſtock* in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;
Sable, three double Shackbolts, *Argent*.

840 18. *James Symeon* of *Chilworth* in *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;

841 25. *James Poole* of *Poole* in *Worrell* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq; [with Remainder to *William* his Brother.]
Azure, Semi-de-lis, *Or*, a Lion rampant, *Argent*.

842 *Dec.* 19. *George Wharton* of *Kirkby-Kendal* in *Weſtmerland*, Eſq;
Sable, a Maunch, *Argent*.

843 *Jan.* 21. Sir *Hugh Ackland* of *Cullum-John* in *Devonſhire*, Kt.
Checquy, *Argent* and *Sable*, a Feſs, *Gules*.

Anno Domini 1678. *& Regis Car*, 2, 30.

844 *Apr.* 22. Sir *Francis Edwards* of *Shrewsbury* in *Shropſhire*, Kt.
Ermine, a Lion rampant guardant, *Azure*, on a Canton, *Or*, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Sable*.

845 *May* 8. Sir *Henry Oxenden* of *Deane* in *Com' Kent*, Kt.
Argent, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Oxen paſſant, *Sable*.

846 18. *James Bowyer* of *Leighthorne* in *Suſſex*, Eſq; [With Remainder to *Henry Goring*, of *Highdown*, in the ſame County.]
Bowyer, *Or*, a Bend vaire cottiſed, *Sable*: *Goring*, *Argent*, a Chevron between three Annulets, *Gules*.

847 *June* 20. *Ralph Dutton* of *Sherborn* in *Com' Glouceſter*, Eſq;
Quarterly, *Argent* and *Gules*, in the 2d and 3d, a Frett, *Or*.

848 22. *Walter Curle* of *Suberton* in *Com' Hunt'*, Eſq;
Vert, a Chevron engrail'd, *Or*.

849 *July* 6. *William Dyer* of *Tottenham* in *Com' Middleſex*, Eſq;
Or, a Chief indented, *Gules*; [as No. 237.]

850 18. *Joſias Child* of *Wanſtead* in *Com' Eſſex*, Eſq;
Gules, a Chevron, *Ermine*, between three Eagles cloſe, *Argent*.

851 27. Sir *Thomas Skipwith* of *Methringham* in *Com' Linc'*, Kt.
Argent, three Barrs, *Gules*, in Chief a Greyhound current, *Sable*.

852 *Dec.* 6. *Walter Hawkſworth* of *Hawkſworth* in *Com' Ebor'*, Eſq;
Sable, three Hawks, *Argent*.

853 *Jan.* 25. *Extinct.* *Jeremiah Snow* of *Salisbury* in *Com' Hertf.* Eſq;
Per Feſs Undé, *Azure* and *Argent*, three Antilopes Heads eraſed, counterchanged.

Anno Domini 1679. *& Regis Car.* 2. 31.

854 *Mar.* 29. *Extinct.* *William Kenrick* of *Whitley* in *Com' Berks*, Eſq;
Ermine, a Lion rampant, *Sable*.
Sir *Samuel Marrow* of *Berkſwell* in *Com' War'*, Kt.

855 *July* 16. *Sable*, a Feſs engrailed, *Or*, between three Maiden-heads couped, *proper*, crined, *Gold*.

856 *Nov.* 17. Sir *Roger Bradſhaw* of *Haigh* in *Com' Lanc'*, Kt.
Argent, two Bends between as many Martlets, *Sable*.

857 *Dec.* 20. *William Stapleton*, Eſq; Governour of the Leeward Iſlands in *America*.

858 *Jan.* 6. *Thomas Pope-Blunt* of *Tittenhanger* in *Com' Hertf'*, Eſq;
Barry Nebulé of Six, *Or* and *Sable*. (But, *Thoroton's Notting.* p. 20. adds for one of his Anceſtors a Border goboné.)

859 18. *Extinct.* Sir *George Walker* of *Buſhey-Hall* in *Com' Hertford*, Kt.
Or, on a Pile, *Azure*, three Caltraps, or Cheval-traps, of the Firſt.

Anno Domini 1680. *& Regis Car.* 2. 32.

860 *Oct.* 22. Sir *Gellibrand Sas van Boſch* of *Holland*, Kt. a Servant to the Prince of *Orange*, and Secretary to the Admiralty of *Roterdam*.

861 *Feb.* 2. *Extinct.* *John Roberts* of *Bow* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Argent, three Pheons and a Chief, *Sable*, on the latter a Greyhound current of the Firſt, collared, *Gules*.

Anno Domini 1681. *& Regis Car.* 2. 33.

862 *April* 15. *Roger Beckwith* of *Aldborough* in *Com' Ebor'*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Hinds Heads eraſed, *Gules*.

863 *May* 18. *Thomas Parkins* of *Bunney* in *Com' Nottingham*, Eſq;
Or, a Feſs dancetté, *Sable*, between 10 Billets, *Ermines*. But of late Times, *Argent*, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Sable*, on a Canton, *Or*, a Feſs dancetté, between 10 Billets, *Ermines*.

864 *June* 29. *Thomas Bunbury* of *Bunbury* and *Stanney* in *Com' Ceſtr'*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Bend, *Sable*; three Cheſs-Rooks, *Silver*.

865 *July* 1. *Hugh Parker* of the City of *London*, Eſq; with Remainder to *Henry Parker* of *Hunnington* in *Com' Warw'*, Eſq; *&c.*
Argent, a Chevron, *Sable*, between three Maſcles, *Azure*, (as is ſaid.)

866 4. *Henry Seymour*, Eſq; Son and Heir to *Henry Seymour*, one of the Grooms of His Majeſty' Bed-Chamber; and

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to his Heirs; with Remainder to the ſaid *Henry* the Father, and to the Heirs-Male of his Body.

Gules, two Wings conjoined in lewer, *Or*, with a due difference.

867 *Nov.* 7. *Extinct.* Sir *George Jefferies* of *Bulſtrode*, Kt. Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter*, and to the Heirs-Male of his Body by *Anne* his then Wife, and for default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Heirs-Male of his Body; (afterwards Lord Chancellor of *England*, and *Engliſh* Baron, *viz.* Lord *Jefferies.*)

Ermine, a Lion rampant and a Canton, *Sable*, with a Mullet difference on the Canton.

868 *Dec.* 6. *Hugh Middleton* of *Hackney* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Bend, *Vert*, three Wolves Heads, *Silver* (as it is ſaid.)

869 *Jan.* 20. *Joſeph Alſton* the Elder, of *Chelſea* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;

Azure, 10 Stars, 4, 3, 2, 1.

870 26. *Thomas Robinſon* of *Kentwell-Hall* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;

Vert, on a Chevron between three Roe-Bucks tripping, *Or*, as many Cinquefoiles, *Gules.*

871 *Feb.* 1. *William Maynard* of *Walthamſtow* in *Eſſex*, Eſq;

Argent, a Chevron, *Azure*, between three Siniſter Hands erect, and couped at the Wriſt, *Gules*, with a Creſcent for difference.

872 25. Sir *Robert Napier* of *Punknol* in *Com'* *Dorſet*, Kt.

Argent, a Saltire engrailed, between 4 Roſes, *Gules*, with due difference.

Anno Domini 1682. *&* *Regis Car.* 2. 34.

873 *May* 12. *Robert Davers* of *Rowham* in *Com'* *Norfolk*, Eſq;

Argent, on a Bend, *Gules*, three Martlets, *Or.*

874 *June* 28. *Cane James* of *Criſhall* in *Com'* *Eſſex*, Eſq;

Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent*, two Bars counter imbattelled, *Gules*, by the Name of *Haſtrich* (a foreign Family) whence they Deſcend, 2 and 3, *Argent*, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Milrinds lying traverſe, *Sable.*

875 29. *Cornelius Gans* of the *Netherlands*, and his Heirs-Male, with Remainder to *Stephen Groubart.*

876 *Dec.* 24. *Timothy Thornhill* of *Barbadoes*, and of *Kent.*

Gules, two Bars Gemells, *Argent*, on a Chief of the 2d, a Caſtle, *Azure.*

877 *Feb.* 17. Sir *Edward Evelyn* of *Long-Ditton* in *Surrey*, Kt.

Azure, a Griphon paſſant, and a Chief, *Or.*

Anno Domini 1683. *&* *Regis Car.* 2. 35.

878 *Aug.* 2. *Thomas Lear* of *Lindridge* in *Com'* *Devon*, Eſq; and to the Heirs-Male of his Body; and in default of ſuch Iſſue, to *John* and *Walter Lear* his Brothers, and the Heirs-Male of their Bodies reſpectively; and in default of ſuch Iſſue, to *Thomas Lear* of the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, and his Heirs-Male.

Azure, a Feſs ragulé between three Unicorns Heads eraſed, *Or.*

879 *Dec.* 13. *John Wytham* of *Goldsborough* in *Com'* *Ebor'*, Eſq;

Or, a Bend between three Eagles cloſe, *Sable.*

880 *Feb.* 22. *James Richards* of *Bramley-Houſe* in *Suffolk*, Eſq;

Anno Domini 1684. *&* *Regis Car.* 2. 36.

881 *Sept.* 16. *George Chute* of *Hauxfull-Place* in Com' *Kent*, Eſq;

Gules, Semi of Mullets, *Or*, three Swords bar-ways, *proper*; the middlemoſt counter-turned, on a Canton per Feſs, *Argent* and *Vert*, a Lion of *England.*

882 16. Sir *Robert Daſhwood* of *Northwood* in *Com'* *Oxon*, Kt.

Argent, on a Feſs double cottiſed, (or rather between two Gemells) *Gules*, three Griffins Heads eraſed, *Or.*

883 *Oct.* 16. *Extinct.* Sir *George Sheers* of *Slyfield-Houſe* in *Surrey*, Kt.

Or, on a Bend, *Azure*, between a Lion rampant guardant, *Sable*, in Chief, and three Leaves in Baſe, *Vert*, as many Eſcallops, *Or.*

884 *Dec.* 15. *Richard Sands* of *Northborne* in *Kent*, Eſq;

Or, a Feſs danceté between three Croſs-Croſlets fitché, *Gules.*

885 *Jan.* 23. Sir *William Blacket* of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne* in *Northumberland*, Kt.

Argent, on a Chevron between three Mullets pierced, *Sable*, as many Eſcallops of the firſt.

886 *Feb.* 5. Sir *John Child* of *London*, Kt.

Gules, a Chevron engrailed, *Ermine*, between three Eagles cloſe, *Argent*, gorged with Coronets, *Or.*

887 *Feb.* 5. Sir *William Soame* of *Thurlow* in Com' *Suffolk*, Kt.

Gules, a Chevron between three Mullets, *Or.*

BARONETS created by King *JAMES* the Second.

Anno Domini 1685. *&* *Regis Jac.* 2. 1.

888 *June* 25. Sir *John Sudbury* of *Eldon* in *Com'* *Dunelm'* Kt.

Sable, a Talbot paſſant in a Border engrailed, *Or.*

889 *Dec.* 17. *Paul Jenkinſon* of *Walton* in *Com'* *Derby*, Eſq;

Azure, a Feſs Undé, *Argent*, in Chief three Eſtoiles, *Or.*

890 *Jan.* 11. *George Davies* Conſul and Agent at *Naples.*

891 *Feb.* 4. *Nicholas Sherborne*, Son of *Richard Sherborne* of *Stonyhurſt* in *Com'* *Lancaſter*, Eſq;

Quar-

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Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent*, a Lion rampant guardant, *Vert* and *Vert*, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Argent*; ſometimes *Vice Verſâ*, that of the Eagle being *Bala's*, an Heireſs that they married, whoſe Arms they bare in the 1ſt Quarter.

892 4. *Robert Guldeford* of *Hempſted-Place* in *Kent*, Eſq;
Or, a Saltire between four Martlets, *Sable*, a Canton of *Granada*, viz. *Argent*, a Pomgranat, *proper*.

Anno Domini 1686. & *Regis Jac.* 2. 2.

893 *Apr.* 15. *Charles Bloys* of *Grandesborough* in *Com' Suffolk*, Eſq;
Sable, a Bend vaire between two *Fluers-de-Lys*, *Or*.

894 *May* 6. Sir *William Compton* of *Harpley* in Com' *Glouceſter*, Kt.
Sable, a Lion paſſant guardant, *Or*, between three Helmets, *Argent*, with due Diſtinction, from the Houſe of the Earls of *Northampton*.

895 12. Sir *Job Charleton* of *Ludford* in *Com' Salop*, Kt.
Or, a Lion rampant, *Gules*.

896 *Sept.* 9. *Cornelius Speelman* of the United Provinces.

897 *Mar.* 17. *Extinct.* Sir *William Humble* of *Kenſington*
Sable, a Buck trippant, and a Chief indented, *Or*.

898 19. *John Duck* of *Haſwell on the Hill* in *Com' Dunelm'*.

Anno Domini 1687. & *Regis Jac.* 2. 3.

899 *Aug.* 1. *James-Chapman Fuller* of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſq;
Argent, three Bars and a Canton, *Gules*.

900 *Sept.* 13. *William Pinſent* of *Erthfort* in Com' *Wilts*, Eſq;

901 *Octob.* 8. *William Stych* of *Newbury*, in the Pariſh of *Barking* in Com' *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Sable, three Garbs, *Argent*.

Anno Domini 1688. & *Regis Jac.* 2. 4.

902 *Mar.* 31. *Wilfred Lawſon* of *Iſell* in Com' *Cumberland*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Martlets, *Sable*.

903 *July* 6. Sir *William Williams* of *Grays-Inn*, Kt. *Argent*, two Foxes counterſaliant, the Dexter ſurmounted of the Siniſter ſaltirewiſe, *Gules*; Which was the Coat of *Kadrod Hard* of *Wales*.

904 *July* 21. Sir *Henry Aſhurſt* of *Ennington* in Com' *Oxon*, Kt.
Gules, a Croſs, between four *Flouers-de-Lys*, *Argent*.

905 *Sept.* 7. Sir *Thomas Fitch* of *Eltham* in *Kent*, Kt.
Vert, a Chevron, between three Leopards Faces, *Or*, a Border, *Gules*.

906 *Sep.* 20. *John Morden* of *Blackheath*, Eſq;
Argent, a *Fluer-de-Lys*, *Gules*.

907 *Nov.* 5. *John Narborough* of *Knolton* in *Kent*, Eſq; Son to Sir *John Narborough*, Kt, *&c.*
Gules, a Chief, *Ermine*.

BARONETS created by King *WILLIAM* and Queen *MARY*.

Anno Domini 1689. & *Guil.* & *Mariæ* 1.

908 *July* 19. *Hender Moulſworth* of *Spring-Garden*.
Gules, an Eſcutcheon vaire between eight Croſs-croſlets in Orle, *Or*.

909 *Nov.* 30. *John Ramſden* of *Byrom* in Com' *Ebor'*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chevron between three *Fluer-de-Lys*, *Sable*, as many Rams-Heads eraſed, *Silver*, armed, *Or*.

910 *Feb.* 13. Sir *William Robinſon* of *Newby* in Com' *Ebor'*, Kt.
Vert, a Chevron between three Bucks ſtanding at Gaze, *Or*.

Anno Domini 1691. *Guil.* & *Ma.* 3.

911 *Dec.* 7. *James Edwards* of the City of *York*, Eſq; Nephew and Heir to Sir *James Edwards*, Kt. Alderman of *London*.
Ermine, a Lion rampant guardant, *Azure*, on a Canton, *Or*, an Eagle diſplay'd, *Sable*.

912 *Jan.* 11. Sir *John Duddleſton* of *Briſtol* in Com' *Somerſet*, Kt.

Anno Domini 1692. *Guil.* & *Ma.* 4.

913 *July* 28. *John Wentworth* of *North Emſal* in Com' *Ebor'*.
Sable, a Chevron between three Leopards Faces, *Or*, within a Bordure, *Argent*.

914 *March* 2. *Edward Leighton* of *Wattlesborough* in Com' *Salop*.
Quarterly, per Feſs indented, *Or* and *Gules*.

915 2. *Henry-Dutton-Colt* of the City of *Weſtminſter*.
Argent, a Feſs between three Colts in full ſpeed, *Sable*.

Anno Domini 1694. *Guil.* & *Ma.* 6.

916 *Apr.* 20. *John Smith* of *Iſleworth* in *Middleſex*, Eſq;
Azure, a Lion rampant, *Or*, on a Chief, *Argent*, a Mullet, *Gules*, between two Torteauxes.

917 *Dec.* 24. *John Thomas* of *Wenmoe* in Com' *Glamorgan*, Eſq;
Gules, 3 Chevrons, *Argent*, (*aliter*) *Sable*, a Chevron and a Canton, *Ermine*.

Anno Domini 1696. & *Regis Guil.* 3. 8.

918 *Apr.* 13. *Richard Blackham* of *London*, Eſq;
Azure, two Barrs between 9 Croſs-croſlets, *Or*.

Thomas

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919 *May* 2. *Thomas Wheat* of *Plimpton* in Com' *Oxford*, Eſq;
Vert, a Feſs dauncetté, and three Garbs in Chief, *Or*.

920 27. *Oliver Aſhcombe* of *Lyford* in Com' *Berks*, Eſq;
Or, a Lion rampant *Gules*, and Chief, *Azure*.

921 *Feb.* 22. *Edward Manſell* of *Trimſaran* in Com' *Carmarthen*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Maunches, *Sable*.

Anno Domini 1697. & *Regis Guil.* 3. 9.

922 *Mar.* 31. *William Hodges* of the Com' of *Middleſex*.
Or, three Creſcents, *Sable*, on a Canton Barry Wavy of ſix Pieces, *Argent* and *Azure*, an Anchor of the Second.

923 *April* 1. Sir *John Buckworth* of *Sheen* in Com' *Surry*, Kt.

924 *June* 15. *William Lowther* of *Mask* in Com' *York*, Eſq;
Or, ſix Annulets, three, two and one, *Sable*.

925 *July* 12. Sir *Henry Tichburne* of *Bealien* in Com' of *Louth*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.
Vaire, and a Chief, *Or*.

926 *Dec.* 17. *Richard Farington* of *Chicheſter* in Com' *Suſſex*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Leopards Faces, *Sable*.

Anno Domini 1698. & *Regis Guil.* 3. 10.

927 *Mar.* 25. Sir *John Germaine* of *Weſtminſter*, Kt.

928 24. *Thomas Tipping* of *Wheatfield* in Com' *Oxford*, Eſq;
Or, on a Bend engrail'd, *Vert*, three Pheons of the Field.

929 *July* 19. *Thomas Powell* of *Broadway* in Com' *Carmarthen*, Eſq;

930 25. *Samuel Clarke* of *Snaitwell* in Com' *Cambridge*, Eſq;
Or, a Bend engrail'd, *Azure*.

931 28. Sir *Bazil Firebrace* of *London*, Kt.
Azure, on a Bend, *Or*, three Creſcents, *Sable*, between two Roſes, *Argent*, ſeeded, *Or*, and bearded, *Vert*.

932. *Dec.* 3. *William Norris*, of a Place commonly called *Speak*, in the Com' of *Lancaſter*, Eſq;
Quarterly, *Argent* and *Gules*, in the ſecond and third a Frett, *Or*, and over all a Feſs, *Azure*.

933 *Feb.* 21. *John Rogers*, Sen. of *Wiſdome* in Com' *Devon*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Bucks tripping, *Sable*.

Anno Domini 1699. & *Regis Guil.* 3. 11.

934 *April* 14. *John Stanley* of *Grangegorman* near the City of *Dublin*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Bend, *Azure*, three Bucks Heads caboched, *Or*.

935 *May* 12. *Edmond Denton* of *Hillerſden* in Com' *Bucks*, Eſq;
Argent, two Bars, *Gules*, in Chief, three Cinquefoils, *Sable*.

936 *June* 9. *John Peter Vanderbrande*.

937 *Dec.* 13. *William Brown*, Eſq; of *London*, Merchant.

938 14. *Richard Allen* of *Sumerly* in Com' *Suſſex*, Eſq;

939 20. *Richard Newman* of *Fifehead Magdalen* in Com' *Dorſet*, Eſq;
Quarterly, *Sable* and *Argent*, in the firſt and laſt, three Mullets of the firſt, over all an Ineſcutcheon, being an Augmentation, viz. *Azure*, a Portcullis enſign'd with an Imperial Crown, *Or*.

940 *Mar.* 19. *Martin Weſcombe*, Eſq;

Anno Domini 1700. & *Regis Guil.* 3. 12.

941 *April* 6. *John Chetwode* of *Oakeley* in Com' *Stafford*, Eſq;
Quarterly, *Argent* and *Gules*, four Croſſes formy counterchanged.

942 *Jan.* 31. *Nicholas Van Acker* of *London*, Eſq;

Anno Domini 1701. & *Regis Guil.* 3. 13.

943 *April* 2. *Samuel Moyer* of *Pilſey-Hall* in Com' *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Argent, two Chevrons, *Gules*, each charged with a Mullet of ſix Points, *Or*, pierced of the ſecond.

944 *Aug.* 12. *John Thornyer* of *Mitromb* in Com' *Oxon*, Eſq;

BARONETS created by Queen *ANNE*.

Anno Domini 1702. & *Reginæ Annæ*. 1.

945 *July* 3. *Thomas Winford*, the elder, of *Graſshampton* in Com' *Worceſter*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Quarterfoils, *Sable*, pierced of the Field.

946 10. *Charles Sidley* of *Southfleet* in Com' *Kent*, Eſq;
Azure, a Feſs Wavy between three Goats Heads eraſed, *Argent*.

Anno Domini 1703. & *Reginæ Annæ*. 2.

947 *May* 21. *Thomas Webſter* of *Copthall* in Com' *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Azure, on a Bend, *Argent*, cottiſed, *Or*, between two Demy Lions rampant, *Ermine*, a Roſe, *Gules*, between as many Boars Heads couped, *Sable*.

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Anno Domini 1704. & *Annæ Reginæ* 3.

948 *April* 1. *Gilbert Dolben* of *Thindon* in Com' *Northampton*, Esq;
Sable, an Helmet between three broad Arrow-Heads, *Argent*.

949 *April* 13. *Edward Irby* of *Boston* in Com' *Lincoln*, Esq;
Argent, Fretty, *Sable*, on a Canton, *Gules*, a Chaplet, *Or*.

950 *Nov.* 1. *William Fowler* of *Harnage-Grange* in Com' *Salop*, Esq;
Azure, on a Bend, *Argent*, between three Lions passant guardant, *Or*, as many Crosses moline, *Sable*.

Anno Domini 1705. & *Reginæ Annæ* 4.

951 *Oct.* 4. *William Fleming* of *Rydall* in Com' *Westmoreland*, Esq;
Gules, a Frett, *Argent*.

952 29. Sir *Thomas Miller* of the City of *Chichester* in Com' *Sussex*, Kt.
Argent, a Fess Wavy, *Azure*, between three Wolves Heads erased, *Gules*.

Anno Domini 1707. & *Reginæ Annæ* 6.

953 *June* 27. Sir *Henry Furnese* of *Wildersher* in Com' *Kent*, Kt.

954 28. Sir *Francis Dashwood* of *West-Wicomb* in Com' *Bucks*, Kt.
Argent, on a Fess double cottised, *Gules*, three Griffons Heads erased, *Or*.

955 *July* 30. *Nicholas Williams* of *Edwin's-Ford* in Com' *Carmarthen*, Esq;

956 *Dec.* 5. *Edward Goodere* of *Burhope* in Com' *Hereford*, Esq;
Gules, a Fess between two Chevrons, *Vaire*.

Anno Domini 1709. & *Reginæ Annæ* 8.

957 *Mar.* 18. *Robert de Neufville* of *Francfort* on the *Mein* in *Germany*, Esq;

958 *May* 21. *James Abercrombie* of the City of *Edinburgh*, Esq;

Anno Domini 1711. & *Reginæ Annæ* 10.

959 *Oct.* 17. *Bibye Lake* of the *Middle Temple*, Esq;

960 *Dec.* 11. *Walter Calverley* of *Calverley* in Com' *York*, Esq;
Sable, an Inescutcheon within six Owls in Orle, *Argent*.

Anno Domini 1713. & *Reginæ Annæ* 12.

961 *June* 4. *Ralph Freke* of *West Bilney* in Com' *Norfolk*, Esq;
Sable, two Bars, and in Chief, three Mullets, *Or*.

962 *July* 11. *Thomas Crosse* of the City of *Westminster*, Esq;
Quarterly, *Azure* and *Argent*, in the 1st and 4th Quarter, a Cross Moline of the 2d.

963 *Feb.* 19. *William Desbouverie* of the City of *London*, Esq;
Party per Fess, *Or* and *Argent*, an Eagle display'd with two Heads, *Sable*.

964 *Mar.* 1. *Jonathan Cope* of *Brewern* in Com' *Oxon*, Esq;
Argent, on a Chevron, *Azure*, between three Roses, *Gules*, slipped, *Vert*, as many *Fleuers-de-Lys* of the Field.

965 5. *Eusebius Buswell*, alias *Pelsant*, of *Chipston* in Com' *Northampton*, Esq;
The Arms two Coats Quarterly: 1st, *Gules*, a Bend counter-embattled between two Cross-crosslets, *Argent*: 2d, *Sable*, a Fess between three Pelicans, *Argent*.

BARONETS created by King *GEORGE*.

Anno Domini 1714. & *Regis Georg.* 1.

966 *Nov.* 16. *John Austen* of *Durhams* in Com' *Middlesex*, Esq;
Azure on a Cheveron, *Or*, three Quaterfoils, *Vert*, between as many Doves of the Second.

967 30. Sir *William Humphreys* of the City of *London*, Kt.
He beareth two Coats Quarterly, 1st, *Sable*, two Nags Heads erased, *Argent*: 2d, per Pale, *Or* and *Gules*, two Lions rampant, endorsed, counter-changed.

968 *Dec.* 1. *Francis Eyles* of the City of *London*, Esq;
Argent a Fess engrailed, *Sable*, in Chief three *Fleuers-de-Lys* of the Second.

969 2. *James Smith* of *Iffield* in Com' *Sussex*, Esq;

970 3. *Gregory Page* of *Greenwich* in Com' *Kent*, Esq;

971 13. *John Fryer* of the City of *London*, Esq;
Or, two Leopards Faces in Pale between two Flanches, *Gules*.

972 *Jan.* 11. *Nicholas Carew* of *Beddington* in Com' *Surry*, Esq;
Or, three Lions passant, *Sable*.

973 *Mar.* 11. Sir *Theodore Janssen* of the City of *London*, Kt.
Quarterly, First *Argent*, two Bundles of Reeds, *Vert*; Second, Party per Fess, *Or*, and *Azure*, two Swans saliant, proper; Third, *Or* and *Azure*, one Swan saliant, Proper; Fourth, *Argent*, one Bundle of Reeds, *Vert*.

Anno Domini 1715. & *Regis Georg.* 2.

974 *Jan.* 6. *William Lowther* of *Swillington* in Com' *York*, Esq;
Or, six Annulets, 3, 2, and 1, *Sable*.

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975 *May* 24 Sir *Godfrey Kneller* of *Whitton* in Com' *Middleſex*, Kt. Ext.

976 *June* 2. *George Warrender* of *Lochend* in the Shire of *Haddington*, Eſq;

977 *Aug.* 8. *Fiſher Tench* of *Low-Layton* in Com' *Eſſex*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chevron between three Lions Heads eraſed, *Gules*, a Croſs-croſlet, *Or*.

978 *Sept.* 10. *Francis St. John* of *Thorp* in Com' *Northampton*, Eſq;
Argent, on a Chief, *Gules*, two Mullets, *Or*.

979 19. *Robert Chaplin* of the *Inner Temple*, *London*, Eſq;

980 *Nov.* 15. Sir *George Bing* of *Southill* in Com' *Bedford*, Kt.
Quarterly, *Sable* and *Argent*, in the firſt Quarter a Lion rampant of the ſecond.

Anno Domini 1716. & *Regis Georg.* 3.

981 *April* 3. *Hans Sloan* of *Chelſea* in Com' *Middleſex*, Doctor in Phyſick.
Gules, a Sword in Pale, the Point downwards, between two Boars Heads, couped, *Or*, on a Chief, *Argent*, a Lion paſſant, *Gules*, between two Maſcles, *Azure*.

982 *June* 11. *William Dixwell* of *Cotton-Hall* in Com' *Warwick*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron, *Gules*, between three *Fleuers-de Lys*, *Sable*.

983 19. *Dennis Dutry* of the City of *London*, Eſq;
Azure, a Stirrop between three Stars, *Or*.

984 *July* 16. *Thomas d'Aeth* of *Knowlton* in Com' *Kent*, Eſq;
Sable, a Griffon paſſant, *Or*, between three Creſcents, *Argent*.

985 20. *Matthew Decker* of the City of *London*, Eſq;
Argent, a Demy Buck, *Gules*, between his fore Legs an Arrow erected in Pale, *Or*.

986 *Feb.* 26. *William Milner*, Jun. of *Nun Appleton-Hall* in Com' *York*, Gent.
Party per pale, *Or* and *Sable*, a Chevron between three Harneſs Bitts, Counter-changed.

Anno Domini 1717. & *Regis Georg.* 4.

987 *Oct.* 31. *Abraham Elton*, Sen. of the City of *Briſtol*, Eſq;
Paly of ſix, *Gules* and *Or*, on a Bend, *Sable*, three Mullets of the 2d.

Anno Domini 1718. & *Regis Georg.* 5.

988 *April* 19. *Brook Bridges* of *Goodneſtone* in Com' *Kent*, Eſq;

989 *July* 16. Sir *Lambert Blackwell* of *Sproſton* in Com' *Norfolk*, Kt.

990 *Aug.* 27. Sir *Adolphus Oughton* of *Tachbrook* in Com' *Warwick*, Kt.
Party per Pale, *Gules* and *Azure*, a Lion rampant, *Or*.

991 *Jan.* 20. *John Fellows* of *Carſhalton* in Com' *Surry*, Eſq;
Azure, a Feſs indented, *Ermine*, between three Lions Heads eraſed, *Or*, crowned with Mural Coronets, *Argent*.

Anno Domini 1720. & *Regis Georg.* 7.

992 *May* 28. *John Chardin* of the *Inner Temple*, *London*, Eſq;

993 *June* 17. *John Blunt* of the City of *London*, Eſq;

994 18. *Thomas Colby* of *Kenſington* in Com' *Middleſex*, Eſq;
Argent, a Chevron between three Eſcallop Shells, *Or*, within a Bordure Engrailed *Or*.

995 21. *Oſwald Moſley* of *Rolleſton* in Com' *Stafford*, Eſq;
Sable, on a Chevron between three Pick-axes, *Argent*, as many Mullets, *Gules*.

996 27. Sir *William Chapman* of the City of *London*, Kt.

997 *July* 19. Sir *William Sanderſon*, Kt.
Paly of ſix, *Argent* and *Azure*, a Bend, *Sable*.

Anno Domini 1721. & *Regis Georg.* 8.

998 *April* 21. *William Codrington* of *Dodington* in Com' *Glouceſter*.
Argent, a Feſs, *Sable*, between three Lions paſſant *Gules*.

CHAP. XX.

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THE

Several Enſigns of the Orders Religious & Military

Mentioned in the second Part.

The Lilly of Navar.



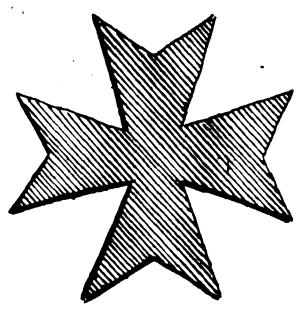
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Oak of Navarr.



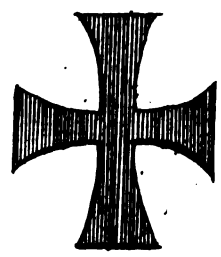
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S. Lazarus.



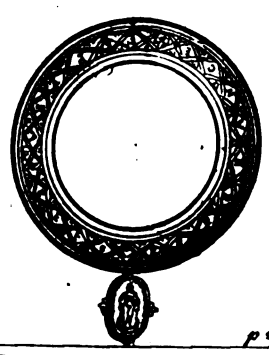
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Knights Templars.



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Thistle of Bourbon.



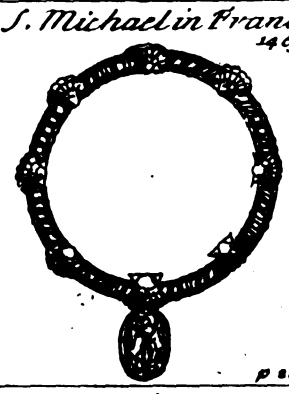
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Holy Ghost in France.



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S. Michael in France. 1469



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Paſſion of Jesus Christ.



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Elephant in Denmark.



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The Bear in Switzerland 1253



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Ermine in Naples.



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The Knot in Naples.



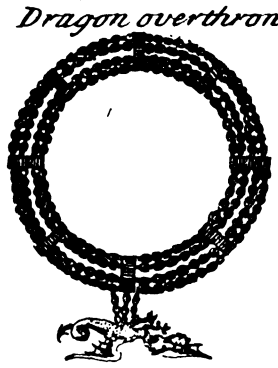
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Sword in Cyprus.



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Dragon overthrown.



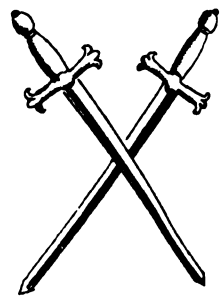
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White Eagle in Poland.



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Sword Bearers in Livonia.



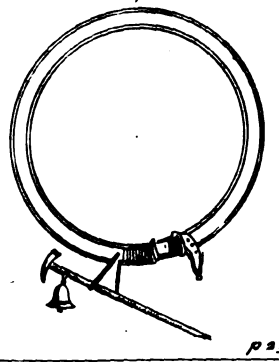
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Porcupine in France.



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S. Anthony in Hainolt.



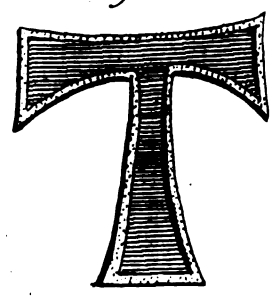
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Toutonick Knights.



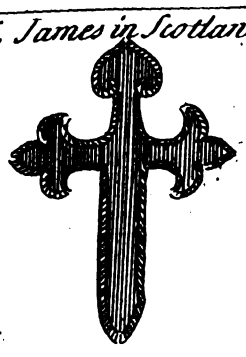
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S. Anthony in Ethiopia.



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S. James in Scotland.



Thistle in Scotland.



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Knights of S. George.



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S. Mary in Italy.



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KNIGHTS OF THE BATH.

CHAP. XX.

KNIGHTS of the Bath (ſo called from Part of the Ceremony at their Creation) are commonly made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, at the Creation of a Prince, or of a Duke of the Blood Royal. Thus at the Creation of *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, and *Charles* Duke of *York*, the ſecond Son of King *James*, Knights of the Bath were made; and at the Coronation of our late dread Sovereign King *Charles* the Second, 68 were made; whoſe Names you will find in the enſuing Catalogue.

This Order was firſt erected (ſaith *Froyſard*) in *Anno* 1399. by King *Henry* the Fourth, who, to add to the Luſtre of his Coronation, created 46 Knights of the Bath; and Mr. *Selden* thinks them more ancient: But that great Antiquary *Elias Aſhmole* Eſq; is of the Opinion that the ſaid King did not conſtitute, but rather reſtore, the ancient Manner of making Knights; for formerly Knights Batchelors were created by Eccleſiaſticks with the like Ceremonies; and being thus brought again into uſe, and made peculiar to the Degree of Knights of the Bath, they have ever ſince continued: And the better to maintain this his Opinion, ſaith, That they have neither Laws nor Statutes aſſigned them; neither are they to wear their Robes, but upon the Time or Solemnity for which they were created, (except the red Ribon, which they are allowed always to wear croſs their left Shoulder;) and upon any Vacancy their Number (which is uncertain) is not ſupplied.

They are created with much noble Ceremonies, and have had Princes and the Prime of the Nobility of their Fellowſhip. The particular Manner of their Creation is mentioned by many Authors, but moſt exactly deſcribed, and illuſtrated with Figures of all the Ceremonies, by the learned Hand of *William Dugdale* Eſq; *Norroy* King at Arms, in his Deſcription of *Warwickſhire*; to which laborious Piece I refer the curious Reader, borrowing from him, and ſome others, this ſmall Abſtract of their Ceremonies.

When one is to be made a Knight of this Order, at his coming to Court he is honourably received by the Chief Officers and Nobles of the Court, and hath two Eſquires appointed to wait upon him, who convey him to the Chamber without more ſeeing him that day, where he is to be entertained with Muſick; then a Bath is to be prepared by the Barber, who is to trim him; and the King being informed that he is ready for the Bath, he is by the moſt grave Knights there preſent inſtructed in the Orders and Fees of Chivalry, the Muſick playing at his Chamber-door; then they hearing the Muſick, ſhall undreſs him, and put him naked into the Bath, and the Muſick ceaſing, ſome one of the Knights ſhall ſay, *Be this an honourable Bath unto you:* Then ſhall he be conveyed to his Bed, which ſhall be plain, and without Curtains; and ſo ſoon as he is dry, they ſhall help to dreſs him, putting over his inward Garment a Ruſſet Robe with long Sleeves, and a Hood like unto that of an Hermit;

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and the Barber ſhall take all that is within and without the Bath, with his Collar about his Neck, for his Fees: Then ſhall he be conducted to the Chappel with Muſick, where being entred, the Knights and Eſquires ſhall be entertained with Wine and Spices for their Favours done unto him: Then they take their Leaves of him, and he and his two Eſquires and a Prieſt perform a Vigil till almoſt Day, with Prayers and Offerings, beſeeching God and his bleſſed Mother to make him worthy of that Dignity; And being confeſſed, he ſhall, with one of the Governors, hold a Taper till the reading of the Goſpel; and then he ſhall give it to one of the Eſquires to hold till the Goſpel is ended; and at the Elevation of the Hoſt, one of the Governors ſhall take the Hood from the Eſquire, and after deliver it again till the Goſpel *in principio*, and at the Beginning take the Hood again, and give him the Taper again in his Hand, having a Penny ready near the Candleſtick, at the Words *Verbum caro factum eſt*, the Eſquire kneeling, ſhall offer the Taper to the Honour of God, and a Penny to the Honour of the Perſon that makes him a Knight. This Ceremony being ended, he ſhall be conducted to his Chamber for ſome Repoſe until the King's Pleaſure is known; and then he is dreſſed and attended into the Hall, which is ready for his Reception, being girded with a Girdle of White Leather without Buckles, having a Coif on his Head, Mantles of Silk over a Kirtle of red *Tartarin*, tied with a Lace of white Silk, with a pair of white Gloves hanging at the ends of the Lace; and this Attire is the Chandler's Fees. Then he is conducted by the Knights on Horsback to the King's Hall, with his Sword, and his Spurs hanging at the Pomel of the Sword, being carried before him; and the Marſhal and Uſhers meeting him, do deſire him to alight; the Marſhal ſhall take his Horſe for his Fee: And being brought to the high and ſecond Table, with his Sword being held upright before him, the King coming into the Hall, doth ask for the Sword and Spurs, which the Chamberlain ſhall take and ſhew the King, who takes the right Spur, and delivers it to the moſt Noble Perſon there, wiſhing him to put it on the Eſquire; which being done, a Knight puts on the left Spur; then the King taking the Sword, which he girts about him, and putting his Arms about his Neck, ſaith, *Be thou a good Knight*, and after kiſſeth him; then he is conducted to the Chappel, and kneeling, with his right Hand lying on the high Altar, he promiſeth to maintain the Rites of Holy Church until his Death; and ungirting his Sword, with great Devotion he offereth it there to God: Then at his going out, the King's Maſter-Cook, who is there ready to take off his Spurs, ſhall ſay, *I the King's Maſter-Cook am come to receive thy Spurs for my Fee; and if you do any thing contrary to the Order of Knighthood, (which God forbid) I ſhall hack your Spurs from your Heels.* Then he is conducted again into the Hall, where he ſhall ſit at Table with the Knights; and being riſen, and retired into his Chamber, his Attire is taken off, and again clothed with a blue Robe, having on his left Shoulder a Lace of white Silk hanging, to be worn upon all his Garments from that day forwards, till he have gained ſome Honour and Renown for ſome Feats of Arms, or ſome Prince or Lady of Quality cut that Lace from his Shoulder. After Dinner the Knights muſt come to the Knight, and conduct him into the King's Preſence, to return him Thanks for theſe Honours, and ſo takes his Leave of the King; and the Governors craving his Pardon for any Miſcarriage, and claiming their Fees according to the Cuſtom of the Court, alſo take their Leaves of the Knight. I ſhall conclude this Chapter with giving an Account of the Knights made at the Coronation of His Majeſty King *Charles* the Second.

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KNIGHTS of the BATH, made at the Coronation of His Majesty, King *CHARLES* the Second.

EDWARD Lord *Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln.*
John Egerton, Viscount *Brackley*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Bridgwater.*
Sir *Philip Herbert*, then second Son to the Earl of *Pembroke.*
Sir *William Egerton*, second Son to the Earl of *Bridgwater.*
Sir *Vere Fane*, second Son to the Earl of *Westmoreland.*
Sir *Charles Berkley*, eldest Son to *George* Lord *Berkley.*
Sir *Henry Bellasis*, eldest Son to the Lord *Bellasis.*
Sir *Henry Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon.*
Sir *Rowland Bellasis*, Brother to Viscount *Faulconberg.*
Sir *Henry Capell.*
Sir *John Vaughan*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Carbery.*
Sir *Charles Stanley*, Grandchild to the late Earl of *Derby.*
Sir *Francis Fane*, } Grandchildren to the Earl
Sir *Henry Fane*, } of *Westmoreland.*
Sir *William Portman* Baronet.
Sir *Richard Temple* Baronet.
Sir *William Ducy* Baronet.
Sir *Thomas Trevor* Baronet.
Sir *John Scudamore* Baronet.
Sir *William Gardiner* Baronet.
Sir *Charles Cornwallis*, afterwards Lord *Cornwallis.*
Sir *John Nicholas.*
Sir *John Monson.*
Sir *Bourcher Wray.*
Sir *John Coventry.*
Sir *Edward Hungerford.*
Sir *John Knevett.*
Sir *Philip Boteler.*
Sir *Adrian Scroop.*
Sir *Richard Knightley.*
Sir *Henry Heron.*
Sir *John Lewkenor.*
Sir *George Brown.*
Sir *William Tyrringham.*
Sir *Francis Godolphin.*
Sir *Edward Baynton.*
Sir *Grieville Verney.*
Sir *Edward Harley.*
Sir *Edward Walpool.*
Sir *Francis Popham.*
Sir *Edward Wise.*
Sir *Christopher Calthrop.*
Sir *Richard Edgcombe.*
Sir *William Bromley.*
Sir *Thomas Bridges.*
Sir *Thomas Fanshaw.*
Sir *John Denham.*
Sir *Nicholas Bacon.*
Sir *James Altham.*
Sir *Thomas Wendy.*
Sir *John Bramston.*
Sir *George Freeman.*
Sir *Nicholas Slaning.*
Sir *Richard Ingoldsby.*
Sir *John Rolle.*
Sir *Edward Heath.*
Sir *William Morley.*
Sir *John Bennet.*
Sir *Hugh Smith.*
Sir *Simon Leech.*
Sir *Henry Chester.*
Sir *Robert Atkyns*, one of the Justices of the *Common Pleas.*
Sir *Robert Gayre.*
Sir *Richard Powle.*
Sir *Hugh Ducy.*
Sir *Stephen Hales.*
Sir *Ralph Bash.*
Sir *Thomas Whitmore.*

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OF

Knights Batchelors,

With what is incident to that Degree of

KNIGHTHOOD,

According to the LAWS of ENGLAND.

CHAP. XXI.

THE particular Kinds of Services by which Lands of Inheritance are diſtinguiſhed, are two, *viz.* Knights of Service, and Knights of Soccage.

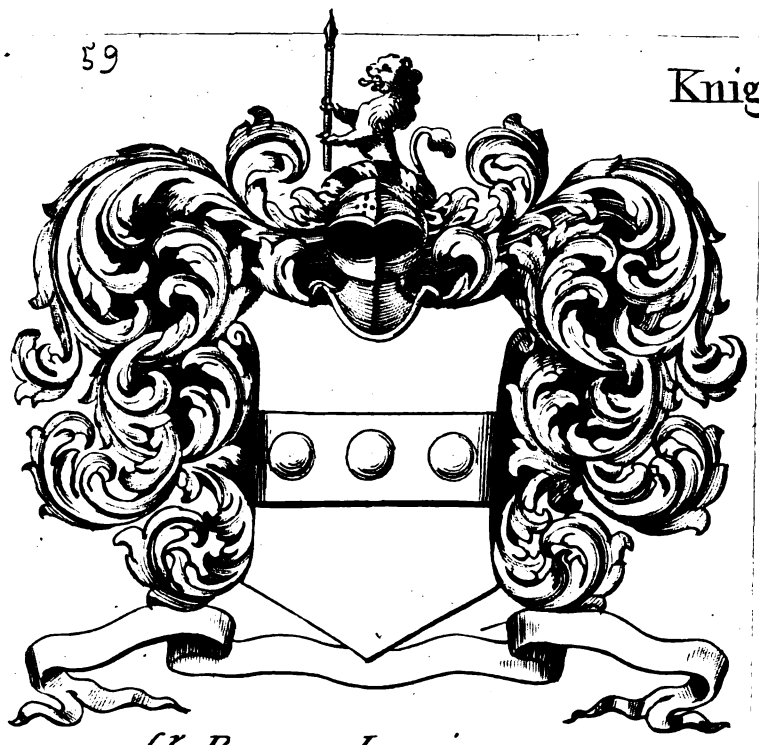
And in ancient Time Tenure by Knights Service was called *Regale Servitium*, becauſe it was done to and for the King and Realm, and *Forinſecum Servitium*, as appeareth in the 19 *Edw.* 2. *Avowry* 224. 26. *Aſſ. p.* 66. 7 *Hen.* 4. 19. *Coke's ſeventh Part*, 8. *a. Calvin's Caſe*: Becauſe they who hold by Eſcuage ought to do and perform their Services out of the Realm, *Litt.* 35. *& ideo Forinſecum dici poteſt ſit quia, & capitur foris, & hujuſmodi, ſervitia perſolvuntur ratione Tenementorum, & non Perſonarum.*

And as Knights-Service-Land requireth the Service of the Tenant in Warfare and Battel Abroad, ſo Soccage-Tenure commandeth the Attendance at the Plough; the one by Manhood, defending the King, or his Lord's Life and Perſon; the other by Induſtry, maintaining with Rents, Corn, and Victuals, his Eſtate and Family.

For Kings did thus order their own Lands and Tenements: One Part they kept and detained in their own Hands, and in them ſtately Houſes and Caſtles were erected, and made for their Habitations, and Defence of their Perſons, and of the Realm: Alſo Foreſts and Parks were there made for their Majeſties Recreation: One other Part thereof was given to the Nobles, and others of their Chivalry, reſerving Tenure by Knights Service: The third Part was beſtowed upon Men of meaner Condition and Quality, with Reſervation of Soccage-Tenure. And in this Manner the Dukes and Nobles amongſt their Menials and Followers diſſipated a great Part of their Lands, *viz.* to their Gentlemen of Quality to hold by Knights Service, and to others of meaner Condition by Soccage-Tenure.

Gervatius Tilbucienſis, a learned Man that flouriſhed in the Days of King *Henry* the Second, in his Dialogue of the Obſervations of the *Exchequer*, hath in Effect as followeth: Until the Time of *Henry* the Firſt (ſaith he) the Kings uſed not to receive Money of their Lands, but Victuals for the Proviſion of their Houſe; and towards the Payment of their Soldiers Wages, and for ſuch like Charges, Money was raiſed out of the Cities and Caſtles in which Husbandry was not exerciſed: But at the length, when the Kings being in Parts beyond the Seas, needed ready Money for and towards the Furniture of their Wars, and the Subjects and Farmers complained they were grievouſly troubled by Carriage of Victuals into ſundry Parts of the Realm far diſtant from their Habitations, the Kings directed Commiſſions to certain diſcreet Perſons, who having Regard

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S.r Roger Jennings,
of the Isle of Ely in y.e County of Cambridge
Knight.



The Hon.ble S.r Francis Page K.nt
one of the Barons of his Majesties
Court of Exchequer.



S.r Hovenden Walker Kn.t



The Hon.ble S.r John Fortescue K.nt
one of the Judges of his Majesties Court of
Kings Bench.



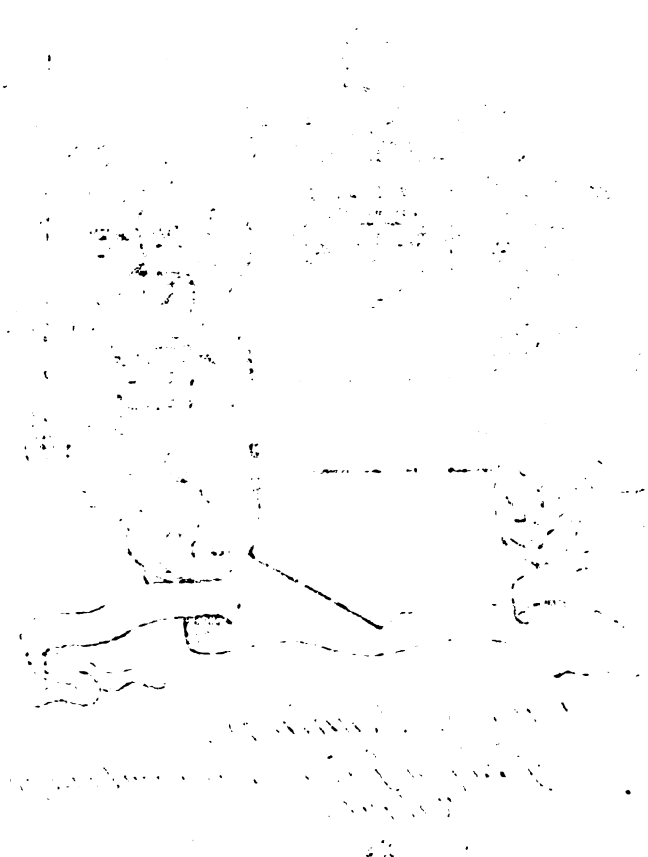
S.r Francis Forbes Knight.
Alderman of the City of London.



S.r Nathaniel Mead Knight,
Serjeant at Law.

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Regard to thoſe Victuals, ſhould reduce them into reaſonable Sums of Money, the levying of which they appointed to the Sheriff, taking Order withal that he ſhould pay them at the Scale or Beam, that is to ſay, that he ſhould pay ſix Pence over and above every Pound Weight of Money, becauſe he thought that the Money would wax ſo much the worſe for the wearing.

And it was anciently ordained, That all Knights Fees ſhould come unto the eldeſt Son by Succeſſion of Heritage, whereby he ſucceeding his Anceſtor in the whole Inheritance, might be the better able to maintain War againſt the King's Enemies, or his Lords; and that the Soccage of Freehold be partable between the Male Children, to enable them to encreaſe into many Families for the better encreaſe of Husbandry.

But as nothing is more unconſtant than the Eſtates we have in Lands and Livings, even ſo long ſince theſe Tenures have been ſo indifferently mixt and confounded in the Hands of each Sort, that there is not now any Note of Difference to be gathered by them. *Lambert Peramb. of Kent*, 10. *Et quia tale ſervitium forinſecum non ſemper manet ſub eadem quantitate, ſed quandoque præſtatur ad plus, quandoque ad minus; ideo eo quantitate Regalis ſervitii, & qualitate fiat mentio in charta, ut tenens certum tenere poſſit, quid & quantum perſolvere teneatur.*

And therefore the Certainty of the Law in this Caſe is, That he that holdeth by a whole and entire Knight's Fee muſt ſerve the King, or his other Lord, forty Days in the Wars, well and ſufficiently arrayed and furniſhed at all Points; and by twenty Days if he hold by a Moiety of a Knight's Fee; and ſo proportionable.

And in the Seventh of *Edw.* 3. 246. it was demurred in Judgment, Whether forty Days ſhall be accounted from the firſt Day that the King did firſt enter into *Scotland*; but it ſeemeth that the Days ſhall be accounted from the firſt Day that the King doth enter into *Scotland*, becauſe the Service is to be done out of the Realm.

And they that hold *per Regale Servitium*, are not to perform that Service, unleſs the King do alſo go himſelf into the Wars in proper Perſon, by the Opinion of Sir *William Earle* Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, *Irium Sept. Edw.* 3. 246. but *vide* 3 *Hen.* 6. *tit. Protection* 2. in which Caſe it was obſerved, That ſeeing the Protector (who was *Prorex*) went, the ſame was adjudg'd a Voyage Royal.

Alſo before the Statute *de quia emptores terrarum*, which was made *decimo octavo Edw.* 1. the King or other Lord had given Lands to a Knight to hold of him by Service and Chivalry (*ſcil.*) to go with the King, or with his Lord, when the King doth make a Voyage Royal to ſubdue his Enemies, by forty Days well and conveniently arrayed for the War. In this Caſe the Law hath ſuch regard to the Dignity of Knighthood, that he may find an able Perſon to go for him, and the Knight is not compelled by his Tenure to go in Perſon as ordinary Soldiers, who are hired or retained by Preſt-money or Wages.

There hath been many and varying Opinions of the Contraries of a Knight's Fee, as you may read in *Coke's ninth Part* 122. and there it is proved, that Antiquity hath thought that Twenty Pounds in Land was ſufficient to maintain the Degree of Knighthood; as it doth appear in the ancient Treatiſe *De modo tenendi Parliamentum tempore Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Etheldred*; which alſo doth concur with the Act of Parliament *Anno primo Edw.* 2. *de militibus*: By which Act of Parliament *Cenſus militis*, the Eſtate of a Knight, was meaſured by the Value of Twenty Pounds Land *per Annum*, and not by any certain Content of Acres. And with this doth agree the Statute of *Weſtminſter*, *cap.* 35. *& Fitz. Nat. Brev.* 82. where Twenty Pounds Land *per Annum* in Soccage is put in Equipage with a Knight's Fee. And this is the moſt reaſonable Eſtimation; for one Acre may be more worth in Value than many others.

And it is to be obſerved, That the Relief of a Knight, and of all Superiors that be Noble, is the fourth Part of their Revenue by the Year; as of a Knight five Pounds, and ſo of the reſt.

And becauſe this Tenure doth concern Service in War, the Tenants are therefore called *Milites Militia*: For tho' the Word doth properly ſignify a Soldier, yet Antiquity hath appropriated that Name to the chiefeſt of Military Profeſſion. In our Law they are ſtyled *Milites*, and never *Equites*; yet ſo, that *Miles* is taken for the ſelf ſame that Chivalry is. *Bracton, fol.* 79. maketh mention of Rode Knights, that is to ſay, ſerving Horſemen, who held their Lands with Condition that they ſhould ſerve their Lords on Horſeback. And ſo by cutting off a Piece of a Name (as our Delight is to ſpeak ſhort) this Name Knight remaineth with us; for *Armiger*, *ſcil.* the Eſquire, which is a Degree under the Knight, was in the Military Service to ſerve on Foot.

Note, He that holdeth by a whole Knight's Fee, muſt be with the King Forty Days, well and compleatly arrayed for the War, which is to be underſtood to ſerve on Horſeback. And in all Nations the Name of this Dignity is taken of Horſes; for the *Italians* call them *Cavelieri*; the *Frenchmen*, *Chivaleris*; the *Germans*, *Regters*; our *Britons*, *Murgeghe*, all riding; and in *Latin* we call them *Equites aurati*; for at their Creations, beſides the Sword and Girdle, gilt Spurs were added for more Ornament. And when a Knight doth commit any Offence for which he is by the Law to ſuffer Death, the Uſe hath been in the Beginning of his Puniſhment to degrade and deprive him publickly

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ly of his Honour of Knighthood (for it is but with Life leas'd, or taken away, *Mills* 81.) by ungirding his Military Girdle, by taking away his Sword, and broken, his Spurs cut off with an Hatchet, his Gauntlets pluckt from him, and the Escutcheons of his Arms reversed.

And in the Statute made 24 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. entitled, *An Act for Reformation of Apparel*, it was permitted for Knights to wear a Collar of Gold, named the Collar of SS.

And altho' this Dignity of Knighthood had its Original, and was given to Men of War and Prowess; yet in all Successions of Ages, and in all Nations, the same also is bestowed upon Men of Peace by the Sovereign Power to deserving Persons, whereby the Service of the Commonwealth at Home is made equal with that Abroad: For as *Tully* saith truly, *Parvi sunt arma foris nisi est consilium domi.* But Experience, the faithfullest Counsellor and best Mistress, hath made it manifest both in this modern Age, as well as in that of *Tully*'s, that the Camp hath bred more eminent Statesmen, and happily as good Politicians, as the long Robe: Perhaps for this Reason, one aims chiefly at Glory and Honour, which easily attracts Admirers and Favourers; the other at Riches and indirect Negotiations, which begets Envy and private Enemies.

He that receiveth the Dignity of a Knight kneeleth down, and then the King slightly smiteth him upon his Shoulder, and saith unto him these Words in *French*, *Sois Chivaler au nome de Dieu*; and afterwards saith moreover, *Avance Chivaler*. See the Book of Titles of Honour due to the Earl Marshal for the making of Knights, 176. For a Knight is not made by Letters Patents, or by the King's Writ, as those of higher Dignity, but by the Sword; for this Honour is supposed to be given on the sudden, and therefore is commonly done by the Sword, altho' the King may by his Letters Patents create a Knight.

Earls in ancient Times had a Power of Knighting; but now neither may the Prince, or any other of the Nobility, make a Knight, but only the King, or Lieutenant General by his Commission. No Man is born a Knight, as he may be to Titles of Honour by Patent; but a Knight may be made assoon as a Child is baptiz'd, except Knights Bannerets. Note the printed Book of Titles of Honour, *fol.* 218, 313. the first Knight. With us in *England* there are divers Sorts of Knights, whereof *Cambden* 171. and *Mills*, do write at large: But amongst the *Romans* there was but one Order of them, and they were next in Degree unto the Senators. And they who simply, without any Addition, be called Knights, howsoever they are in Order ranked last, yet by Institution they are first, and of greatest Antiquity; and the other Orders are but late Attributes, according to the several Inventions of particular Princes. And I do not remember that in our Books of Law I have read any Thing concerning the Order of Knights with Addition, *viz.* Knights of the Honourable Order of the Garter, Knights Bannerets, and Knights of the Bath. But in the Statute 12 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. it is enacted, That every Knight of the Garter may have three Chaplains, whereof every one may purchase Licence or Dispensation, and receive, have, and keep two Benefices with Cure of Souls: But they of this Order which I now treat of, are called Knights of the Spur, or Knight Batchelors.

Between Doctors of the Civil Law and Knights hath ever been Question for Precedency, since either of them hath been in Credit in the Commonwealth; as may appear both by the Comparison that *Tully* maketh between *Lucius Murena*, a Knight of *Rome*, and *Publius Sulpitius*, a Lawyer, either of them standing for Consulship, in his eloquent Oration made for *Murena*; and many Disputes of *Bardal* and *Bardus*, arguing the Case *Pro* and *Con*; which though it be disputable in foreign Parts, yet here in *England* it is without Controversy, and the Precedency thereof is undoubtedly the Knights. But if they be both of equal Degree of Knighthood, then it goeth by Seniority. The Opinion of some Men lately hath been, That Knights Lieutenants (that is to say) such Knights as either have been Ambassadors in foreign Parts, or Judges within the Realm, may and ought to have, during their Lives, Precedency above Men of their own Rank after their Offices expire; and *sub Judice his est*, not determined by Judgment. But admitting it so to be, by way of Argument in that Case; yet the Heralds do deny that Privilege to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, or Justices of the Peace, who have their limited Jurisdiction of Magistracy confined them: But the former are generally Magistrates throughout the Realm, and their Employment concerneth the whole Commonwealth; and having the publick Justice and Honour of the whole Estate committed unto them, do more meritoriously draw from thence a great Respect of Honour, according to the Generality of their Administration and Employments, which an inferiour and more confined Magistrate cannot have.

The Name of a Knight is a Name of Dignity, and a Degree, as is the Name of Duke, Earl, *&c.* and in all Actions he shall be styled Knight; otherwise the Writ shall abate.

A Knight must also be named by both his Christian and Surnames, as Sir *A. B.* Knight. But those Degrees honourable that are made by Patent, may be named only by their Christian Names, and by their Title of Honour, as *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*; and that for two Causes: First, because of their solemn Creations, (*& nomen dicitur à noscendo*;) Secondly, There is but one Part of that Title of Honour within *England*, and therefore it is certain what Person he is; but otherwise of Knights, as

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as it is certainly known in the 8 *Edw.* 4. 24. *a.* And *Priſot*, Chief Juſtice, ſaith, in the 32 *Hen.* 6. 26. *b.* That if an Eſquire be made a Knight, he loſeth his Name of Eſquire; but though a Knight be made a Nobleman, or of any higher Degree, he doth ſtill retain the Name of Knight, and ſo ought to be ſtyled in all Writs.

Alſo if a Man do recover in an Action by the Name of *John Stiles*, Eſq; and afterwards be made a Knight, he muſt ſue his *Scire Facias* by the Name of Knight.

And this Name ſhall not die with him; for if they were bound in an Obligation by the Name of Gentlemen or Eſquires, and afterwards one is made a Knight, and dieth, the Plaintiff in the Action to be brought againſt his Executors, muſt name him Knight, otherwiſe the Writ ſhall abate.

If a Grant be made to *H. D.* Knight, when he is not a Knight, it is a void Grant; but if it be a Feoffment with Livery, the Livery maketh it good. If the Plaintiff or Demandant do in his Writ name the Defendant or Tenant Eſquire when he is a Knight, the Writ ſhall not only abate, but alſo the Plaintiff may not have another Writ by *Journeys* Accompt.

But by the Statute made 1 *Edw.* 6. *cap.* 7. it is amongſt other Things enacted, That albeit any Perſon or Perſons, being Juſtices of Aſſize, Juſtices of Goal-delivery, or Juſtices of the Peace, within any of the King's Dominions, or by any other of the King's Commiſſions whatſoever, ſhall have the Fortune to be made or created Duke, Archbiſhop, Marquiſs, Earl, Viſcount, Biſhop, Baron, Knight, Juſtice of the one Bench, or of the other, Serjeant at Law, or Sheriff, yet that notwithſtanding he and they ſhall remain Juſtices and Commiſſioners, and have full Power and Authority to execute the ſame in like Manner and Form as he or they might or ought to have done before the ſame. By the Statute of 1 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 5. it is enacted as followeth: That every Writ, Original of Actions Perſonal, Appeals, and Indictments, and in which an *Exigit* ſhall be awarded to the Names of the Defendants, in ſuch Writs, Original, Appeals, and Indictments ſhall be made the Additions of their Eſtate, Degrees, *&c.* And a little after it is provided, That if the ſaid Writs of Actions Perſonal be not according to the Record and Deed, by the Surpluſage of the Additions aforeſaid, that for this Cauſe they are not.

John Stiles, Gent. is bound by Obligation to one *W. B.* the Obligor is afterwards made Knight, the Bond is forfeited; *W. B.* by his Attorney draweth a Note or Title for an Original, according to the Defendant's Degree, although it varies from the Original Specialty, as it ought to be made by the Statute: But the Curſitor miſtaking, did make the Original only according to ſuch Addition as was ſpecified in the Obligation, omitting his Degree or Dignity, and the Entry of the *Capias alias & pluris* was according to the ſaid Original; but in the *Exigit* and Proclamation, and Entry of it, the Defendant was named according to his Degree of Dignity: Upon a Writ of Error after a Judgment, Doubt was, If this might be amended in another Court than where the Original was made; and at the laſt it was reſolved by all the Court, That the Record ſhould be amended by the Curſitor, and made according to the Note and Title delivered unto him by the Attorney.

It appeareth in our Books of Law, that the higheſt and loweſt Dignities are univerſal; for as if a King of a foreign Nation come into *England* by his Majeſty's Leave, (as it ought to be) in this Caſe he ſhall ſue and be ſued by the Name of a King; ſo ſhall a Knight ſue or be ſued by the Name of a Knight, whereſoever he received that Degree of Honour: But otherwiſe it is as if a Duke, Marquiſs, Earl, or other Title of Honour given by any foreign King or Emperor, yea, although the King by his Letters Patents of ſafe Conduct do name him Duke, or by what other foreign Title of Dignity he hath; for Experience teacheth that Kings joyned in League together by a certain mutual (as it were a natural) Power of Monarchs, (according to the Law of Nations) have admitted one anothers Servants, Subjects, and Ambaſſadors graced with the Title of Knighthood. Therefore though a Knight receive his Dignity of a foreign Prince, he is ſo to be ſtiled in all Legal Proceedings within *England*. And Kings were wont to ſend their Sons unto their Neighbour Princes to receive Knighthood at their Hands, thinking that it was more honourable to take Arms of ſome other, leſt Affection might ſeem to prevent Judgment, when the Father gave them that Honour. Thus our King *Henry* the Second ſent unto *David* King of *Scots*, and *Malcombe* King of *Scots* unto our *Henry* the Second, and our *Edward* the Firſt unto the King of *Caſtile*, to take of them Military Arms: For theſe Terms and Phraſes they uſed in that Age for the Creation of a Knight.

And Knights in all foreign Countries have ever Place and Precedency according to their Seniority of being Knighted, which Privilege is denied to Noblemen; for be they never ſo ancient, in foreign Countries they ſhall go below, as Puiſnes. The Degree of Knighthood is not only a Dignity and Honour to the Party, (for ſo it is termed in *Brook's Title Additions* 44.) but an Honour to the Kingdom: And therefore it hath been an ancient Prerogative of the Kings of this Realm, at their Pleaſure to compel Men of Worth to take upon them that Degree upon Payment of a Fine. But we ſee by Experience in theſe Days, that none are compelled thereunto, and that is the Reaſon, wherefore

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wherefore, if the Plaintiff be Knighted, having the Writ, it ſhall abate, becauſe he hath changed his Name, and that by his own Act.

And for that Cauſe alſo, by the Common Law, not only the King, but every Lord of a Manor, ought to have of every of his Tenants a reaſonable Aid to make his eldeſt Son a Knight: And all Lands are ſubject to theſe Aids, except only ancient Demeſne, and grand and petty Serjeanty-Tenures, as the Law hath been anciently delivered: And in *Jo. Shelden* 131. where alſo it is ſaid, one that wrote a little after the Statute of *Weſtminſter* the firſt, allows as a good Bar to the Avowry, for the Tenant to plead that the Father himſelf is no Knight; ſo that one not Knighted cannot claim this Aid of his Tenants. *Britan. cap. de prices de Avers.*

And it was at the Liberty of the Lord to make more or leſs of his Tenants by the Common Law in this Caſe; but by the Statute of *Weſtminſter* the firſt, Chap. 35. it is put in contrary, *viz.* foraſmuch as before this Time reaſonable Aid to make ones Son Knight, or to marry his Daughter, was never put in certain, nor how much ſhould be taken, nor at what Time, whereby ſome levied unreaſonable Aid, and more often than ſeemed neceſſary, whereby the People were ſore grieved: It is provided that from henceforth, of a whole Knight's Fee, there be taken but twenty Shillings; and of twenty Pounds in Land holden in Soccage, twenty Shillings; and of more, more; and of leſs, leſs; after that Rate. And that none ſhall levy ſuch Aid to make his Son a Knight, until his Son be of fifteen Years old; nor to marry his Daughter until ſhe be of the Age of ſeven Years: And of that there ſhall be mention made in the King's Writs formed on the ſame, when any Will demand it.

And if it happen that the Father, after he hath levied ſuch Aid of his Tenants, die before he hath married his Daughter, the Executors of the Father ſhall be bound to the Daughter for ſo much as the Father received for the Aid. And if the Father's Goods be not ſufficient, his Heir ſhall be charged therewith unto the Daughter. And this Aid is ſo incident, that altho' the Lord do confirm unto the Tenant to hold by Fealty and certain Rent, and releaſe unto him all other Services and Demands, yet ſhall he have the Aid to make his eldeſt Son a Knight. But the King was not bound by the Statute aforementioned, becauſe the King was not named in the Statute: Therefore by the Statute 25 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 11. the King's Aid were brought to a like Value.

The Intention of the Law is, That an Heir, until the Age of one and twenty Years, is not able to do Knights Service. But ſuch a Preſumption of Law doth give Place to a Judgment of Proof to the contrary, (as *Bracton* ſaith) *Stabitur preſumptioni, donec probetur in contrarium.* And therefore when the King, who is the Sovereign Judge of all Chivalry, hath dubbed him a Knight, he by this hath adjudged him able to do him Knights Service, and all Men are concluded to ſay the contrary to it: And therefore ſuch an Heir being made a Knight, either in the Life-Time of his Father, or afterwards during his Minority, ſhall be out of Ward and Cuſtody both for his Land, and Body, and Marriage, by the Award of the ancient Common Law. By Reaſon alſo that the Honour of Knighthood is ſo great, that it is not to be holden under by any; yet if the King do create ſuch an Heir within Age a Duke, Marqueſs, Earl, Viſcount, or Baron, by this he ſhall not be out of Ward and Cuſtody both for his Land and Body. And therefore it is propounded by the Statute of *Magna Charta, cap. 3. Ita tamen quod ſi ipſe, dum infra ætatem fuerit, fiat miles, nihilominus terra remaneat in Cuſtodia Dominorum ſuorum.* So that although ſuch an Heir within Age be made Knight, and thereby to this Purpoſe is eſteemed as of full Age, yet the Land ſhall remain in Cuſtody of the Lord, till his Age of one and twenty Years, by the Purview of the ſaid Act.

Queſtion. If the Son and Heir of the Tenant of the King by Knights Service, *&c.* be made Knight in *Paris* by the *French* King, whether he ſhall be out of Wardſhip after the Death of his Father, or no? For thereby he is a Knight in *England*: *Coke*'s *ſeventh Part, b. 2 Edw. 4. fol. tamen vide in Coke*'s *ſixth Part*, 74. *b.* mention is only made of Knights made by the King himſelf, or by his Lieutenant in *Ireland*. But when the King doth make an Heir apparent within Age of a Tenant by Knights Service, a Knight in the Life of his Anceſtor, and after the Death of his Anceſtor, the ſaid Heir being within Age, ſhall in this Caſe be out of Ward, and ſhall pay no Value for his Marriage, neither ſhall the Lord have the Cuſtody of the Land; for in that Caſe, by the making of him Knight in the Life of his Anceſtor, he is made of full Age; ſo that when his Anceſtor dieth, no Intereſt, either in the Body, or in the Land, ſhall inveſt in the Lord; but the Knight may tender his Livery as if he were of full Age: And in that Caſe the King ſhall have *primier Seiſin*, as if he had been one and twenty Years of Age at the Time of the Death of his Anceſtor, and not otherwiſe. For the Statute of *Magna Charta* doth not extend unto it; for the Purview of it doth extend only when the Heir in Ward (*infra ætatem*) is made Knight, then *remanet terra in Cuſtodia, &c.*

But when the Heir is made Knight in the Life of his Anceſtor, then the Cuſtody cannot remain, which never had any Inception or Eſſence.

Alſo when the Heir, after the Death of his Anceſtor, within Age is made Knight, if after Tender made to him he within Age do mar-

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ry elſewhere, yet he ſhall not pay the Forfeiture of his Marriage; for by the making him Knight he is out of Ward and Cuſtody of his Lord, for then he ought to be *ſui Juris*, and may imploy himſelf in Feats of Arms for Defence of the Realm, *&c.* and therefore may not be within the Cuſtody of another; and none ſhall pay any Forfeiture, but when after any Refuſal he doth marry himſelf, during the Time when he is under the Cuſtody and Keeping of his Lord: And this doth appear by the Statute of *Merton*, *cap. 6. Si ſe mariturierit ſine licentia Domini ſui, & ei conferet maritagium ſuum, &c.* which Words cannot be underſtood when he is out of Ward and Cuſtody, no more than when he is married after the Age of one and twenty Years. Note hereby, That the King may prevent his Grantee, or other Lords, of the double Value by Knighthood: Yet in ſuch Caſe, preſently after the Heir is made a Knight after the Death of his Anceſtor, the Lord may have a Writ *de valore maritagii* for the ſingle.

Alſo by the ancient Common Law of this Realm, if a Villain be made a Knighr, he is immediately infranchiſed: And if a Ribald, or a Man of baſe Birth and Condition had ſtruck a Knight, by the antient Law he ſhould have loſt his Hand wherewith he offended.

But in *France* it was anciently adjudged, That when the Lord of a Villain had Knighted his Villain, being a Gentleman, he became free, and had his Honour lawfully; but if another Lord had Knighted him, nothing had been wrought by it, for none could manumit him but his Lord; and till Manumiſſion or Knighthood he had Civil Freedom for his Ground, but was not capable of it, except by the King only.

It was enacted by Parliament in the ſixth Year of the Reign of King *John*, *in hæc verba*, *Rex Vicecom. &c. Sciatis quod conſenſum eſt cum aſſenſu Archiepiſcoporum, Comitum, Baronum, & omnium fidelium noſtrorum Angliæ quod novem Milites per totam Angliam invenient decuriam Militum bene paratorum æquis & armis ad defenſionem Regni noſtri.*

There hath ever been, and ſtill is, great Uſe of the Services of Knights even in Civil Affairs, and concerning Matters of Juſtice: As in a Writ of Right, which is the higheſt Writ in Law for trial of Titles touching the Inheritance of Lands; the Tenant is at his Election to have his Trial by great Aſſize, or elſe by Battel; if by the great Aſſize, the Writ *De magna Aſſiza eligenda* ſhall be thus, *viz.*

Rex Vicecomiti ſalutem, &c. Summoneas per bonos ſummonitores quatuor legales Milites de Comitatu tuo, quod ſint coram Juſticiariis noſtris ad primam Aſſizam cum in partes illas venerint ad eligendum ſuper ſacramentum ſuum, 12 *de militibus de viſum de* N. *qui melius ſciant & velint dicere veritatem adfaciendam recognitionem magnæ aſſuræ inter* A. *petent. &* B. *tenent. de uno meſſuagio cum pertinentiis in* N. *unde idem* B. *qui tenens eſt poſuit ſecum magnam Aſſ. noſtram & petit recognitionem fieri utrum eorum habent jus in meſſuagium præd.* B. *qui tunc ſit ibi auditurus illam electionem, & habeas ibi nomina præd. milit. ad hoc breve, &c.* And upon the Return of this Writ, thoſe four Knights muſt appear *gladiis cuncti*, *Dier. 79. fol.* 103.

If the Tenant make his Election by Battel, each Parties are to chooſe their Champions, and the Court ſhall award the Battel, and the Champions ſhall be at Mainprize, and ſworn to perform the Battel at a certain Day in the Term; and *idem dies* ſhall be given to the Parties, at which Day and Place a Liſt ſhall be made in an even and plain Ground there quadrant, that is to ſay, every Way ſixty Foot ſquare; and the Place or Court for the Juſtices of the *Common Pleas* without, and upon the Liſts furniſhed with the ſame Clothes which belong to their Court at *Weſtminſter*, and a Bar ſhall be there made for the Serjeants at Law; and the Robes of the Juſtices and Serjeants ſhall be of Scarlet, with their Coifs on, as it was the thirteenth of *Eliz.* and then was made Proclamation with three *O Yes*: And the Demandant firſt was ſolemnly demanded, and did not appear; whereupon the Manuperors of the Champion were demanded to bring forth the Champion of the Demandant, who came into the Place apparelled with red Sandals upon his black Armour, bare Legg'd from the Knee downwards, and bare Headed, and bare Arms to the Elbows, being brought in by a Knight, namely Sir *Jerom Bowes*, who carried a red Battoon of an Ell long tipped with Horn, and a Yeoman carrying the Target made of double Leather; and they were brought in at the North Side of the Liſts, and went about the Sides of the Liſts until they came to the midſt of the Liſts, and then came towards the Bar, before the Juſtices, with three ſolemn Congies; and there was he made to ſtand on the South Side of the Place, being the Right Side of the Court: And after that the other Champion was brought in in like Manner, at the South Side of the Liſts, with like Congies, by the Hands of Sir *Henry Chequie*, Kt. *&c.* and was placed on the North Side of the Bar, and two Serjeants, being of the Counſel of each Part, in the midſt between them. This done, the Demandant was ſolemly called again, and appeared not, but made Default. *Bowham*, Serjeant for the Tenant, prayed the Court to Record the Nonſuit, *quod factum fuit*. And then *Dyer* Chief Juſtice, reciting the Writ and Content, and Iſſue joyned upon the Battel, and the other of the Champions to perform it, and the Prefiction of this Day and Place, did give final Judgment againſt the Demandant, and that the Tenant ſhould have the Land to him, and to his Heirs for ever; and the Demandant and his Pledges *de proſequendo in miſericordia*

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ſericordia Reginæ: And afterwards ſolemn Proclamation was made that the Champions, and all others there preſent, (which were by Eſtimation above four thouſand Perſons) might depart every Man in the Peace of God and the Queen, *& ſic fecerunt cum magno clamore, vivat Regina.*

Alſo if falſe Judgment be given in the County, which is the Sheriffs Court, then the Writ ſhall be thus: *Henricus, &c. Vicecomiti Lincoln. ſalutem. Si* A. *fecerit, &c. tum in pleno Comitatu tuo per breve noſtrum de recto inter Johannem L. petentem, & Will. B. Tenentem de uno Meſſuagio & centum Acris Terræ cum Pertinentiis in C. unde idem J. L. queritur falſum ſibi factum fuiſſe Judicium in eodem, & Record. illud habeas coram Juſticiariis Juris apud Weſtminſterium tali die ſub ſigillo tuo, & per quatuor legales Milites ejuſdem comitatus, & illos qui Recordo illi interfuerunt, & ſummoneas per bonos ſummonitores prædictum B. quod tunc ſit ibi auditurus Recordum illud, & habeas ibi ſua nomina quatuor militum & hoc breve. Fitz. Nat. Brev. itidem E.* And thoſe four muſt be Knights indeed. Alſo the Juſtices upon Conſideration of the uſual Words in every Writ of *Venire Facias, Coram, &c. Duodecim tum Milites quam alios liberos & legales homines, &c.* ſay, that theſe Words [*tum Milites*] were not at the firſt put into the Writ without Effect, *Plowden* 117. *b.* For it ſeemeth that in *diebus illis*, ſome Knights were returned upon every *Venire Facias.*

By the Statute of *Magna Charta, cap.* 12. It is ordained, that Aſſizes of Novel Diſſeiſon and Mortdanceſter ſhould not be taken any where, but within the Counties where they happen, by the Juſtices of Aſſize, and the Knights of the Shire; *vide Weſtminſter* 2. *cap.* 30. And by the ſeven and twentieth of *Edward* the Firſt, *cap.* 30. *de finibus levandis*, amongſt other Things it is enacted, That for the Utility of the Realm, and the more aſſured Conſervation of the Peace, the Juſtices aſſigned to take Aſſizes in all Shires, where they take Aſſizes, as it is ordained immediately after the Aſſizes taken in the Shires, ſhall remain both together if they be *Lay*; and if one of them be a Clerk, then one of the moſt diſcreet Knights of the Shire being aſſociated unto him that is a Lay-man, by our Writ ſhall deliver the Gaols of the Shires, as well within the Liberties as without, of all manner of Priſoners, after the Form of the Gaol-Delivery of thoſe Shires before Time uſed.

Alſo in the Statute of *Weſtminſter* 21. *cap.* 38. *de non ponendis in Aſſizis & Juratis*, it is provided, That the ſaid Statute ſhall not extend to Grand Aſſizes, in which it behoveth many Times Knights to paſs, not Reſident in the County, for the Scarcity of Knights, ſo that they have Lands in the Shire. And by the Law, Knights having Land may be returned upon Juries in ordinary Trials between Party and Party, as other Freeholders may be. And therefore in a Challenge to the Great Aſſize under *Edward* the Third, one was challenged *pur ceo qu'il fait abaner*; or as the Abridgment hath it, a Baronet; but it was not allowed: And the Reaſon is given, *Car s'il ſoit à Baner, & ne tient pas per Baronie il ſerra en l'aſſiſe.*

Of the double Parity of *England*, that is, of Barons, and all Dignities above them, being Peers of the Realm, and all other under them, are Peers amongſt themſelves; for notwithſtanding that Dignity of Knighthood, they are reckoned amongſt the Commons. And we daily ſee that Knights do ſerve in Parliament as Members of the Commonalty. Nevertheleſs the Sheriff in his Diſcretion will not impannel Knights, but in ſpecial and great Cauſes: As in Caſes of Indictments of a Peer of the Realm, they are to be enquired and found by Knights and Eſquires, though their Trial ſhall be only by their Peers. And in 38 *Hen.* 8. *Henry Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, Son and Heir apparent of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, was attainted of High Treaſon, and was tried alſo by Knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen, and not by Lords or Peers of the Realm, becauſe he was not of that Dignity by Creation.

Since the Uſe of making every Earl firſt a Baron of ſome Place, (which began, as moſt Writers treat, about the Time of *Henry* the Eighth) it hath been a Cuſtom to ſtyle their Heirs apparent Lords and Barons, with the Title of their Father's Barony (when Viſcounts, or Barons Heirs apparent are only ſtyled Eſquires;) but this is only a Piece of Civility, and of meer Faſhion; yet it is allowed of in Heraldry, with whom the Rule is, That the eldeſt Son of every one of a created Degree is as of the next Degree under him, which may be applied to Dukes, Earls, and the like: But in legal Proceedings they enjoy no ſuch Matter, nor have by their being Heirs apparent any Prerogative of the greater Nobility.

And in Caſe where a Peer of the Realm is Party Plaintiff or Defendant in any Action or Suit, if the Sheriff do not return one Knight at the leaſt to be of the Jury, the ſaid Noble Perſon may challenge, and for that only Cauſe quaſh the whole Pannel.

By the Statute of *Carliſle*, 15 *Edw.* 2. it was enacted, That he who levied a Fine ſhould appear in proper Perſon, to the Intent that his Age, Idiocy, or other Defect might be diſcoverd by the Judges. Nevertheleſs upon Impotency, whereby he cannot come in Court, two, or one of the Juſtices, by the Conſent of the reſt of the Juſtices, ſhall go unto him and take his Recognizance; and if but one of them go, he ſhall take a Knight with him, and ſhall certify it in the Bench of Record, to the Intent that all Things incident to the Fine be examined by them, and then the Fine may be

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be levied. But after this good Statute, a worſe Cuſtom and Uſe hath come in Place: For by a *Dedimus poteſtatem* out of *Chancery* to one Knight, and to a Juſtice of the Peace of the County in ſuch Cales, is procured and directed to a Knight and two others, who perhaps be neither Knights nor Juſtices, but perhaps Men of ſmall Eſtimation, and unto two or three of them, without ſaying *Quorum* the Knight ſhall be one; and two of them without the Knight have taken the Recognizance of the Fine, *ibid.* 101. *b.* But great Prejudice this Practice of omitting the interpoſing of the uſual Service of Knights in this Behalf hath been to many, and ſcandalous to the Law of the Land, they ſometimes taking Recognizances of a Fine from a Feme Covert, as if ſhe were ſole, and many Times acknowledged by Juſtices. If a Tenant do lay an *Eſſoin de morbo lecti*, he may have a Writ out of the *Chancery* to warrant it, by which it ſhall be commanded to four Knights to view him; and if they ſee him ſick, then they are to give him Day, to the End of a Year and a Day. Note the Regiſter, *fol.* 177. *b. Quod Coronator non elegatur niſi ſit Miles in, &c. juxta formam Statuti Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 10.

It is a received Opinion, that Knights are excuſed from Attendance at Leets, and *Britton* 29. & 36. is cited to prove it. And by a large Underſtanding of the Intent and Meaning of the Statute of *Marlbridge*, *cap.* 10. For the ancient Common Law had ſuch Reſpect to the Degree of Knighthood, that they, nor their eldeſt Sons, were compelled to find Pledges in the Leet or Law-days; for the Statute of *Marlbridge* aforeſaid was not *Introductiva novæ Legis*, for it was before the Conqueſt. And the Common Law is not by this Statute abridged. And by the Book called, *The Mirror of Juſtice*, mentioned in the Preface to *Coke's ninth Part*, it is ſaid that Knights are excepted: And ſo it appears that the Practice was as well before, as immediately after the making of that Statute of *Marlbridge*; and *Interpretatio Practica* is a principal Way and Form of Interpretation of Laws. The Lord Chancellor's Speech, in the Caſe of *Poſtnati*, *fol.* 58. And in Divinity, *Praxis ſanctorum eſt Interpretatio Præceptorum*, *ibid.* 66. But a Knight, and all Superiors and Inferiors, are bound by Law to attend the County or Sheriffs Court wherein he dwelleth, and at his Peril to take Notice of the Proceedings thereof: For if a Man be outlawed of Felony at a County Court, and one of the ſame County not knowing of the Felony doth receive him, he is Acceſſory. Alſo when the King doth ſummon his Parliament, Writs ſhall be ſent to the Sheriff to make Choice of Knights of every Shire in this Form: *Rex Vicecom.* N. *Salutem, quia de aviſamento & aſſenſu noſtri Concilii, pro quibuſdam arduis & urgentibus negotiis, nos, ſtatum & defenſionem Regni noſtri Angliæ, & Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ concernentibus, quoddam Parliamentum noſtrum apud Civitatem noſtram* Weſtm. *duodecimo die Novembris proxime futuro teneri ordinavimus, & ibidem cum Prælatis magnatibus, & proceribus dicti Regni noſtri colloquium habere & tractare, tibi præcipimus firmiter injungentes, quod facta Proclamatione in prox. Comit. tuo poſt receptionem hujus brevis noſtri tenendi die & loco præd. duos Milites gladiis cinctos Magiſidoners & Diſcretos Com. præd. &c. & electionem & partes ſub ſigillo tuo, & ſub ſigillis eorum qui electioni illi interfuerunt nobis in Cancellaria noſtra ad dictum diem & locum certifices indilate.* See the Statute 23 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 15. where amongſt other Things it is enacted, That the Knights of the Shires for Parliament hereafter to be choſen, ſhall be notable Knights of the ſame Counties for the which they ſhall be choſen, or elſe ſuch notable Eſquires or Gentlemen being of the ſame Counties, as ſhall be able to be Knights.

Peers of the Realm are by Intendment of Law ſufficient of Freehold; and that is one of the Reaſons wherefore no *Capias* or *Exigit* lieth againſt them for Debt or Treſpaſs.

But the Law hath not that Opinion of the Knights ſufficiency of Freehold: For he may be a Knight without Land; therefore, and then he is not to be returned of any Jury or Inqueſt, howſoever he may be worthy and ſufficient to ſerve the Commonwealth in Marſhal Affairs. The Wives and Widows of Knights in legal Proceedings, and in Courts of Juſtice, have not the Title of Lady, as the Wives or Widows of Noblemen have; yet by the Courteſy of *England* that Title is given them.

And if in any Action they be not called Ladies, for that Cauſe the Writ ſhall not abate for that Surpluſage, becauſe *Domina* is general to Women, as *Domini* to Men. So where Women after fourteen Years of Age are called *Dominæ* for Ladies or Dames; and with us anciently marriageable Women were called *Dominæ*; and in our old *Engliſh* Leets, *Dames*.

Firſt, *Dominæ* is often uſed for Women generally, as a ſpecial Honour for that Sex, being not out of Faſhion at this Day; nor with the *French*; as alſo amongſt the *Italians*, *Domina* for them is familiar. But if ſhe be named *Comiteſſa* or *Baroneſſa*, whereas ſhe is no Counteſs or Baroneſs in Law, then without Queſtion the naming of her ſo ſhall abate the Writ.

By the Statute of *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 21. Knights are freed from Cart-taking, that no Demeſne Cart of them ſhall be taken.

By the Statute 1 *Jacobi*, *cap.* 27. it ſeemeth that Knights Sons may keep Greyhounds, and Setting-Dogs, and Nets to take Pheaſants and Partridges in, though they cannot expend ten Pounds *per Annum*, nor be worth two hundred Pounds; for by the expreſs Words of

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the Statute, all the Sons of Knights are excepted.

Obſervations concerning Knights Batchelors.

A Baronet cannot claim the Privilege that Knights have from Cart-taking by *Magna Charta* 23.

A Baronet's Son cannot keep a Greyhound, *&c.* becauſe he is not within the Statute of 1 *Jac.* 27. unleſs he hath ten Pounds *per Annum, tamen quære.* See the ſaid Statute, and Statute 22 *&* 23 *Car.* 2. *Quære* whether the Baronets Addition doth abate any Action. If one be Knighted in the Life-Time of his Father, it frees him from Wardſhip; but *contra* of a Baronet. Knights are excuſed from Attendance at Leets, which Baronets are not.

Note, That by the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24. the Court of Wards, Tenures in Capite, Liveries, *Ouſter le maines*, and other Dependance upon the Court, is taken away; and then was repealed the Statute 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 6. 33 *Car.* 22.

A Knight Batchelor is a Title (as before noted) borrowed from Horſemanſhip, and therefore ought to be repreſented by the Effigies of a Captain of a Troop of Horſe.

I ſhall here ſet down the Manner of making Knights about the Year of Chriſt 500, near which Time King *Arthur* reigned in *England*, as I find it in Sir *William Segar*'s Book of Honour Military and Civil, *page* 53. where he ſaith, That a Prince being minded to make a Knight, commanded a Stage or Scaffold to be erected in ſome Cathedral Church in his Kingdom, or ſome ſpacious Place near unto it, to which Place the Gentleman was brought to receive that Honour; and being come, was forthwith placed on a Silver Chair, adorned with green Silk. Then it was demanded of him if he were of a healthy Body, and able to undergo the Travel required in a Soldier; alſo whether he were a Man of honeſt Converſation, and what credible Witneſſes he could produce to affirm the ſame. Then the Biſhop or Chief Prelate of the Church took the Bible, and holding it open before the Knight in Preſence of the King and all others, ſpake theſe Words: *Sir, you that deſire to receive the Order of Knighthood, ſwear before God, and by this Holy Book, that you ſhall not fight againſt this mighty and excellent Prince that now beſtoweth the Order of Knighthood upon you, unleſs you ſhall be commanded ſo to do in the Service of your own King; for in that Caſe, having firſt yielded up the Collar, Device, and other Enſigns of Honour now received, it ſhall be lawful for you to ſerve againſt him, without Reproach or Offence to all other Champions in Arms. But otherwiſe doing you ſhall incur Infamy, and being taken in War, ſhall be ſubject to the Pains of Death: You ſhall alſo ſwear with all your Force and Power to maintain and defend all Ladies, Gentlewomen, Widows, Orphans, and diſtreſſed Women; and you ſhall ſhun no Adventure of your Perſon in any War wherein you ſhall happen to be.*

My Author further ſaith, That this Oath being taken, two of the Chief Lords led him to the King, who preſently drew forth his Sword, and laid it upon his Head, ſaying, *God and St.* George (or what other Saint the King pleaſeth to name) *make thee a good Knight.* Then came to the Knight ſeven Noble Ladies attired in white, and begirt a Sword unto his Side; which being done, four Honourable Knights put on his Spurs. Theſe Ceremonies being paſt, the Queen took him by the Right Arm, and a Dutcheſs by the left, and led him to a rich Seat placed on an Aſcent, where they ſeated him, the King ſitting on his Right Hand, and the Queen on his Left; then the Lords and Ladies alſo ſatē down upon other Seats three Deſcents under the King: And being all thus ſeated, they were entertained with a delicate Banquet or Collation, and ſo the Ceremony ended.

Of Degrading of Knights.

DEgrading of Knights is not very cuſtomary, Examples being ſeldom found, it being uſed only for great and notable Facts and Offences againſt Loyalty and Honour; as abſcenting themſelves diſhonourably from their King's Service; for leaving their Colours, and flying to the Enemy; for betraying Caſtles, Forts, and the like heinous Crimes.

The Manner of Degrading a Knight hath been as followeth: When a Knight had been found thus diſloyal or corrupt, he was to be apprehended, and armed Cap-a-pe, as if he was going to the Wars, was to be placed upon a high Scaffold made for that Purpoſe in the Church; and after the Prieſt had ſung ſome Funeral Pſalms, as are uſed at Burials, as though he had been dead, firſt they take off his Helmet to ſhew his Face, and ſo by Degrees his whole Armour: Then the Heralds proclaiming him a diſloyal Miſcreant, with many other Ceremonies to declare him Ignoble, he was thrown down the Stage with a Rope; and this was done about the Time of King *Arthur*, as is affirmed by *Mills*, *fol.* 84.

Alſo about the Degrading of Knights theſe Things have alſo been uſed; as the reverſing their Coat of Arms; by ſeizing of their Equipage (except one Horſe) *ne qui dignitate factus eſt Eques cogatur pedes incedere*; by cutting off the Spurs from their Heels, and by taking away their Sword and breaking it. But of late the Marſhal Law is uſually put in Execution, both in our Civil Wars, as in *France*, and elſewhere; that is, to diſpatch ſuch traiterous Perſons by a File of Muſquetiers.

KNIGHTS

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KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

CHAP. XXII.

THE Founder of this ancient Order of Knighthood was *Arthur* King of the *Britons*, who reigned about the Year of Chriſt 516, whoſe Valour was ſo great and admirable, that many now living do believe the ſame rather fabulous than real. This Noble King having, as Sir *William Segar* noteth, driven out of *England* the *Saxons*, conquered *Norway*, *Scotland*, and the greateſt Part of *France*, (where at *Paris* he was crowned) and returning Home, lived in ſuch great Renown, that many Princes and worthy Knights came from all Parts to his Court to give Evidence of their Valour in the Exerciſe of Arms. Upon this he erected a Fraternity of Knights, which conſiſted (as ſome ſay) of four and twenty; others, a greater Number; amongſt whom he himſelf was Chief: And for the avoiding of Controverſies for taking Place when they met together, he cauſed a Round Table to be made, from whence they took their Name; which ſaid Table (if you will believe the Inhabitants of *Wincheſter*) hangs up in their Caſtle, where they uſed to meet; and the Time of their Meeting was at *Whitſontide*.

Into this Society none were admitted, whether *Britons* or Strangers, but ſuch as did make ſufficient Proof of their Proweſs and Dexterity in Arms, and ſuch as were renowned for their Virtue and Valour.

The Articles which they vowed to keep were, To be always well armed, both for Horſe or Foot Service, either by Land or Sea; and to be always ready to aſſail Tyrants and Oppreſſors; to protect and defend Widows, Maidens, and Children; and to relieve all that are in Neceſſity: To maintain the Chriſtian Faith, contribute their Aid to Holy Church, and to protect Pilgrims: To advance Honour, and ſuppreſs Vice: To bury Soldiers that wanted Sepulchres: To ranſom Captives, deliver Priſoners, and adminiſter to the Cure of wounded Soldiers, hurt in the Service of their Country: To Record all Noble Enterprizes, to the End that the Fame thereof may ever live to their Honour, and the Renown of the Noble Order.

That upon any Complaint made to the King of Injury or Oppreſſion, one of theſe Knights, whom the King ſhould appoint, was to Revenge the ſame. If any foreign Knight came to Court, with deſire to ſhew his Proweſs, theſe Knights ought to be ready in Arms to anſwer him. If any Lady, Gentlewoman, or other oppreſſed or injured Perſon, did preſent a Petition declaring the ſame, whether the Injury was done here or beyond Sea, he or ſhe ſhould be graciouſly heard, and without Delay one or more Knights ſhould be ſent to make Revenge: And that every Knight, for the Advancement of Chivalry, ſhould be ready

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dy to inform young Lords and Gentlemen in the Orders and Exercises of Arms.

For what I can find, there was no Robe or Habit prescribed unto these Knights; nor can I find with what Ceremony they were made; neither what Officers did belong unto the said Order, except a Register to Record all their Noble Enterprizes.

Not to pass over this Noble *Arthur*, give me Leave to repeat what I find mentioned of him by Sir *William Segar* in the said Chapter. This valiant Prince not confining himself to the narrow Limits of his own Kingdom, left the Government thereof to the Management of his Cousin *Mordred*, and began his Journey, or rather Conquest, (for in all Places he found Fortune to Favour him.) And after his many Victories gained of the *Saxons*, *Scots*, *Norwegians*, *Romans*, *Saracens*, and *French*, in the End, being laden with Honour, he returned into *England*, but found *Mordred* a Traitor, as usurping the Government, and obstructing his Landing: But all that he could do was in vain; for being landed, he fled to *London*, but the Citizens refusing to give him Entrance, he went into *Cornwall*, where King *Arthur* gave him Battel, which proved unfortunate to them both, for *Mordred* was slain by King *Arthur*, who was also desperately wounded; and after this Wound (as some say) he was never found alive or dead, which made the Poets to feign that he was taken up into the Firmament, and there remaineth a Star amongst the Nine Worthies: Which Fancy is founded upon the Prophesy of old *Merlin*, which was his Counsel, and esteemed as a Prophet; who for many Years before affirmed, That King *Arthur*, after a certain Time, should resuscitate and come unto *Carlion*, to restore the Round Table. He wrote this Epitaph:

Hic jacet Arturus, *Rex quondam, Rexque futurus.*

According to *Andrew Favin*, there was an Order of Knighthood called *Knights of St. Thomas*, which was instituted by King *Richard* the First, after the Surprisal of the City of *Acon*, and consisted of all *Englishmen*. Their Patron was St. *Thomas Becket*; their Garment was white; and their Ensign was a red Cross charged in the midst with a white Escallop. But *A. Mendo* believeth that these Knights were rather some of those which joined themselves with the *Knights Hospitallers*, for that they wore the same Habit, followed the same Rule, and observed the same Customs as did the Knights of St. *John* of *Acon*.

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KNIGHTS

OF THE

THISTLE,

Or of St. ANDREW in SCOTLAND.

CHAP. XXIII.

HUNGUS, King of the *Picts*, the Night before the Battel that was fought betwixt him and *Athelſtan* King of *England*, ſaw in the Sky a bright Croſs in Faſhion of that whereon St. *Andrew* ſuffered Martyrdom; and the Day proving ſucceſsful unto *Hungus*, in Memorial of the ſaid Apparition, which did preſage ſo happy an Omen, the *Picts* and *Scots* have ever ſince bore in their Enſigns and Banners the Figure of the ſaid Croſs, which is in Faſhion of a Saltier.

And from hence 'tis believed that this Order took its Riſe, which was about the Year of our Lord 810. For King *Hungus* and *Achains* (Confederates againſt *Athalſtan*) went barefooted (in a devout Way) to the Kirk of St. *Andrew*, to return Thanks to God and his Apoſtles for their Victory; vowing for themſelves and their Poſterity, ever to uſe the ſaid Croſs in their Enſigns in any warlike Expedition.

The principal Enſign of this Order is a golden Collar compoſed of Thiſtles, intermixed with Annulets of Gold, to which hangs the Figure of St. *Andrew* with his Croſs, and this Epigraph, *Nemo me impune laceſſit.* But for their common Enſign they wore a green Ribbon, to which hung a golden Thiſtle crown'd with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle of Gold, with the ſaid Epigraph.

Their Grand Meeting was Annually on St. *Andrew*'s Day, in the Church of the Town ſo called; and during the Solemnity of the Feaſt, theſe Knights (which were in Number thirteen, in Alluſion to our Saviour and the twelve Apoſtles) were richly apparelled, and in their Parliament Robes, having embroidered on their Left Shoulders St. *Andrew*'s Croſs within a blue Rundle, and in the Center of the ſaid Croſs was a Crown compoſed of golden *Flower de lis.*

Having thus treated of the ſeveral Degrees of Knighthood which are or have been uſed amongſt us: In the next Place I ſhall give the Reader an Account of divers Degrees of Knighthood in other Kingdoms, although many of them are now Extinct.

ORDERS

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ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

Which are, or were, Inſtituted in

PALESTINE, and other Parts of *ASIA*.

CHAP. XXIV.

Knights of the Holy Sepulchre in Jeruſalem.

THIS Order of Knighthood is held to be the moſt ancient of all thoſe Orders that took their Beginning in the Holy Land; and is ſaid to be inſtituted about the Time that the Temple of *Jeruſalem* was regained from the *Saracens*, which was in *Anno* 1099.

Some Authors ſay, That *Philip* King of *France* was the firſt Inſtituter of this Order; but *Favin* ſaith, That it was *Baldwin* the firſt King of *Jeruſalem*, who made the regular Canons (which then reſided in a Convent near adjoining to the ſaid Sepulchre) Knights of the ſaid Order, whoſe chief Duty was to guard the Holy Sepulchre; to relieve and protect Pilgrims; to fight againſt the *Saracens* and Infidels; and to hear Maſs every Day. The Armorial Enſign belonging unto them was two red Croſſes united into one.

When the Chriſtians were expelled the Holy Land, theſe Knights ſettled themſelves at *Perugia* in *Italy*: But by the Bulls of Pope Innocent the Eighth, *Anno* 1484, they, and all their Goods, were annexed and joined to the Knights Hoſpitallers, then reſiding at *Rhodes*.

Knights Hoſpitallers of St. John Baptiſt *in* Jeruſalem, *call'd Knights of the* Rhodes, *now of* Malta.

SOmewhat before the Chriſtians took the City of *Jeruſalem* from the *Saracens*, certain Chriſtian Merchants of *Naples*, who traded to theſe Parts, obtained Leave from the *Caliph* of *Egypt* (who had then the Government thereof) to dwell near the Sepulchre of Chriſt, and to erect a ſmall Houſe for the Entertainment of themſelves and Pilgrims, and called it *The Hoſpital of Chriſtians*; together with a ſmall Oratory dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*. After that the Number of Chriſtians increaſing, they built another Houſe for Women, and dedicated it to St. *Mary Magdalen*; and at length they built a more large Houſe, which they dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, the others being too ſmall for the Entertainment of Strangers that thither came for Devotion,

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Devotion, and here they entertained and cured the diſeaſed amongſt them. And for their Religion, Charity, and Hoſpitality, they began to become eminent; and having took St. *John Baptiſt* for their Patron, they obtained the Title or Name of *Brethren Hoſpitallers of St.* John Baptiſt *of* Jeruſalem: Then received they the regular Habit of black, with a white Croſs on the Garment near their Left Shoulder, and vowed Obedience, Poverty, and Chaſtity.

This Order is ſaid to be firſt inſtituted in *Anno* 1099, by one *Gerard* of the Province of *Tholouſe*, a Man of a holy Life, and had large Privileges conferred upon them by King *Baldwin* the firſt, who created them Knights, and permitted them to uſe Arms, and to fight againſt the *Saracens* and Infidels for the Defence of the Chriſtian Faith, and to be Guardians of the Holy Sepulchre. At this Time they acknowledged their Obedience to the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*; but growing in Wealth, they obtained the Favour of the Pope to be abſolved from their Obedience, and was by Pope *Adrian* the fourth received under the Protection of the Papal See.

Gerard being dead, they elected one *Raimond* for their Rector or Great Maſter, to whom Authority was given that he ſhould govern and command all Knights of this Order whereſoever diſperſed. This *Gerard*, after he had digeſted and enlarged their Laws and Inſtitutions, divided that whole Body into three Claſſes; to wit, Knights, Eccleſiaſticks, and Servants: And ſince which Time the ſucceeding Great Maſters have much added to their Privileges and Dignities; and his Title is now *The Illuſtrious Prince of* Malta *and* Goza.

Saladine having made himſelf Maſter of *Jeruſalem*, theſe Knights retired to the City of *Acres*, which being alſo taken, they ſeized upon the Iſle of *Rhodes*, where they continued as Maſters, until forced thence by *Solyman* the Great in *Anno* 1522. After which they betook themſelves to the Iſle of *Malta*, which with *Tripoli* and *Goza* were granted to them by the Emperor *Charles* the fifth, *Anno* 1530, and the ſame Year was confirmed to them by Pope *Clement* the ſeventh: And in this Iſle they yet continue, and are as a Bulwark to that Part of Chriſtendom.

Knights Templars.

ABout the Year 1118, *Hugo de Paganes*, *Godfrey de St. Omer*, with ſeven other Gentlemen, out of Devotion went into the Holy Land, where they determined to erect, and enter into a Brotherhood; and being come to *Jeruſalem*, they conſulted what they ſhould do (though to the Hazard of their Lives) that ſhould be a Service acceptable to God, and Praiſe-worthy of Men: And being informed that in the Town of *Zaffo* there reſided many Thieves that uſed to rob the Pilgrims that reſorted to the Holy Sepulchre, they reſolved to make the Paſſage more free by deſtroying or diſperſing theſe Robbers. And for the Encouragement of theſe Gentlemen in ſo good an Undertaking, the King aſſigned them Lodgings in his Palace adjoining to *Solomon's* Temple, from which Place they were called *Knights Templars*.

And the King and Patriarch finding their Actions very ſucceſsful, furniſhed them with many neceſſary Proviſions: And although their charitable Service made them acceptable unto all, yet for the firſt nine Years they were in ſo great a Strait, that they were forced to take the Charity of well-diſpoſed People; however there reſorted unto them many Chriſtians, ſo that their Number was much encreaſed. And there being all this while no Habit or Order aſſigned them, Pope *Honorius*, at the Requeſt of *Stephen* Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, preſcribed unto them an Order of Life, whereby they were to wear a white Garment; and Pope *Eugenius* added thereto a red Croſs; and in the Preſence of the ſaid Patriarch they made their Vows of Obedience, Poverty, and Chaſtity, and to live under the Rule of regular Canons of St. *Auguſtine*. Being thus entred into an Order, they elected an Head or Great Maſter; and in Proceſs of Time, through the daily Increaſe of their Number, and their famous Enterprizes, not only for ſecuring the Paſſages, but alſo for waging War both by Sea and Land againſt the Infidels, they became highly favoured of the Chriſtian Princes, who aſſigned to them great Revenues to be ſpent in God's Service; and in Proceſs of Time they became exceeding wealthy and powerful, ſo that they grew proud, and withdrew themſelves from the Obedience of the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, and joined with the Pope. But in the End they found not the Favour from the Pope as they expected; for by him, or through his Conſent, upon ſome infamous Crimes charged againſt them, their Lands and Poſſeſſions were ſeized upon, and otherways diſpoſed of, their Order ſuppreſſed, and they themſelves impriſoned, condemned, and cruelly executed; but according to the Opinion of many Authors, they were unjuſtly accuſed by Subornation of Witneſſes, meerly to gain their Revenues, which, according to Dr. *Heylin*, were exceeding great, having no leſs than ſixteen thouſand Lordſhips in *Europe*.

Knights of St. Lazarus.

THIS Order at the firſt Inſtitution was only a Brotherhood of Religious Monks, and became an Order of Knighthood in or about

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about the Time of St. *Baſil*, being firſt inſtituted upon a moſt charitable Account, to wit, to take Care of Perſons infected with the Leproſy, (which was a Diſeaſe very frequent in the Eaſtern Parts) by Reaſon of which they were ſeparated from the Society of Men; and had aſſigned to them a famous Hoſpital in *Jeruſalem*, called St. *Lazarus*, for the Reception of Lepers.

And through the Incurſion of the *Saracens* and *Barbarians* in theſe Parts, this Order was (as it were) extinguiſhed; but when the *Latin* Princes joined together in a Holy League to expel them the Holy Land, theſe Religious Men entred into a Martial Diſcipline, and performed great Service, inſomuch that they gained great Fame and Eſteem of *Baldwin* the ſecond King of *Jeruſalem*, in whoſe Time this Order much flouriſhed under the Government of a Great Maſter: And about the Year 1150, they made their Vows of Obedience, Poverty, and Chaſtity, before *William* Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, and ſubmitted themſelves to the Order of St. *Benedict*. They alſo conſtituted ſeveral Orders to be obſerved amongſt them; *viz.* to wear a green Croſs; and that all, before they entred into this Knighthood, ſhould prove themſelves born in Wedlock of Chriſtian Parents, and to be a Gentleman by the Father's and Mother's Side; alſo to be of an unblameable Life and Converſation, and to perform daily certain Religious Ceremonies.

Knights of St. Baſs.

THeſe Knights were founded under the Rule of St. *Baſil*, and were alſo called Knights of St. *Mary*. Their Garment was Sky-colour, with a gold Croſs, which they wore before their Breaſt, having in the midſt thereof the Picture of St. *Baſil*, their Patron, and were Officers and Servants to the Kings of *Armenia*.

Knights of St. Katharine *at Mount* Sinai.

THE Reaſon of the Inſtitution of theſe Knights (which was about the Year of Chriſt 1063.) was to guard and defend the Sepulchre of St. *Katharine* their Patron, (whoſe Body is ſaid to be buried in Mount *Sinai*, near to which Place a Monaſtery was erected and dedicated to her Name) to ſecure the Paſſage for Travellers who came thither for Devotion ſake, and to entertain them during their Abode.

They lived under the Rule of St. *Baſil* the Great, vowed Obedience to the Abbot of this Monaſtery, and wore a white Garment. But when the *Turks* became Maſters of theſe Parts, this Order of Knighthood ſuffered very much; notwithſtanding, ſome Remains of the Order doth yet continue.

Knights of the Martyrs in Paleſtine.

THeſe Knights followed the Rule of St. *Baſil*, and wore on their Garments a red Croſs, in the midſt whereof (within a Circle) were the Figures of *Coſmas* and *Damianus*, their Saints and Patrons, who were martyred.

Their Hoſpital or Place of Abode bore the Name of their Saints; where they exerciſed all Acts of Charity to ſick Strangers and People in Neceſſity; to redeem Captives taken by the *Saracens*, and to bury the Dead.

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ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD IN SPAIN.

Knights of the Oak in Navarr.

THE Inhabitants of the Kingdom of *Navarr* being almoſt over-run by the Moors, notwithſtanding their great Army raiſed to oppoſe them, for that they wanted an experienced General to command them; at length one *Don Garcia Ximenes* (who had betook himſelf to a religious and ſolitary Life) was perſwaded to take upon him that Command, which was about the Year of Chriſt 722. And as he was marching out of the City to fight the Moors, there appeared to him from the Top of an Oaken Tree the Sign of the Croſs, which was adored by an innumerable Quantity of Angels. In this Battel he gained ſo ſignal a Victory, that the People elected him their King; and ſhortly after he inſtituted this Order of Knighthood, inveſted therewith the Nobles, and Perſons of Renown in his Kingdom, whom he obliged to defend the Chriſtian Faith, and to own Obedience to him and his Succeſſors, Kings of *Navarr*. The Habit that he aſſigned them was a white Garment, having thereon a plain red Croſs ſet on the Top of an Oaken Tree in its Verdure.

Knights of the Lilly in Navarr.

GRACIUS King of *Navarr*, the ſixth of that Name, lying in a languiſhing and ſick Condition, ſent to St. *Saviour de Lyra*, and other Places of Devotion, to the End that Prayers might be made for his Recovery: In which Time in the City of *Naiera* (where he kept uſually his Court) there was found the Image of our Virgin *Mary* iſſuing out of a Lilly, holding her Son betwixt her Arms, and ſuddenly after (if you will believe the

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Story) the King not only recovered his Health, but divers other Miracles were done on diſeaſed People in that Place; and in Honour whereof the King (in *Anno* 1048) erected this Order, which conſiſted of eight and thirty, of which himſelf was Sovereign, as were his Succeſſors to be after him. The Badge which theſe Knights daily wore on their Breaſts was a Lilly embroidered in Silver; and on Feſtival Days they wore a double Chain of Gold interlaced with Letters M. after the Manner of a *Gothiſh* Letter, with an enamelled Lilly in an Oval Medal hanging at it; and their Habit was white.

Knights of the Band.

THIS Order was firſt erected by *Alphonſo* King of *Spain*, in *Anno* 1368, and for this Reaſon: The King conſidering that he had many Enemies to deal with, for his better Security, thought it convenient to inſtitute an Order of Knights, making himſelf Maſter thereof, which he did a little before his Coronation in the City of *Burgos*, in great Solemnity; the whole Night being ſpent in the Monaſtery of St. *Mary Royal* in Watching and Prayer; and the Day following, after Maſs, they were inveſted with a red Ribbond of about three Inches broad, which went croſs their left Shoulders, like our Knights of the *Bath*, being the Badge from whence theſe Knights took their Name. Their Articles are at large ſet down by Sir *William Segar*, which being too many to repeat, are here omitted.

Knights of the Dove in Caſtile.

THIS Order, according to *Favin*, was firſt inſtituted by *John* the firſt King of *Caſtile*, about the Year 1379, in the City of *Segovia*. The Collar of this Order was compoſed of Pieces which repreſented the Figure of the Sun in his Glory, to which hung a golden Dove enamelled white, and encircled with Rays: But the King dying the ſame Year, and before it was well received, it became of no great Eſteem.

Ordo de la Scama in Caſtile.

JOHN the ſecond King of *Caſtile*, for the ſtirring up his Nobles to aſſiſt him in his Wars againſt the Moors, in *Anno* 1420, did erect this Order, which took ſo good Effect, that in a ſhort Time the Moors were ſubdued. Their Enſign, according to *Joſ. Micheli*, was a Croſs compoſed of Scales of Fiſhes, from which it ſeemeth to have took its Name; for *Scama* in the *Spaniſh* ſignifies the Scale of a Fiſh. Theſe Knights were obliged to fight againſt the Moors, to accompany the King in the Wars, and to die in the Defence of the Chriſtian Religion. Their Rules and Statutes for their Government were ordained by the ſaid King, upon whoſe Death this Order loſt much of its Splendor.

Knights of the Lilly in Aragon.

THIS Order was erected by *Ferdinand* King of *Aragon*, in *Anno* 1403, and dedicated to the Honour of the bleſſed Virgin, in Token of a ſignal Victory which this King obtained againſt the Moors. The Collar was compoſed of Bough-pots fill'd with white Lillies, interlaced with Griffons.

Knights of Mount-joy.

THIS Order was firſt inſtituted in the Holy Land, for the ſecuring theſe Parts againſt the Moors and Saracens, and lay in Gariſon in a Caſtel built on the Point of a Mountain near *Jeruſalem*: And after the Loſs of the Holy Land, theſe Knights retired into *Spain*, and performed good Service againſt the Moors; but in Proceſs of Time this Order fell to decay, and were incorporated into the Order of *Calatrava*. Their Habit was a red ſhort Mantle; and on their Breaſts they wore a white Star with five Rays. They obſerved the Rule of St. *Benedict*; which afterwards was changed to that of St. *Auguſtine*, and vowed Poverty, Chaſtity, and Obedience.

Knights of Acon, *or* Acres.

IN the City of *Acon* theſe Knights reſided, where they uſed all Duties of Charity to Pilgrims that went to the Holy Land. They aſſumed the Exerciſe of Arms in Imitation of the Knights Hoſpitallers: They followed the Rule of St. *Auguſtine*, and wore a black Garment, whereon was a white Croſs Pattee; but *Joſ. Micheli Marquez* ſaith it was a red Croſs; and in the midſt thereof ſtood the Figures of St. *John* and St. *Thomas*.

After the City of *Acon* was taken, they removed into *Spain*, where they flouriſhed, receiving great Favour from *Alphonſus* the Aſtrologer, King of *Caſtile*; but after his Death by little and little they decayed, and in the End were united to the Knights Hoſpitallers.

Knights.

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Knights of St. James *in* Galicia.

THIS Order of Knighthood (called by the *Spaniards*, *Cavalieri di San Jago*) is of great Eſteem amongſt them; and was firſt erected upon this Occaſion: When the *Arabians* had almoſt ſubdued the Country, the remainder of the *Spaniſh* People refuſing to live under the Obedience of ſo barbarous a Nation, retired unto the Mountains of *Aſturia*, where they ſettled a Government; and after their Abode there ſome few Years certain Nobles, or Gentlemen of great Quality, (to the Number of thirteen) upon a ſerious Conſultation to regain their Country, reſolved to enter into a Fraternity, and to begin a War againſt the Moors and Barbarians. The Enſign which they wore was a red Croſs in Form of a Sword, with an Eſcallop Shell on it, in Imitation of the Badge of the Pilgrims that go to *Jeruſalem* to the Sepulchre of St. *James* the Apoſtle. They elected one their Chief Governor, who was called Great Maſter, who with the thirteen other Knights had Power to chooſe, or remove, any Knight at their Diſcretion; and to make Statutes and Orders for the well Government of the ſaid Society at their Day of Meeting (which is Annually) on the Feaſt-Day of *All-Saints* in great State, having large Revenues to ſupport their Grandure; this Order being eſteemed the chiefeſt in *Spain*.

Knights of St. Saviour in Aragon.

DON *Alphonſo*, for his better enabling to force the Moors out of *Aragon* (about the Year of our Lord 1118) did erect this Order, electing a certain Number, which he choſe out of thoſe *Spaniſh* and *French* Nobles, that aſſiſted him in his Wars againſt the Moors; which Honour engaged them to purſue the War againſt them the more vigorouſly. The Moors being ſubdued, King *Alphonſo* eſtabliſhed theſe Knights in the Place of the Knights Templars in *Montreal*, and had a Rule of living ſomewhat comformable unto them, (ſave only to marry) and were obliged to ſupport and defend the Holy Church, and Chriſtian Faith againſt the Moors. Their Habit was a white Mantle, and on their Breaſt they wore a red Croſs. But when the Moors were expelled (being the chief End for which they were inſtituted) theſe Knights were laid aſide, or at leaſtwiſe not regarded, and their Revenues joined to the Crown.

Knights of St. Julian de Pereyro, *or of* Alcantara.

THeſe Knights take their Name from the Place of their Inſtitution, *viz.* the City of *Alcantara* in *Caſtiglia* (ſeated on the *Tago*) where they had a ſtately Church, and were richly endowed: They had many Privileges and Orders obſerved amongſt them; their Habit was a black Garment, having on the Breaſt a green Croſs; and their firſt Great Maſter was *Ferdinando* the ſecond, King of *Leon* and *Galicia*, about the Year of our Lord 1176.

Knights of Calatrava *in* Caſtile.

THIS ancient Order was firſt inſtituted by *Don Sanchio* the third, King of *Toledo*, about the Year of Chriſt 1158, and took its Name from the Caſtle *Calatrava*, which is a Frontier both of *Toledo* and *Caſtile*; which Place the Moors took upon their Victory they obtained againſt *Don Rodrigro* King of *Spain*, in *Anno* 714, but after above four hundred Years continuance they were forced thence, and the Place given to the Knights Templars by *Don Alphonſo* Emperor of *Spain*, to be maintained as a Gariſon againſt the Incurſion of the Moors; but they not being able to maintain and defend it, withdrew their Gariſon; upon which, leſt the Moors ſhould become Maſters of it again, the King by his Charter gave the ſaid Caſtle and Village to one *Don Raymund*, formerly a Knight of great Fame, and then Abbot of St. *Mary de Fitero*, who fortified it, and began the ſaid Order of Knighthood, which flouriſhed very much, and became exceeding Powerful, ſo that the Moors durſt not make any further Attempt. The Habit that they wore was a black Garment, with a red Croſs on their Breaſt, and had many great Privileges, and as great Poſſeſſions in divers Places of *Spain*.

Knights of Truxillo, *or* Trugillo.

THIS Order took its Appellation from the City of *Trugillo*, ſeated in *Eſtremadura* in *Spain*; but as for the Time of its Inſtitution Writers are ſilent in; but certain it is, they were in Being in the Year of our Lord 1227, for one *Don Arias Perez Dallego*, then Maſter of

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of the Order, took this City from the Moors, and there ſettled a Brotherhood of Knights and Prieſts, who lived after the Manner of a Convent, but what was their Badge or Habit, and what Orders were obſerved amongſt them, is alſo not certainly known.

Knights of our Lady, and of St. George *of* Monteſa *in* Valencia.

THeſe Knights took their Riſe from the Diſſolution of the Knights Templars in *Valencia*, and were inſtituted by *James* the ſecond, King of *Aragon* and *Valencia*, in *Anno* 1317, for the better Defence of his Kingdoms againſt the Inroads of the Moors; but were ſubject to thoſe of *Calatrava* before ſpoken of. The Place aſſigned them for their Abode was at *Monteſa*, where they had a College built and dedicated to St. *George* by the Pope, at the Inſtance of the King. The Statutes of the Order are the ſame as thoſe of *Calatrava*; they vowed Conjugal Chaſtity; their Habit was white, with a plain red Croſs; and their firſt Maſter was *Guilielmus de Eril*, a valiant Soldier.

Knights of St. Mary de Merced *in* Aragon.

JAMES the firſt, King of *Aragon*, altho' for his Conqueſts againſt the Moors was ſurnamed the Invincible; yet had he the ill Fate to be a Priſoner to *Simon* Earl of *Montfort* in *France*, where he ſuffered many Troubles, and indured great Hardſhip, which made him throughly ſenſible of the Miſeries the Chriſtians indured under the Tyranny of the Moors. Whereupon he made a Vow to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, that when he was freed from his Captivity, he would endeavour the Redemption of the Captive Chriſtians: And being ſet at Liberty, he heaped up great Sums to be imployed accordingly; and by the Advice of *Raymond de Penafort* his Confeſſor, a *Dominican* Friar, and *Pedro Nolaſco* a Noble Cavalier, he founded an Order of Knights in *Barcelona*, called *La Neuva Merced*, ſo named by the Bleſſed Virgin, who in a Viſion appeared at one and the ſame Time in one Night to the King, to *Raymond*, and *Nolaſco*, giving this Order its Name, and directing them in the whole Inſtitution, becauſe of the great Good which the Chriſtian Captives ſhould receive by this Means.

This Order was founded in *Anno* 1218, and their Feaſt-day for the celebrating the ſame, was Annually on St. *Laurence* the Martyr in *Auguſt*. Their Habit was a Coat and Scapular of ordinary white Cloth, and garniſhed with Ribbons and Cordons, wherewith they faſtened it about their Neck; and from the upper Part thereof was a Cap that covered half their Head, but the Monks wore their Coats and Scapulars much longer than the Knights. Theſe Knights profeſſed Conjugal Chaſtity, and Obedience to their Superiors. The firſt General or Maſter was *Pedro Nolaſco*, who was ſent into the Kingdom of *Valencia* to redeem Captives; which Journey proved ſo ſucceſsful, that in the Space of ſix Years he ranſomed no leſs than four hundred; nor ceaſe they to ſend Abroad their Agents to *Algier*, *Feſs*, and other Places for Redemption of Chriſtian Captives. And being an Order thus charitable, great Sums of Money are Annually collected and put into their Hands for that Uſe; and few die (of any Account) in *Spain*, but bequeath a Legacy to this Order, inſomuch that they have great Revenues.

Knights of the Roſary *in* Toledo.

THE Country of *Toledo* being grievouſly oppreſſed by the Moors, *Roderick* Archbiſhop thereof, aſſembled together the Nobles and Chiefs of the City, and told them of the great Neceſſity to give their Aſſiſtance for the Defence of the Country, and the Extirpation of the Moors, which they readily imbraced, and many of the Nobles entered into this Order; which was inſtituted for the Defence of the Catholick Religion, to fight againſt the Moors, and to ſay continually a *Roſary* of the Bleſſed Lady. They were of the *Dominican* Order, and their Enſign was the Figure of our Lady of the *Roſary* upon a Croſs flory, quarterly Argent and Sable.

ORDERS

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ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD In FLANDERS.

Knights of the Golden Fleece, called Toizon d'Or.

THIS Order of Knighthood was inſtituted by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, and Earl of *Flanders*, in *Anno* 1429, being moved thereto with devout Zeal to undertake the Conqueſt of the Holy Land: The Patron of this Order was St. *Andrew*: The Sovereign, he to whom the Dukedom of *Burgundy* doth lawfully deſcend. The Number of theſe Knights at the firſt Election were four and twenty beſides the Sovereign; all of Noble Blood; which were afterwards much increaſed by the Emperor *Charles* the fifth.

Their Habit a Caſſock of crimſon Velvet, and over it a Mantle of the ſame, lined with white, which openeth on the Right Side, and is turned upon the Left over the Shoulder, embroidered round about with a Border of Flames, Fuſils, and Fleeces; and a Hood of crimſon Velvet on their Heads. The Collar is of Gold wrought of Flames and Fuſils, with the Toizon or Figure of a Golden Fleece which *Jaſon* won at *Colchos*, or as ſome ſuppoſe, *Gideon*'s Fleece, which ſignifies Fidelity or Juſtice uncorrupted. And this Collar or Toizon they are obliged upon a Penalty always to wear, not to make any Alterations; and to ſell or exchange it is deemed moſt unlawful.

The Sovereign hath in himſelf Authority abſolutely to give and beſtow this Honour, when and to whom he pleaſeth: And whoſoever entereth into the ſaid Dignity, muſt firſt renounce all other Orders of Knighthood; nevertheleſs all Emperors, Kings, and Dukes, are excepted, unto whom it is diſpenced that they may wear the Enſigns of this Order, if they be the Chief of their own Order. Theſe, with other Statutes and Ordinances, the Knights are ſworn to obſerve and keep. The Day of their Aſſembly was firſt on St. *Andrew*'s Day, which ſince was changed to the ſecond of *May*, and that but once in three Years, unleſs the Sovereign otherwiſe pleaſeth.

To this Order doth belong four principal Officers, *viz.* a Chancellor, a Treaſurer, a Regiſter, and a King at Arms, called *Toizon d'Or*.

ORDERS

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ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD In PORTUGAL.

*Knights d'*Avis.

IN the Year of our Lord *Don Alphonſo Henriquez*, firſt King of *Portugal*, gained from the Moors the City of *Evora*; and for the fortifying and ſecuring of this Gariſon, he ſent thither ſeveral brave Commanders, who took upon them the Title of *Knights of St. Mary* of *Evora*, who not long after were called Knights *d'Avis* from a Caſtle of that Name, ſeated on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, which the King gave to *Ferdinando de Yannes*, Maſter of *Evora*, to which Caſtle he and his Brethren removed from *Evora*. The Badge of this Order is a green Croſs flory, like thoſe of *Calatrava*. They took upon them the Rule of St. *Benedict*; and none were to be admitted into this Order, but ſuch as were Gentlemen by the Father's and Mother's Side two Deſcents.

Knights of the Wing of St. Michael.

DON *Alphonſo Henriquez*, King of *Portugal*, being ſorely oppreſſed by *Albara* the Moor, King of *Savil*, for the freeing his Country, raiſed an Army; and before he gave them Battel, commanded all his Soldiers to pray to their particular Saints for happy Deliverance; and the King offered up his Prayers to St. *Michael* the Archangel, being the Saint he was much devoted unto. When the Armies were engaged, St. *Michael* (as the Story goes) appeared on the King's Right Side, and fought againſt the Moors, who were routed, and loſt the Day. And in Commemoration of this great Victory, at his Return Home, (which was in the Year of our Lord 1171, or thereabouts) he inſtituted this Order of Knighthood, who for their Badge had a red Sword croſs'd with Flowers *de lis*, and this Motto, *Quis ut Deus*. Theſe Knights (before their growing out of Uſe) were of the *Ciſtertian* Order, followed the Rule of St. *Benedict*; and by their Obligation were to ſecure the Borders of the Countries againſt the Incurſions of the Moors, to defend the Chriſtian Religion, and to ſuccour the Widows and Fatherleſs.

Knights of St. James.

THE *Portugals* being ſtill oppreſſed by the Moors, the King *Don Denys* the ſixth, out of his great Affection to relieve his People, did in the Year of our Lord 1310 inſtitute this Order, and by the Aſſiſtance of theſe Knights (which

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(which were Victorious in divers Battels) at length he quitted his Kingdom of them; for which ſignal Service they had many Privileges conferred upon them by the King, which cauſed them much to flouriſh. They profeſs Conjugal Chaſtity, Hoſpitality, and Obedience: Their Enſign is a red Sword, like that of St. *James* in *Galicia*: Their Habit is white; and none are to be admitted until they have proved their Gentility by Blood.

Knights of Chriſt.

THE Knights Templars being diſſolved, and their Eſtates confiſcated, *Don Denys* King of *Portugal*, ſent to Pope *John* the two and twentieth, to deſire that an Order of Knights might be inſtituted in *Caſtro Marin*, which was a Frontier Town of the Enemy, and very commodious for the building a Fort for the reſiſting the neighbouring Moors, which did much annoy his Kingdom; which Requeſt ſeemed ſo reaſonable, that the Pope (in *Anno* 1319) inſtituted this Order, commanding that they ſhould obſerve the *Ciſtertian* Order, and enjoy the ſame Privileges and Indulgencies formerly granted to their Great Maſter and Knights; that they ſhould take the Oath of Fidelity; that all the Poſſeſſions in the Kingdom of *Portugal* formerly belonging to the Knights Templars ſhould belong to theſe Knights, who were obliged to make War againſt the neighbouring Moors. Their Habit was black, with a Croſs Pattee, Gules, charged with another of Argent, which they wore on their Breaſts.

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ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD In FRANCE.

Knights of Jesus Christ.

THIS Order of Knighthood was instituted in *Anno* 1206, by St. *Dominick*, chiefly to fight against the *Albigenses* or Hereticks, and prescribed to them a white Habit, with a Cross flory, quarterly Sable and Argent, to be worn upon their Breasts; and that they should elect a Master; and this Order was approved of by Pope *Innocent* the third in *Anno* 1215. They professed Obedience and Conjugal Chastity. When their Business was ended for which they were instituted, they laid away their Arms, and wholly devoted themselves to a religious Life, and admitted into their Society Widows and Virgins.

Knights of the Passion of Jesus Christ.

THIS Order was instituted by *Charles* King of *France*, and *Richard* the second, King of *England*, for the Re-conquest of the Holy Land, the Overthrow of the Enemies of Christ, and the Advancement of the Catholick Faith amongst the Eastern People.

In the chief Convent of the Holy Chivalry, (which was to be beautified with stately Structures, as Palaces, a Castle, a Church, and to be richly endowed, and in common amongst them, that they might the better follow the Exercise of their Arms, and other Duties) all Things of publick Concernment were to be heard and debated in the Presence of the King by five sufficient Counsels. The two principal Officers of the Chivalry were, first the Grand Justiciary, who had the Disposal of all chief Offices and Places, and to whom belonged the Judgment of all Criminal Affairs; and next the Grand Bailiff, who was to administer both Civil and Criminal Justice; besides several other Officers of a lower Degree, as the Potestate, the Senator of the General Chapter, the ten Executors of Justice, and the Charitable Commissaries, *&c.* And for their better living according to the Rules of Order, they were to vow Obedience, Poverty, and Conjugal Chastity.

The Habits which these Knights were appointed to wear, was a Civil coloured Cloth Coat, which should reach down half way their Legs, which was to be girt about them with a Girdle of Silk or Leather about two Fingers broad, a red Cap, and over the said Coat a Mantle of white Cloth or Stuff, with a red Cross of Cloth or Serge about two Fingers broad,

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broad, which was on the Breaſt from the Top to the Bottom, and ſo round the Waiſt.

The Number of theſe Knights were to be about one thouſand; and each Knight was to have his Eſquire armed at all Points, with three Varlets; one to carry his Helmet and Launce, another to carry his Mail, and a third to lead his Sumpter; and in Time of Peace two or three Horſes and Servants, according as the Ability of the Chivalry would allow. But although this Order was erected upon ſo good a Deſign, yet no great Progreſs was made therein, for it died almoſt in its Birth.

Knights of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary *of Mount* Carmel.

KING *Henry* the fourth being deſirous to have a new Order of Knighthood, made his Application to Pope *Paul* the fifth, who in *Anno* 1608 confirmed this Order, and preſcribed divers Things (according to the Deſire of the King) neceſſary to the Inſtitution; and further ordained Penſions to the Great Maſter and Knights, out of certain Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in ſeveral Places in *France*. Upon this the Commandaries and Hoſpitals of St. *Lazarus* in *France* were diſpoſed of for the Maintenance of theſe new erected Knights; and thoſe Knights of St. *Lazarus* that remained in the ſaid Kingdom were joined unto theſe.

Theſe Knights by their Inſtitution are to be choice Gentlemen of *France*, whoſe Duty is to attend the King's Perſon upon any Expedition of War; they alſo are to fight againſt the Enemies of the *Roman* Church; and they vow Obedience and Chaſtity.

This Order conſiſts of one hundred: Their Feaſt is celebrated Annually on the ſixteenth of *July*. The Badge of their Order is a Croſs of eight Points, of a tawny or violet Colour, with a white Border, ſewed on the left Side of their Cloaks, and the Figure of the Virgin *Mary* of Mount *Carmel* placed in the midſt within a Rundle, encircled with Rays of Gold, all wrought in curious Imbroidery. They alſo wear about their Necks, in a tawny Ribbon, the like Croſs of Gold enamelled.

Knights of St. Michael.

THIS Order was erected by *Lewis* the eleventh in *Anno* 1469, whereinto himſelf, with others the moſt principal Peers of his Kingdom of *France*, did enter. And the Reaſon that did occaſion the King to erect this Order, was in Memory of an Apparition of St. *Michael* upon the Bridge of *Orleans*, when that City was beſieged by the *Engliſh*; at which Time (as Hiſtories relate) lived a certain Maiden called *Joan*, of ſo rare a Wit and Valour in Arms, that ſhe was reputed more than a mortal Creature, leading an Army herſelf in the Field againſt the *Engliſh*; for which good Service, when the *Engliſh* had vanquiſhed her Army, and took her Priſoner, they in Revenge cauſed her to be burnt for a Witch in the Market-place of *Orleans*, in which Place is ſince erected a Conduit to her Memory.

This Order is ornified with a great Collar, whereto hangeth the Figure of St. *Michael*. The Sovereign of this Order is the *French* King and his Succeſſors. The Number of theſe Knights at firſt were ſix and thirty, which of late Years is much encreaſed, which doth much eclipſe its Luſtre. The Place of their general Aſſembly was at the Church on Mount St. *Michael*, every *Michaelmas* Day. To this Order belongeth a Treaſurer, Chancellor, Regiſter, and a Herald, named *Monſanmichaele*. Their Habit, as now uſed, is as followeth; firſt, Doublet, Hoſe, Shoes, Scabard, with the Band of his Cap and Feather all white, his Surcoat Cloath of Silver, with the Sleeves on; over that a Mantle alſo of Cloath of Silver, tied over the Right Shoulder, and turned up over the Left, and bordered about with a rich Embroidery of Cockles and Knots; and over all the Collar of St. *Michael*.

Knights of St. Eſprit, *or of the Holy Ghoſt.*

THIS Order was inſtituted by *Henry* the third of *France* in *Anno* 1578, in Honour of *Whitſunday*, on which Day, at an Aſſembly of Eſtates General of *Poland*, together with thoſe for the Dutchy of *Lithuania*, he was elected King of *Poland*; and afterwards upon the ſame Day and Feaſt he was called and accepted of for their King.

The Number of Perſons contained in this Order is ſaid to be one hundred, beſides the Sovereign, which is always to be the King: In which ſaid Number are comprehended four Cardinals, five Prelates, the Chancellor, Provoſt, Maſter of the Ceremonies, Great Treaſurer, and Scribe, who are called Commanders.

Their Grand Feaſt is Annually celebrated the firſt of *January* in the Church of the *Auguſtine* Friars in *Paris*; but if the King cannot be there preſent, then it is to be celebrated where he ſhall perſonally be, and in the greateſt Church, there being divers Ceremonies to be obſerved by them in the Celebration thereof, which are ſet down by Sir *William Segar*, *pag.* 88.

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Their Robe is like that of St. *Michael*, only of black Velvet embroidered all about with Gold and Silver of Flower *de lis*, and Knots of Gold, between ſundry Ciphers of Silver and Flames of Gold ſeamed; alſo garniſhed with a Mantle of green Cloath of Silver, wrought over with the ſame Manner of Embroidery, and both lined with Orange-coloured Satten: Their Hoſe and Doublet is white; their Bonets black, with white Plumes: Their great Mantle they wear turned up over the Left Shoulder, and open on the Right: And over all the Collar wrought of the ſame Embroidery-Work, on which hangeth a Croſs with the Figure of a Dove in the Center thereof.

Note, That theſe five Orders, *viz.* that of the Garter in *England*, that of the *Toizon* in *Flanders*, that of St. *Michael* in *France*, that of the Anunciation in *Savoy*, (yet to treat of) and this of St. *Eſprit*, are reputed moſt honourable; and in Token of their excelling all other Degrees of Knighthood, are adorned with great Collars.

Knights of the Order of the Genet.

THIS Order (by *Favin*) is eſteemed the firſt in *France*, which was inſtituted about the Year of our Lord 726, by *Charles Martel* high Steward of *France*, in Memory of that Famous Battel fought near *Tours*, where about three hundred eighty five thouſand *Saracens* and *Moors*, together with their General *Abdiramo*, were ſlain; and the ſaid *Charles*, to reward thoſe that valiantly behaved themſelves in the ſaid Battel, erected this Order of Knighthood, which conſiſted of ſixteen, to whom he gave Collars of Gold made of a triple Chain, interwoven with enamelled red Roſes, at the End whereof hung a *Genet* of Gold enamelled black and red upon a Bank of Flowers fairly enamelled. *Aubertus Meræus* ſaith theſe Knights have other Enſigns belonging unto them; as a Ring after the Manner of the *Romans*, and certain Habits for the Body.

The Reaſon why this Order was ſo called, was from a great many neat ſhaped Horſes called *Genets*, of which a great Part of the Founders Chivalry was ſaid to conſiſt: But others ſay it took its Name from the great Store of *Genet* Furs taken amongſt the Spoils of the Victory. But this Order is now extinct.

Knights of the Crown Royal amongſt the Frizons.

THIS Order was erected by *Charles* the Great, Son of King *Pepin*, in *Anno* 802, for the rewarding and honouring thoſe amongſt the *Frizons* that had valiantly behaved themſelves in his Army againſt the ancient *Saxons* or *Lombards*, and to encourage others to Acts of Heroick Vertue.

This Order took its Name from its Enſign, *viz.* an Imperial Crown, which theſe Knights uſed to wear upon their Breaſts. They were inveſted with a military Belt and a Box on the Ear.

Knights of our Lady of the Star.

THIS Order was inſtituted by King *Robert* in *Anno* 1022, in Honour to the Virgin *Mary*, but was of no long Continuance, being diſcontinued by King *Charles* the ſeventh, for that it was grown ſo common by the admitting into the Order Perſons of no Merit. Their Habit was Mantles of white Damask, lined with light Carnation Damask, with Surcoats of the ſame; and on the Left Side of the Breaſt of the ſaid Garments was embroidered a Star of Gold; and on their Collar, which was much like that of the Order of the *Genet*, did hang the Figure of a Star. The Ceremony of this Order was on the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin, who was their Patroneſs; and the Place where it was kept, was at the Houſe of St. *Owen*, near St. *Denis*, in the ſaid Kingdom of *France*.

Knights of the Thiſtle of Bourbon.

THIS Order was inſtituted on New-year's-day 1370, by *Lewis* the ſecond, Duke of *Bourbon*, for the corroborating his Power and Intereſt for the Aid of *Charles* Duke of *Orleans*, and of his two Brothers *Philip* and *John*, againſt the Faction of the Houſe of *Burgundy*. The ſet Number of theſe Knights were ſix and twenty, of which himſelf and his Succeſſors, Dukes of *Bourbon*, were Chief.

Their Habit was a Mantle of Sky-coloured Damask, lined with red Satten, with broad Welts of Gold embroidered on the Collar. The Bonnet was of green Velvet, with a Taſſel of Gold and crimſon Silk hanging on the Band: Their great Collar was of Gold, wrought and enamelled with green; at the Bottom whereof, in an Oval, hung the Figure of their Patroneſs the Bleſſed Virgin; as alſo the Head of a Thiſtle enamelled green and white. And theſe Knights were obliged daily to wear a Girdle or Belt of watchet Velvet embroidered with Gold, in the midſt of which was wrought the Word *Eſperance*.

Knights

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Knights of the Porcupine.

THIS Order was inſtituted by *Monſieur Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, in *Anno* 1393, for the further honouring the Baptiſm of his eldeſt Son *Charles*, which he had by *Valentina*, Daughter to *John Galeas* Duke of *Milan*: And he made Choice of this Device of the Porcupine, with the Words *Cominus & Eminus* for his Epigraph; which intimated as well ſomething of Revenge, which he bore to his inveterate Enemy *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, as the great Hopes he had of this Child. Of this Order were four and twenty beſides the Founder: Their Habits were Surcoats of violet Velvet, over which were Mantles of watchet Velvet lined with Carnation Satten; and their Collar was formed of Gold Chains, whereto hung the Figure of a Porcupine of Gold upon a Hillock of Graſs and Flowers enamelled.

Knights of the Croiſſant *of* Anjou.

RENE Duke of *Anjou*, King of *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, inſtituted this Order in the City of *Anjou* in *Anno* 1464, in Honour of God, the Support of the Church, and Exaltation of Knighthood: Their Patron was St. *Maurice*, himſelf and his Succeſſors were Chiefs. Their Enſign, which they wore on the Right Side of their Mantle, which was crimſon Velvet, was a golden Creſcent, whereon was the Word *L'oz* enamelled; and to this Creſcent was faſtened as many ſmall Pieces of Gold faſhioned like Columes, and enamelled red, as the Knights had been preſent in Battels and Sieges.

The Order of the Ermine *in* Bretagne.

THIS Order was inſtituted in *Anno* 1450, by *Francis* the firſt, Duke of *Bretagne*, in Memory of his Grandfather *John*, Surnamed the Conqueror; and conſiſted of five and twenty, of which himſelf was the Chief. The Habit by him appointed them was a Mantle of white Damask lined with Carnation, with a Mantlet of the ſame. The great Collar was of Gold, compoſed of Ears of Corn in Saltier, and at the End thereof hung the *Ermine*, or *Mus Ponticus*, paſſing over a Turf of Graſs; at the Edge of which was this Epigraph, *A ma vie*. But this Order expired when the Dukedom of *Bretagne* became annexed to the Crown of *France*.

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DEGREES OF KNIGHTHOOD In ITALY.

Knights of St. Mary *the Glorious.*

IN the Life of Pope *Urban*, when there was great War amongſt the *Italian* Princes, which was about the Year of our Lord 1233, there were certain rich Gentlemen of *Modena* and *Bolognia*, who being fearful of the Troubles, and to be exempt from the publick Charges, moved the Pope to permit them to live in Contemplation, and to erect a new Religious Order of Knighthood; which for a Sum of Money they obtained. Their Habit was a white Caſſock, and a Mantle of a ruſſet Colour; and for their Badge they wore a purple Croſs Pattee on their Breaſts. They are commonly called *Cavaleri de Madona*; and becauſe they had no Monaſteries, but dwelt at their own Houſes with their Wives and Children at Eaſe and Plenty, they were termed *Fratres Gaudentes*. They were obliged to fight againſt Infidels, and to protect Widows and Orphans.

Knights of the Holy Ghoſt in Saxia *at* Rome.

THE chief Seat of theſe Knights is the ſtately Hoſpital of the Holy Ghoſt, founded by Pope *Innocent* the third, about the Year of our Lord 1198. Before their Admittance they are obliged to bring Certificate of their Gentility: They profeſs Obedience, Chaſtity, and Poverty: They live under the Rule of St. *Auguſtine*, and have a Maſter: Their Enſign is a white Patriarchal Croſs, with twelve Points, ſewed on their Breaſt, and on the Left Side of their black Mantle. The Revenue belonging to this Hoſpital is 24000 Ducats daily, with which they do Works of great Charity; as nurſing and educating of expoſed Children; the curing of Diſeaſes; relieving the Poor, and Entertainment of Strangers for three Days.

The Conſtantinian Angelick Knights of St. George, *which was formerly in* Greece.

THIS ancient Order of Knighthood is ſaid to take its Beginning from *Conſtantine* the Great, for that he ſaw by an Angel from Heaven a Croſs with this Inſcription, *In hoc ſigno vinces*; and the Patern of the ſaid Croſs preſented to his View in the Sky he cauſed to be made of Gold and precious Stones, and to be carried before his Army inſtead of their golden Standard formerly uſed: And this Croſs was alſo to be engraven upon the Armour of his Legionary Soldiers. And for the further Adoration of the Croſs, after his Triumphal Entrance

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trance into *Rome* upon his Victory over *Maxentius*, he erected many Croſſes with Inſcriptions: And in the principal Part of the City he cauſed his Statue to be ſet up, holding a Banner of the Croſs with an Inſcription.

Their Enſign was a Collar of Gold, to which was faſtened a Croſs of the ſame Form, and thereunto the Figure of St. *George*.

Of this Order *Conſtantine* elected fifty of the Nobleſt Perſons in his Empire, to whom he gave the Standard of the *Labarum*, and likewiſe a Collar of Gold; and conſtituted ſeveral Laws to be obſerved by the ſaid Fraternity, which were confirmed by Pope *Leo* the firſt, who aſſigned to them the Rule of St. *Baſil*, *Anno Dom.* 456, which ſaid Order hath been ſince confirmed by divers ſucceeding Popes and Emperors.

The Great Maſters of this Order have now their Convent at *Brianno*, near the City of *Venice*, and live in great Grandure, being Perſons of Eminency, are ſubject to no Prince; have the Power of coining Money, reſtoring of Honours, giving Degrees with the Title of Doctors, creating of Poet Laureats, legitimating of Baſtards; and are privileged to ſit at the Table with the Pope.

The Patron of this Order is St. *George*, and the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* their Protectreſs. Their Habit is a white Garment, on the Left Side of which is affixed a red Croſs flory, made of Velvet; in the midſt of which is the *Labarum* embroidered after the Form of the Letter X, with the Letters Ω upon the one Arm of the Croſs, and A upon the other.

Knights of St. Peter *at* Rome.

THIS Order was inſtituted in *Anno* 1520, by Pope *Leo* the tenth, to defend the Sea Coaſts, and to fight againſt the *Turks*. Their Number was four hundred; who were aſſigned to wear in an Oval of Gold the Figure of St. *Paul*.

Knights of St. George *at* Rome.

THIS Order was inſtituted by Pope *Alexander* the ſixth *Anno* 1498. But as *Micheli* ſaith, by Pope *Paul* the third, for the Security of the Confines of the Adriatick Sea againſt Pirates, who for their Enſign wore a Croſs of Gold, entow'red with a Circle of the ſame in Form of a Crown.

Knights of St. Paul *at* Rome.

THIS Order was inſtituted by Pope *Paul* the third in *Anno* 1540. Their Enſign was the Figure of St. *Paul*, which they wore hanging on a Chain of Gold.

Knights called Pios *at* Rome.

THIS Order was inſtituted by Pope *Pius* the fourth in *Anno* 1560, which Number at firſt was three hundred ſeventy five, but afterwards encreaſed to five hundred thirty and odd. Their Enſign is the Effigies of St. *Ambroſe*, which they wear about their Necks, hanging on a Chain of Gold.

Knights of Loretto.

THIS Order was inſtituted in *Anno* 1587, by *Sixtus Quintus*; whoſe Enſign was the Figure of our Lady of *Loretto* hanging on a golden Chain.

Knights of the Glorious Virgin Mary *of* Rome.

THIS Order took its Riſe from three Brethren of *Spella* in *Italy*, ſurnamed *Petrignanoes*, in *Anno* 1618, and the Cauſe of its Inſtitution was for the Advancement of the Romiſh Church, and the ſuppreſſing the Turkiſh Rovers in the Mediterranean Sea. Pope *Paul* the fifth approved of this Order, and gave them for their Convent the Palace of St. *John de Laterane*; alſo the City and Port of *Civita Vechia* for their *Arſenal* of *Gallies*, together with the Government of his Gallies. Theſe Knights lived under the Rule of St. *Francis d'Aſſiſe*; and the Pope and his Succeſſors are Great Maſters.

The Badge, which theſe Knights wear on the Left Side of their Mantles, which is white, is a Croſs of blue Satten, embroidered with Silver, and bordered with Gold, having in the midſt a round Circle wherein is this Motto, *In hoc ſigno vincam*; and within the ſaid Circle is the Letters *S. M.* From the round Circle iſſue forth twelve Rays: The Ends of the Croſs are in Faſhion of Flower de lis; on each of which is a Star, which may ſignify the four Evangeliſts, as the twelve Rays do the twelve Apoſtles.

Knights

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Knights of Jeſus at Rome.

THIS Order was inſtituted in *Anno* 1320, by Pope *John* the two and twentieth, at *Avignon* in *France*, and much enlarged by Pope *Paul* the fifth. Their Badge is a plain red Croſs, within a Croſs Pattee, Gold, which hangs on a gold Chain. And this Order was chiefly erected for the honouring of ſome of the Nobles and Perſons of Quality in his Territories.

Knights de la Calza *in* Venice.

THIS Order was inſtituted about the Year 1400, in Honour of the Inauguration of Duke *Michele Stelo*, and conſiſted of a Society of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who entered into a Society, and elected a Perſon of Eminence for their Chief; and afterwards the ſaid Order was confirmed, and Privileges granted unto them.

On ſolemn Days their Habit was a crimſon Senator's Veſt; and their Enſign was a Sun on a Shield, which they uſed as well for their Seal, as painted on their Banners.

Knights of St. Mark *in* Venice.

THE Ceremony in creating theſe Knights is much the ſame as the Knights Batchelors, being dubbed with the Sword, and their Title a bare Mark of Honour only: They are not governed by Laws or Statutes; they have no Revenue, nor are they under any particular Obligation by Vow, as thoſe of other Orders are. This Honour is conferred as well by the Duke of *Venice*, as by the Senate, upon Perſons of eminent Quality, and on ſuch as have merited well of this Commonwealth, which puts the greater Eſteem thereon.

Their Badge of Honour, wherewith they are adorned, is a gold Chain, which hangs over their Shoulders, to which depends a Medal; on the one Side of which is the Emblem of St. *Mark*, *viz.* a Lion with Wings, holding in his Right Paw a drawn Sword, and in his Left an open Book with this Motto, *Pax tibi Marce Evangeliſta meus*. And upon removing the Body of St. *Mark* from *Alexandria* in *Egypt* (where he was buried) to this City, which was in the Year 828. This Saint hath been taken for their titular Angel and Guardian; and his Picture was anciently painted upon their Enſigns and Banners.

Knights of St. George *at* Genoa.

THIS Order was inſtituted by *Frederick* the third, Emperor of *Germany*, and dedicated to the Honour of St. *George* their titular Saint and Patron. Their Enſign is a plain Croſs, Gules, which is faſtened to a gold Chain, and wore about their Necks.

Knights of the Order of the precious Blood of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt at Mantua.

IN *Mantua* 'tis reported that there is kept ſome of the Blood of our Saviour, with a Piece of the Spunge in which he received the Vinegar and Gall; by which Reliques (as they ſay) great Miracles are wrought: And in Honour of which Blood, as alſo for the Defence and Propagation of the Chriſtian Religion, and for the more Noble Conſummation of the Nuptial of *Franciſco*, eldeſt Son to *Vicentio de Gonzaga*, fourth Duke of *Mantua*, this Order was inſtituted about the Year 1608, and conſiſted of twenty Knights, of which the Great Maſter was one, who was the ſaid Duke and Founder thereof.

Their Collar is compoſed of Ovals of Gold, ſome the Length one way, and ſome another; in one of which were theſe Words, *Domine probáſti*, and in the other Flames of Fire flaſhing about a Crucible or Melting-pot full of Sticks of Gold; and at the ſame hanged another large Oval of Gold, wherein were two Angels ſtanding upright, holding between them a Chalice crowned; on the Table of it were enamelled three Drops of Blood, and about the Oval this Inſcription, *Nihil iſto triſte recepto.*

Knights of St. Stephen *at* Florence.

COSMO Duke of *Florence* and *Sienna*, having ſettled his Government, and living in a peaceable Eſtate, in *Anno* 1561, erected this Order, calling thoſe that entered into the ſaid Society *Cavalieri de ſan Steffano*. Their Statutes by him conſtituted are much the ſame with thoſe of the Order of *Malta*; only theſe have the Liberty to marry.

Their Enſign is a red Croſs bordered about with Gold: Their chief Place of Reſidence is at

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at *Piſa*, where they have a Church, and a Place of Reſidence built them by the Duke, as being near to the Haven, which receiveth the Gallies wherein theſe Knights ſhould ſerve for the checking the Inroads of the Turkiſh Pirates.

The Duke himſelf, and his Succeſſors, is Great Maſter of this Order, under whom are divers other Officers of Reputation. Their Habit is a long Mantle of white Camblet, and on the Left Part of the Breaſt a Croſs of crimſon Satten, bordered with Gold; and on Feſtival Days they wear a Ribbon about their Necks.

Knights of the Knot in Naples.

LEWIS King of *Hungary* being reſolved to revenge the Death of his Brother *Andrew*, whom *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, Wife of the ſaid *Andrew*, had cauſed to be ſtrangled, undertook an Expedition into *Italy*, and much harraſſed her Kingdom; but after a three Years War, in *Anno* 1351, they came to an Agreement, and ſhortly after (with the Conſent of Pope *Clement* the ſixth) the Queen and *Lewis* Prince of *Tarentum* were crowned King and Queen of that Kingdom: And in Commemoration of ſo happy a Union, the Prince inſtituted this Order, into which were enrolled ſeventy of the Nobleſt Lords in *Naples*, together with ſome Strangers.

Their Habit appointed them was a white Garment; and their Enſign was a Knot intermixed with Gold. But this Order expired ſoon after the Death of the Founder.

Knights of the Argonauts *of St.* Nicholas *in* Naples.

THIS Order was inſtituted in *Anno* 1382, by *Charles* the third, King of *Naples*, for the Advancement of Navigation, which was much wanting amongſt the *Neopolitans*; but others ſay it was erected for the preſerving of Amity amongſt the Nobles, who were the Perſons that were inveſted with the ſaid Honour. Their Enſign appointed them by the ſaid King was a Ship toſſed in a Storm, with this Motto, *Non credo tempori*. Their Habit was a white Garment; and their great Feaſt was held in the Convent of that ſtately Church built by St. *Nicholas* Biſhop of *Smyrna*. But by Reaſon of the King's not ſettling a Revenue thereon, upon his Death it became diſuſed.

Knights of the Ermin in Naples.

FERDINAND the firſt, King of *Naples*, having ended the War which he had againſt *John* of *Lorain* Duke of *Calabria*; his Brother in Law *Marinus Marcianus*, Duke of *Seſſa*, and Prince of *Roſiano*, had raiſed a Confederacy againſt him, and intended to kill him when they were together, by which Means the Kingdom might be transferred to the Duke of *Calabria*: But this Plot being diſcovered, and the Duke apprehended, inſtead of cauſing him to be executed, the King elected him one of this Order, and alſo admitted thereunto all the Nobles of his Kingdom. The Collar, with which they were inveſted, was of Gold intermixed with Mud or Dirt, to which hung an Ermin, with this Motto, *Malo mori quam fœdari*.

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DEGREES OF KNIGHTHOOD In SAVOY.

Knights of the Annunciation.

THIS Order was inſtituted in the Year 1362, by *Amedeo* the ſixth, Earl of *Savoy*, ſurnamed *Il Verde*, in Memory of *Amedeo* the firſt Earl thereof, who having valorouſly defended the Iſle of *Rhodes* againſt the *Turks*, won thoſe Arms which are now born by the Dukes of *Savoy*, *viz.* Gules, a Croſs Argent. The Collar belonging to this Order is of Gold, on which are theſe Letters engraven, *F. E. R. T.* which ſignify *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*; and to this Collar hangeth a Tablet, wherein is the Figure of the Annunciation, which is their daily Badge which they wear about their Shoulders.

This Order at firſt conſiſted of fifteen, of which the Founder was the Sovereign; which Number was afterwards enlarged. The Church where the Ceremonies were obſerved, and the Chapters held by the Sovereign and the Knights, was firſt at *Pierre Chaſtle*, which afterwards removed to *Montmeillar*, and thence to the *Hermitage* of *Camaldule*, ſeated upon the Mountain of *Turin*.

Their Habit is now a purple Mantle ſeeded with Roſes and Flames in Embroidery of Gold and Silver, bordered with the Symbals of the Order, fringed with Gold, and lined with Cloath of Silver, and tiſſued blue; under which, inſtead of a Surcoat, is worn a white Satin Suit embroidered with Silk, and the Breeches like Trouſes half Way their Thighs.

In the ſaid Church were entertained fifteen Prieſts, who were to ſay fifteen Maſſes daily to the Honour of the fifteen Joys of the Bleſſed Virgin, to the Soul's Health of him, his Predeceſſors, and all who have been, were, or ſhould hereafter be Knights of this Order.

Amongſt the Orders by them obſerved, every Knight at his Death was to give to the Maintenance of the Church one hundred *Florins*, which was to be paid to the Prior for the Time being. That at the Death of any of the Knights, the reſt ſhould aſſemble themſelves to bury the Dead in an honourable Order, and every Knight to wear a white Gown, and ſo make his Offering; each bringing with him four Wax Torches weighing one hundred Pounds, and afterwards for nine Days to Apparel themſelves in Mourning: And that every Knight at his Burial ſhould give unto the Church a Collar, a Banner, his Armour, and Coat of Arms; all which to be offered at the Day of Entertainment at the Church in Memory of the Deceaſed.

Knights

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Knights of St. Maurice.

AMADIS the eighth Duke of *Savoy*, with ten of his Court Knights, retired themſelves to the Deſart of *Ripaille*, near the Lake of *Geneva*, where they led a Solitary and Hermetical Life. And in the Year 1434, as well to honour St. *Maurice* the titular Saint and Patron of *Savoy*, as of his Launce or Sword and Ring, which as a Pledge of Dominion are delivered to them with great Solemnity at their Inauguration: This Order was inſtituted, and was made ſubject to the Rule of St. *Auguſtine*. The Habit aſſigned them was an Aſh-colour or grey Gown and Chaperon, with Sleeves faced with red Chambet; alſo a Veſt of the ſame girded about them with a golden Girdle, and on the Breaſt of the Mantle a white Croſs Pommette of Cloth or Taffaty.

About nine Years after (the Papal See being void by the Depoſition of Pope *Eugenius* the fourth) this Duke for his devout Life was elected Pope, which, with much Perſwaſions he accepted of: But he had not been in it above nine Years, but he reſigned the Chair to Pope *Nicholas* the fourth, and retired again to a Solitary Life at *Ripaille*, where he ended his Days in *Anno* 1451, and was interred in the Cathedral of *Lauſanna*.

Knights of St. Maurice *and St.* Lazarus.

THeſe two Orders were erected by *Emanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*, in *Anno* 1572, and at the Requeſt of the ſaid Duke were confirmed and united into one Order by Pope *Gregory* the thirteenth, who conſtituted the ſaid Duke and his Succeſſors Dukes of *Savoy* Grand Maſters thereof, obliging them to ſet out two Gallies for the Service of the Papal See againſt the *Turkiſh* Pirates.

Their Enſign is a green Croſs of St. *Lazarus*, charged with a white Croſs of St. *Maurice*, which they wear either tied to a gold Chain or a Ribbon. Their Habit is a Gown of crimſon Tabby, with a long Train, wide Sleeves, and edged about with white Taffaty, and a Cordon with a Taſſel of white and green fixt to the Collar thereof.

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A DEGREE OF KNIGHTHOOD IN SWITZERLAND,

Called, KNIGHTS of the BEAR.

THE Emperor *Frederick* the ſecond going in Pilgrimage to the Abbey of St. *Gall* in *Anno* 1213, gave great Privileges in Acknowledgment of their Aſſiſtance in pulling down the Emperor *Otho*, and eſtabliſhing himſelf, and erecting this Order of Knighthood, (which he conferred on ſeveral Noblemen) which Annually met at the Abbey of St. *Gall* on the ſixteenth of *October*, where all new Knights were to receive the Order from the Abbot, the Patron thereof; on which Day ſuch as were to be admitted into the Fraternity, were girded with a Military Belt, (the Sword being firſt conſecrated at the Altar) and adorned with the Collar of the Order.

But this Order took the Title of the *Bear* in Memory of St. *Urſus* of the *Theban* Legion, who was martyred before the Temple of the Sun at *Soleurre* in *Switzerland*.

Unto this Order the Founder gave a Collar and a Chain of Gold, to which hung the Figure of a golden Bear mounted on an Hillock, enamelled with black.

But when this Country became a Commonwealth, this Order was laid aſide.

DEGREES

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DEGREES OF KNIGHTHOOD In GERMANY.

Knights of the Tutonick Order of Prussia.

THE first Institutor of this Order was a wealthy Gentleman of *Germany*, who dwelt at *Jerusalem* after it was taken by the Christians, together with divers other Men of his Country; and being exceeding rich, kept an hospitable House, relieving all Passengers and Pilgrims that travelled to *Jerusalem*, insomuch that his House became (as it were) an Hospital: At length he built near unto his House a fair Church, which he dedicated to our Lady; and many Christians resorting thither, as well out of Devotion, as to visit the Sick, they resolved to erect a Fraternity; and having chosen a Great Master for their Governor, (which was about the Year of our Lord 1190) they imitated the Knights Templars in their Military Employments, and the Knights Hospitallers in their Acts of Piety and Charity; and instituted several Orders to be observed amongst them, being much the same with those of the Knights Hospitallers and Templars, which were afterwards confirmed by Pope *Celestine* the third: But their Habit was a white Mantle, and on the Breast thereof for their Ensign they wore a black Cross voided with a Cross Potence.

The Holy Land being retaken from the Christians by the *Saracens*, these Knights returned into *Germany*, where they had not continued long, ere they went to the Emperor *Frederick* the second, and acquainted him that the People of *Prussia* (who were barbarous Idolaters) used Incursions upon the Confines of *Saxony*, and besought the Emperor's Leave to make War upon them at their own Charges, but with this Condition, that whatsoever they took should be theirs for the Maintenance of the said Order; which Request being so reasonable, was immediately granted them, and confirmed under his Seal: And being thus encouraged, forthwith took up Arms,

in

in which they were ſo fortunate, that in a ſhort Time they not only ſubduded all that Province, but alſo paſſed the River *Viſtula*, and conquered other People, who became their Tributaries, and received the Chriſtian Faith.

Theſe Knights thus increaſing in Riches and Territories, they built divers Churches and Cathedral Temples, where reſided Biſhops, who were enjoyned to wear the Habit of the Order. And near unto the River *Viſtula* was a great Oak, where (in *Anno* 1340) they built the firſt Caſtle and Town, which afterwards took the Name of *Mareenburgh*, or *Burgo di St. Maria*, where is now the chief Church belonging to this Order, to which belongeth ſo great Riches, that theſe Knights, for Men and Money, might compare with divers Princes: But about the Year 1525, *Albertus Brandenburgh* being Great Maſter, he renounced this Order, and became Feudatory to *Sigiſmond* the firſt, King of *Poland*, who raiſed *Pruſſia* into a Dukedom, and this *Albertus* was made firſt Duke thereof. But ſome of the Knights did afterwards elect a new Great Maſter, and ſettled in *Germany*; but the Order is now of ſmall Luſtre.

Knights of St. Gereom.

THIS Order received its firſt Inſtitution by *Frederick Barboroſſa* the Emperor, which conſiſted only of *German* Gentlemen. Their Habit was a white Gown, whereon they wore a black Patriarchal Croſs ſet on a green Hillock; and they followed the Rule of St. *Auguſtine*.

Knights of St. George *in* Auſtria *and* Carinthia.

THIS Order was erected (in *Anno* 1470) by *Frederick* the third, Emperor of *Germany*, principally for the guarding the Frontiers of *Germany*, *Auſtria*, *Carinthia*, *Stiria*, and *Hungary*, againſt the Incurſions of the *Turks*, who before much harraſſed theſe Parts: But ſince the Inſtitution of theſe Knights they have received great Checks.

Their Enſign is St. *George*'s Croſs, which they wear on their Garment, which is white. They profeſs Conjugal Chaſtity, and Obedience to their Great Maſter, whoſe Seat and Reſidence was the Caſtle of *Mildſtad* in the Dukedom of *Carinthia*, where there was founded a Cathedral Church of Canons under the Rule of St. *Auguſtine*; and for their Protector they have, or had, the Emperors.

Knights of St. Michael *the Archangel.*

THIS Order was inſtituted (in *Anno* 1618) by *Charles Gonzaga* Duke of *Mantua* and *Nevers*, together with the Contrivance of his Brother *Adolph* Count of *Altham*, and *John Baptiſt Petrignan Sfortia*, chiefly to eſtabliſh Peace and Concord between Chriſtian Princes and their Subjects, and to releaſe and redeem Captives. The Year following this Order was received at *Vienna* by ſundry Princes of divers Countries; and in *Anno* 1624, it was confirmed by Pope *Urban* the eighth.

Their Habit was a white Mantle, over which they wore a ſhorter of blue Silk, with Buskins alſo of blue, and a black ſilk Cap: About their Necks on a blue Ribbon hung a gold Croſs of eight Points, enamelled blue; on the one Side thereof was the Figure of the Virgin *Mary* with our Saviour in her Arms; and on the other the Figure of St. *Michael* treading the Dragon under his Feet: And on the Left Side of their white Mantles was a Croſs embroidered with blue Silk and Gold, in the midſt whereof was the Figure of the Bleſſed Virgin with Chriſt in her Left Arm, and a Scepter in her Right Hand, crowned with twelve Stars, ſurrounded with Rays of the Sun, and a Creſcent under her Feet; all which was encircled with the Cord of St. *Francis*; and the four Angels of the Croſs caſt forth each of them a golden Flame.

But ſome Differences ariſing amongſt the Founders of this Order, was the Cauſe of its ſo ſudden Diſſolution.

Knights of St. Anthony *in* Hainolt.

THIS Order was inſtituted (in *Anno* 1382) by *Albert* of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Hainolt*, *Zealand*, and *Holland*, upon his Expedition againſt the *Turks* and *Moors*. Their Enſign was a golden Collar, after the Faſhion of a Hermit's Girdle, to which hung a Walking-Staff, and a little golden Bell.

Knights of the Tuſin Order in Bohemia *or* Auſtria.

THIS Order (as 'tis ſaid) was inſtituted by the Archdukes of *Auſtria*, for the engaging their Subjects to expel the *Turks* and *Hereticks*

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Hereticks out of their Territories, which, for about two hundred Years, had there ſeated themſelves; which coſt the Dukes an exceſſive Charge to maintain a War againſt them, and to no great Purpoſe. But theſe Knights having by Grant for their Support what they gained from them, gave them ſo great Encouragement, that in a few Years the whole Province was almoſt cleared of them by them.

Their Habit was a red, and their Enſign was a plain green Croſs.

Knights of St. Hubert *in* Gulick *or* Juliers.

THIS Order was inſtituted in *Anno* 1473, by *Gerard* Duke of *Gulick* and *Berg*, or *Juliers* and *Mount*, in Honour of St. *Hubert* Biſhop of *Liege*, who died in the Year of our Lord 727. As to their Habit and Enſign, I have met with no Account thereof.

Knights of the Order of St. James *in* Holland.

THIS Order received its Inſtitution in the Year 1290, from *Florentius* Earl of *Holland* and *Zealand*, who (in his Palace at the *Hague*) in Honour to St. *James* created twelve of his principal Nobles Knights of this Order, whom he inveſted with Collars of Gold, or Military Belts of Silver and gilt, adorned with ſix Eſcallops, to which hung the Figure of St. *James* the Apoſtle.

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DEGREES OF KNIGHTHOOD In SWEDEN.

Knights of the Brician *Order.*

THIS Order was erected in the Year of our Lord 1366, by the famous Queen *Bridget*, who for her holy Life was ſtyled and enrolled a Saint; and out of her Zeal for the Honour of Jeſus Chriſt, the Defence of the Chriſtian Religion, the ſecuring the Confines of her Kingdom, the ſuccouring Widows and Fatherleſs, and the Maintenance of Hoſpitality, endowed this Order with a conſiderable Revenue.

This Order was approved of by Pope *Urban* the fifth, who gave them the Rule of St. *Auguſtine*: And their Enſign was a blue Croſs of eight Points, and under it a Tongue of Fire.

Knights of the Seraphins.

THIS Order was inſtituted in *Anno* 1334, by *Magnus* the fourth, King of *Sweden*, in Memorial of the Siege laid to the chief City of *Upſala*. The Collar aſſigned to this Order was compoſed of Patriarchal Croſſes of Gold, and of *Seraphins* of Gold, enamelled red; and at the End thereof hung the Figure of our Saviour, or of the Virgin *Mary*.

Knights of Amaranta.

THIS Order was inſtituted about the Year 1645, by *Chriſtiana* Queen of *Sweden*, in Honour of a Lady named *Amaranta*, celebrated for her Charity, Modeſty, Beauty and Courage. And by their Oath they were to defend and protect the Perſon of the Queen, as alſo the Perſons of their Fellow Brothers from Harm; to their Power to advance Piety, Virtue, and Juſtice, and to diſcountenance Injury and Vice.

Their Inſign is a Jewel of Gold, compoſed of two great A A, one being reverſed; enriched on both Sides with Diamonds, and ſet within a Wreath of Laurel Leaves, banded about with white, whereon is this Motto, *Dolce nella memoria*: And this Badge they wear either hanging at a gold Chain, or a crimſon or blue Ribbon, which they pleaſe.

Here is another Order of Knighthood in this Kingdom of *Sweden*, called of the Sword and Military Belt, whoſe Collar conſiſted of Swords and Belts conjoined; but by whom and when inſtituted, I am ignorant of.

KNIGHTS

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KNIGHTS

OF THE

Order of the ELEPHANT

In DENMARK.

KING *Chriſtian* the Firſt of *Denmark*, upon a Religious Account travelled to *Rome*; and amongſt other Honours, Pope *Sixtus* the fourth, in Memory of the Paſſion of our Saviour, inveſted him with this Order, and ordained him and his Succeſſors, Kings of *Denmark*, Chief and Supream of the ſaid Order; which was conferred on the *Daniſh* Princes, as a Memorial to incite them to defend the Chriſtian Religion againſt the *Moors* and *Affricans*.

Theſe Knights were obliged to perform Acts of Piety and Charity, with certain Ceremonies to be obſerved, eſpecially upon thoſe Days on which they wore the Enſign of their Order, which was the Figure of an Elephant, on whoſe Side, within a Rundle, was repreſented a Crown of Thorns with three bloody Nails.

Inſtead of their golden Collar formerly worn by them, they now wear about them a blue Ribbon, to which hangs an Elephant enamelled white, and beautified with five large Diamonds ſet in the midſt.

On the Day of the Coronation of the Kings of *Denmark* this Order hath been commonly conferred upon the Nobles and moſt deſerving Senators of his Kingdom.

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DEGREES OF KNIGHTHOOD In POLAND.

Knights of Chriſt, or of the Sword-bearers in Livonia.

THIS Order was inſtituted by *Albert* Biſhop of *Livonia*, about the Year of our Lord 1200, for the Propagation of the Chriſtian Religion in thoſe Parts, in Imitation of the Knights *Teutonicks* in *Pruſſia*, to which Order they were united about the Year 1237, and ſubmitted themſelves to their Rule and Habit; by whoſe Aſſiſtance they ſubdued the Idolatrous *Livonians*, and brought them to embrace the Chriſtian Faith. But in the Year 1561, *Gothard de Ketler*, then Great Maſter in the Caſtle of *Riga*, ſurrendred to the Uſe of *Sigiſmond* the ſecond, King of *Poland*, ſurnamed *Auguſtus*, all the Lands belonging to this Order; together with the Seal of the Order, his Croſs, the Keys of the City and Caſtle of *Riga*, the Charters and Grants of the ſeveral Popes and Emperors which concerned the ſame; the Privilege of Coynage, and all other Matters concerning the ſame; upon which the ſaid Great Maſter received back from the ſaid King's Commiſſioners the Dukedom of *Courland*, to be enjoyed by him and his Heirs for ever; upon which this Order became extinguiſhed.

Knights of the white Eagle.

THIS Order was erected by *Ladiſlaus* the fifth, King of *Poland*, for the further honouring the Marriage of his Son *Caſimire* the Great with *Anne* Daughter of *Gerdimir* Duke of *Lithuania*, in *Anno* 1325, and for their Enſign had a white Eagle crowned.

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KNIGHTS

OF THE

Order of the DRAGON.

OVERTHROWN IN

HUNGARY.

THIS Order was inſtituted in the Year 1418, by *Sigiſmund* the Emperor, ſurnamed the Glorious, for the Defence of the Chriſtian Religion, and the ſuppreſſing the Schiſmaticks and Hereticks, which he had been victorious over in many Battels.

The Enſign, which they daily wore, was a green Croſs flory; on Feſtival Days they wore a ſcarlet Cloak, and on their Mantle of green Silk a double gold Chain, or a green Ribbon, to which hung the Figure of a Dragon, dead, with broken Wings, and enamelled with variety of Colours. But although this Order was of high Eſteem for a Time, yet it almoſt expired with the Death of the Founders.

Knights of the Order of the Sword in Cyprus.

GUY of *Luſignan* ſoon after his Poſſeſſion (as King) of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, which he had bought of *Richard* the firſt, King of *England*, for one hundred thouſand Crowns of Gold, in *Anno* 1195, erected this Order in Commemoration of ſo good and fortunate a Plantation for fifteen thouſand Perſons, which he had brought thither with him.

The Collar of this Order was compoſed of round Cordons of white Silk woven in Love-knots, and interlaced with the Letters S. and R. To this Collar hung an Oval of Gold, wherein was enamelled a Sword, the Blade Silver, and the Hilt Gold, and about the Oval was this Motto, *Securitas Regni*.

This Honour of Knighthood the ſaid King (who was Great Maſter) conferred on his Brother *Amaury* Conſtable of *Jeruſalem* and *Cyprus*, and on three hundred Barons which he had created in this his new Kingdom: But when the *Turks* became Maſters of the Iſle, this Order ceaſed.

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KNIGHTS OF. Saint ANTHONY In ÆTHIOPIA.

ABOUT the Year of our Lord 370, *John* Emperor of *Æthiopia* (vulgarly called *Preſter John*) erected into a Religious Order of Knighthood certain Monks, who lived an auſtere and ſolitary Life in the Deſert, after the Example of St. *Anthony* the Hermit, and Patron of this Empire, and beſtowed upon theſe Knights great Revenues and many Privileges. And thus being inſtituted, they received the Rule of St. *Baſil*, ſubmitted to his Conſtitutions, wore a black Garment, and for their Enſign a blue Croſs in Form of the Letter T.

Their chief Seat was in the Iſle of *Meroe*, where the Abbots both Spiritual and Temporal reſided; but in many other Parts of *Æthiopia* they have or had great Store of Monaſteries and Convents, with about two Millions of yearly Revenue.

Theſe Knights vow to defend the Chriſtian Religion; to yield Obedience to their Superiors; to obſerve Conjugal Chaſtity; not to marry, or receive any other Holy Orders without Licence firſt obtained from the Abbot; to guard the Confines of the Empire; and to go to War when and where they are commanded.

Into this Order the eldeſt Sons of Noblemen or Gentlemen cannot be admitted, but the ſecond Sons may: And if a Man of any Degree whatſoever (except a Phyſician) have three Sons, he is bound to enter one of them into this Order.

Knights of the Burgundian *Croſs in* Tunis.

MULLEASSES King of *Tunis*, who was driven out of his Kingdom by *Barbaroſſa*, that noted Pirate, was again (in *Anno* 1535) reſtored thereunto by the Aſſiſtance of *Charles* the fifth, Emperor of *Germany*, and King of *Spain*. And being deſirous to gain the Love of all thoſe that had ſerved in that War, did (as a Reward) confer this Honour of Knighthood upon all thoſe Commanders that valiantly behaved themſelves in his Service. The Enſign that he aſſigned them was the *Burgundian* Croſs, to which was added a Steel ſtriking Sparks of Fire out of Flint, with this Inſcription, *BARBARIA*; which third Badge hung to a Collar of Gold.

KNIGHTS

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KNIGHTS OF THE WEST-INDIES.

PERSONS that perform'd valiant Acts in War were by the *Mexicans* advanced to Honour, and had ſundry Privileges granted them; inſomuch that their chief Nobility ſprang from the Camp. And *Montezuma* was ſo high a Favourer of Knighthood, that he ordained divers Orders, which he diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral Enſigns.

The principal Degree of theſe Knights were thoſe that had the Crown of their Hair tied with a ſmall red Ribbon, with a rich Plume of Feathers, from which hung ſo many Branches and Rolls of Feathers upon their Shoulders, as they had performed worthy Exploits in War. And theſe were termed Eagle Knights, of which Order the King was the Supream.

The Order of the Knights of the Lions and Tigers were the moſt valiant in War, and always bore with them their Badges and Armorial Enſigns, and went to the War (as did the Eagle Knights) armed Cap-a-pee.

The Order of the Grey Knights had their Hair cut round about their Ears, were not ſo much honoured as the former, and when they went to Wars, were armed but to the Middle.

All theſe Degrees of Knights had their Apartments in the King's Palace, which were diſtinguiſhed by their ſeveral Enſigns: And amongſt the honourable Privileges that they enjoyed, they might carry Gold and Silver, wear rich Cotton, and Shoes after their Faſhion, and uſe painted and guilt Veſſels; all which were prohibited the common People.

The Order of Knighthood of the Blood Royal in *Peru* was of great Eſteem for their approved Valour; for before they could be admitted into the ſaid Degree, their Manhood was ſufficiently tried; as in managing the Dart, Lance, and other Military Exerciſes; alſo in Leaping, Wreſtling, Running, Shooting, *&c.* in all which if they were not very expert, they were thought unworthy to receive ſo great an Honour: But being found worthy to be admitted, divers Ceremonies were uſed at their Creation; as putting on them fine Shoes and Breeches; boring of Holes in their Ears; giving them an Axe; and adorning their Heads with Flowers, *&c.* all which was forbidden the common People.

And the *Peruvian* Lords at their ſolemn Feaſts at *Cuſco* uſed to dedicate their Children to Honour, adorning them with Enſigns, making Holes in their Ears, and anointing their Faces with Blood, in Token that they ſhould be true Knights to the *Ingua*.

The Knights of *Cinaloa*, which is a Province near *New Mexico*, were created by giving them a Bow, and ordering them to encounter a Lion, or ſome other Savage Beaſt, which if they ſlew, they were received into Favour and Honour.

OF

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OF ESQUIRES.

CHAP. XXV.

ALTHOUGH by the Civil Law there be no Gentlemen of Title under Knights, but all the reſt went under the Name of People; yet with us there are in this Rank which have Names of Preheminence, whereby they are in Degree above the reſt, as Eſquires and Gentlemen, all which give Enſigns of Coats of Arms, and thereby are diſtinguiſhed from the meaner People; in which Reſpect *Bartoll's Tract de Enſignes* calleth them Noble: But yet of weak Nobility; for it hath no further Prerogative in it, than it makes them differ from the baſer Sort of People.

Of theſe two Sorts of Gentlemen with us, the Eſquire hath the Priority. But it ſeemeth if an Eſquire be named Gentleman, or a Gentleman called an Eſquire, it is no Offence or Fault in Legal Proceedings.

Eſquire ſeemeth by the common Name we give him in Latin, to have his Original either for that he carried the Armour of the King, Duke, or other great Perſonage; as we read not only in Scripture, as *Saul* and *Jonathan* had their Armour-bearers; but in Poets and other prophane Stories, we find that *Troclus* was *Achilles*'s Armour-bearer, and *Clytus Alexander*'s the Great; whereupon ſome write, that he whom we call *Armigér* in *Latin* is a Footman, that with a Spear, Shield, or Headpiece, followeth an armed Knight in Battel; or rather, as ſome others ſuppoſe, it is the Footman armed in the Field: But howſoever the Words be taken, this is ſure, That thoſe Men were of good Accompt in the Old Time, as thoſe that won themſelves Credit out of War; and ſo their Eſtimation remaineth in their Poſterity. And as thoſe were in Times before, ſo are theſe which are in our Days, as deſcending for the moſt Part from their worthy Anceſtors: And our Books of Common Law doth diſtinguiſh them thus, *viz.*

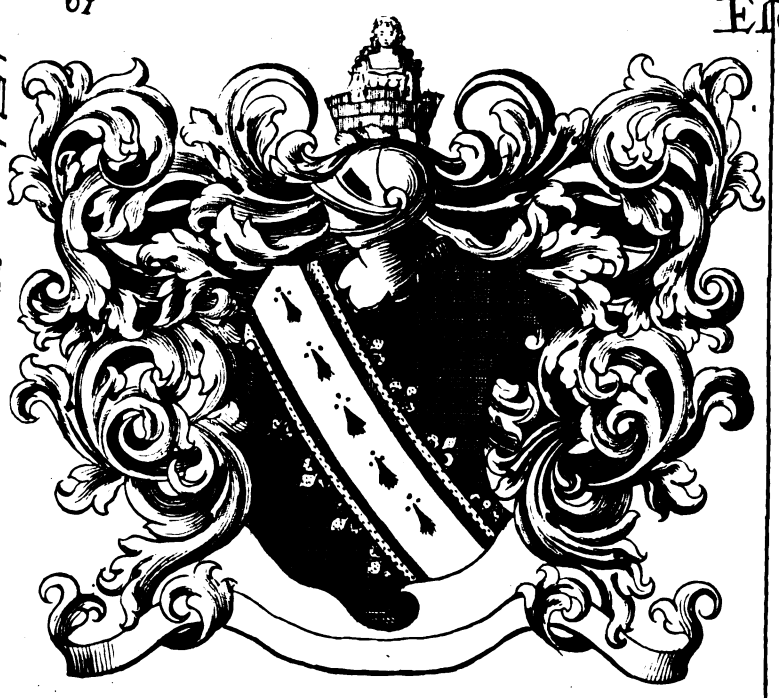
Knighthood is a Dignity, but Eſquires and Gentlemen are but Names of Worſhip: And *Brooks* in the Abridgment of that Caſe, Title *Noſman de Dignitie*, 33, ſaith, *To be a Knight eſt gradus; but to be an Eſquire or Gentleman eſt ſtatus; for Gradus continet ſtatus in ſe, & non è contrario.* Concerning the Word Worſhipful, read in the printed Book of *Titles of Honour* the firſt Part, *fol.* 124, *& ſequentia.*

In Times paſt every Knight had two of theſe waiting upon him, who carried his Murrion and Shield; and as inſeparable Companions, they ſtuck cloſe to him; becauſe of the ſaid Knight their Lord, they held certain Lands in Eſcuage, like as the Knight himſelf did of the King by Knights Service.

The Beginning of giving Arms in *Europe* amongſt Chriſtians is ſuppoſed from the Holy Wars; for the *Turks* paint them not: And ſo with us about *Henry* the third's Time they became here more firmly eſtabliſhed: And when the Prince enobled any, he uſually gave them the Particular of his Bearing in Blazon. *John Selden* in his Preface, *fol.* 5, where you may alſo ſee an Example in King *Richard* the ſecond.

But now there are five diſtinct Sorts of Eſquires obſerved; and thoſe that have been already ſpoken of are now in no Requeſt. Of theſe

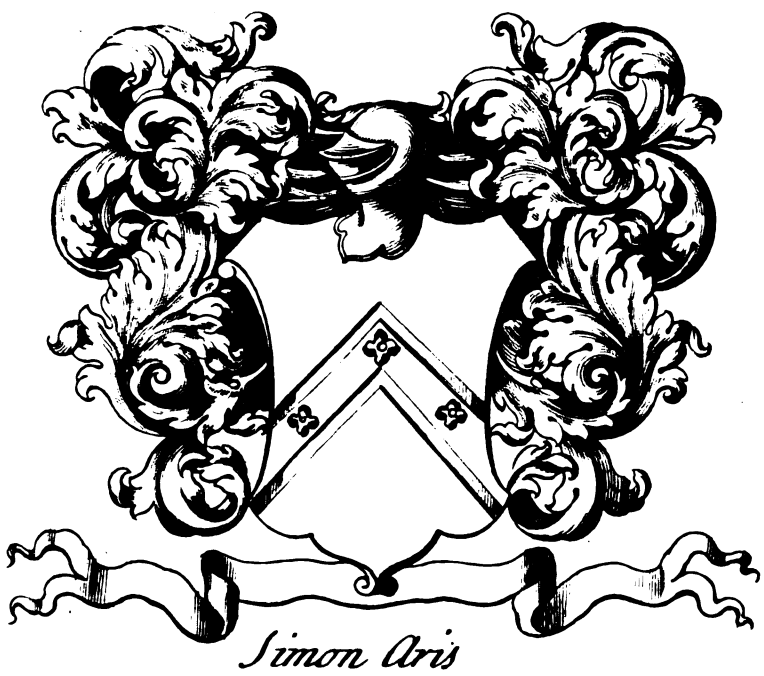
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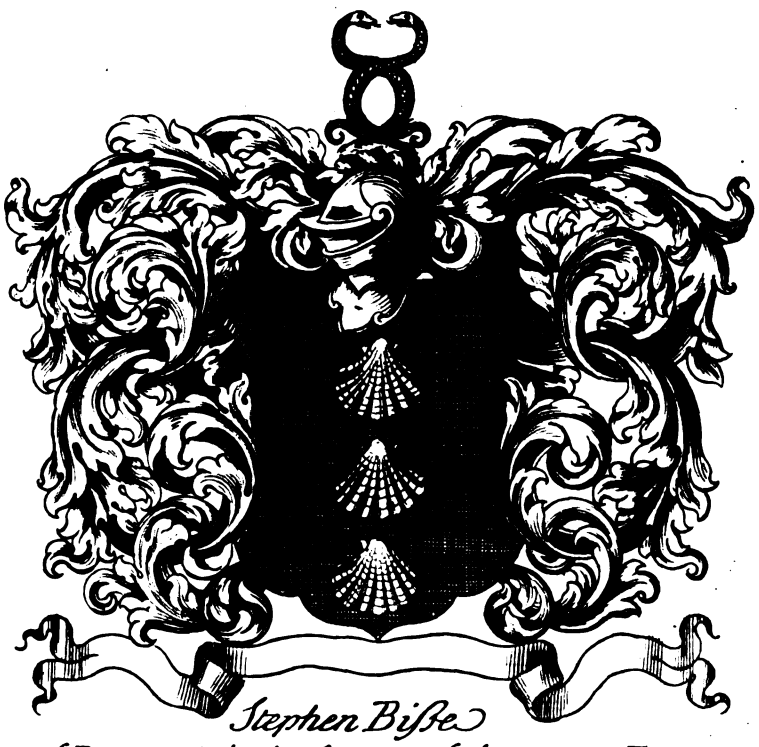
Robert Keck
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William Parker
of Park-hall in ye County of Stafford, Esqr



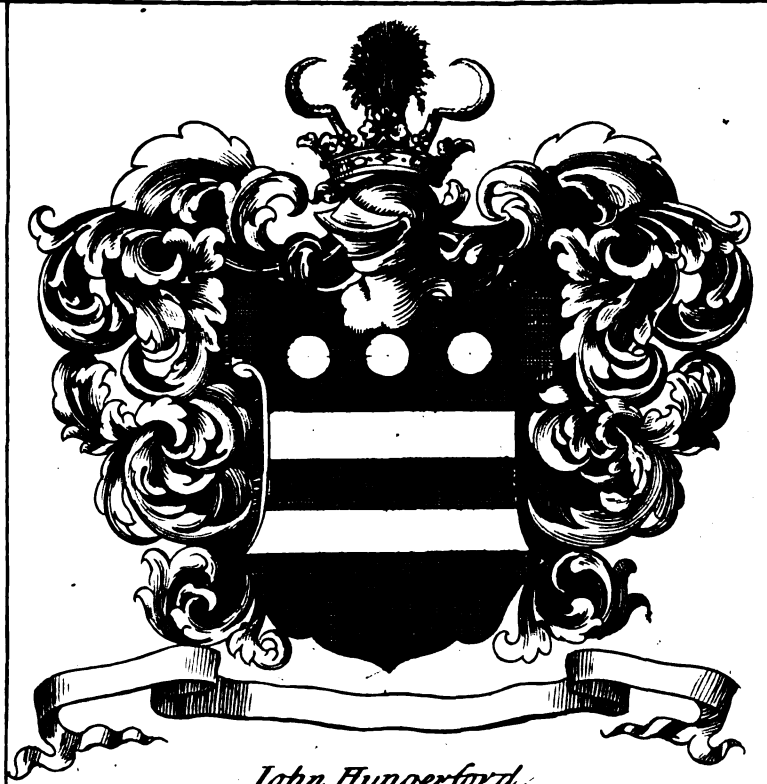
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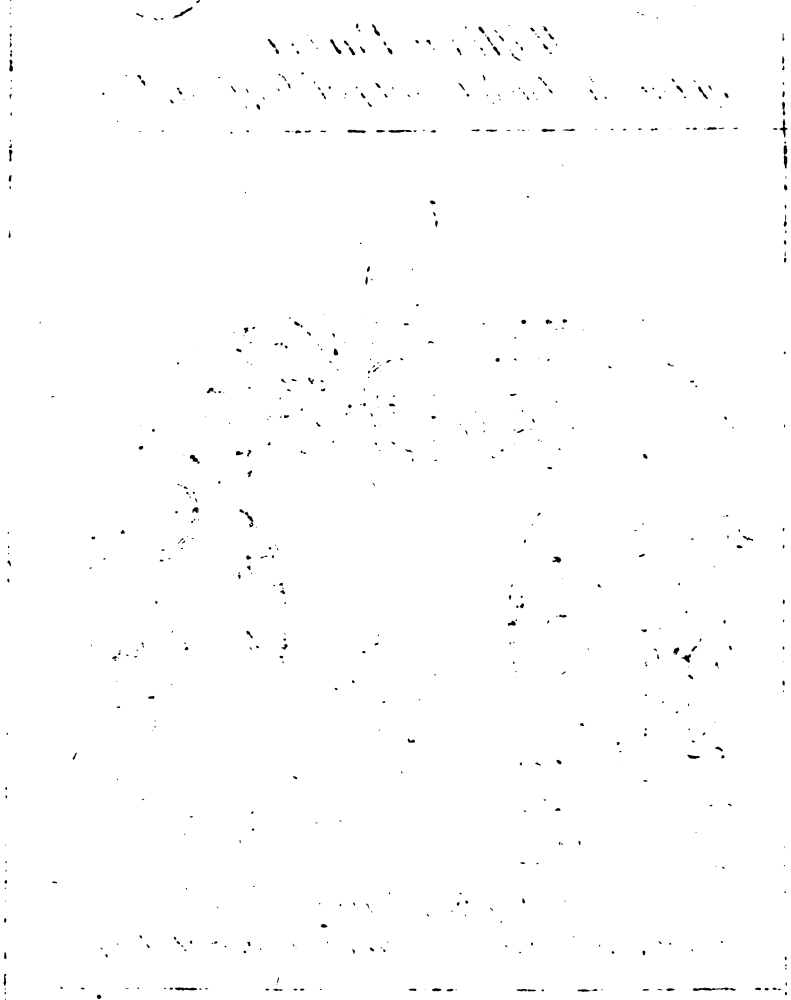


John Hungerford,
of Lincolns Inn Esq. Barrister at Law.

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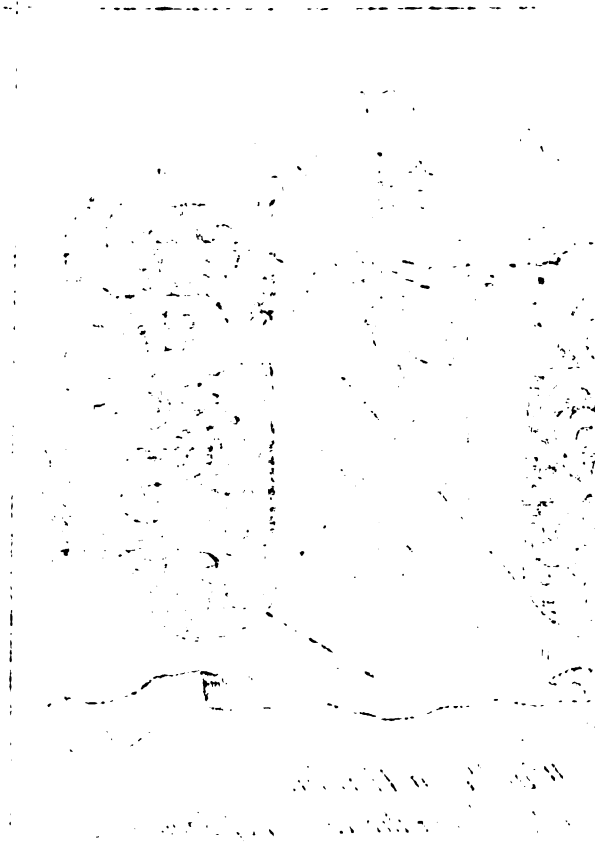










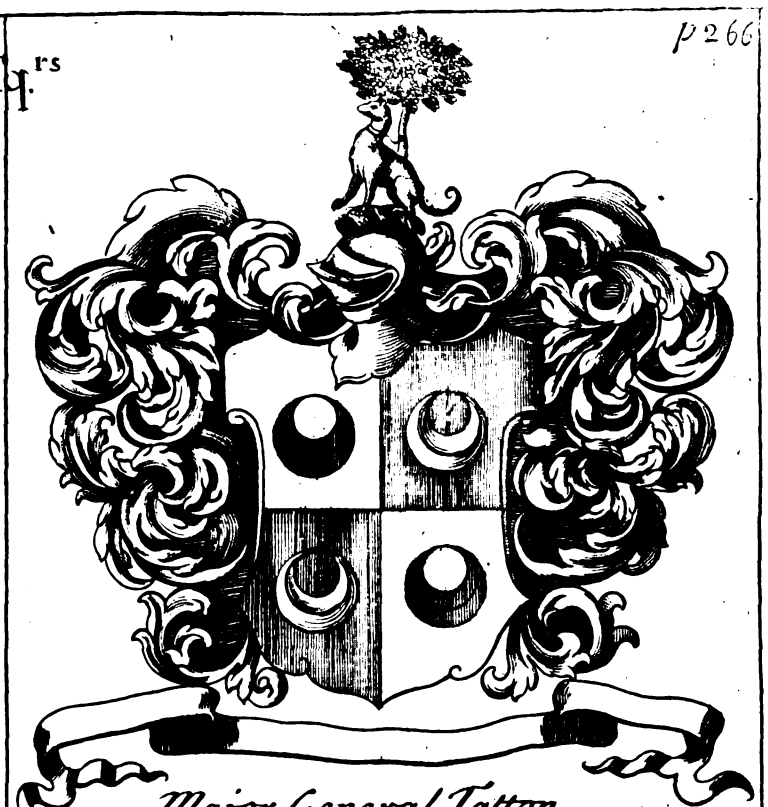


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Esq.rs



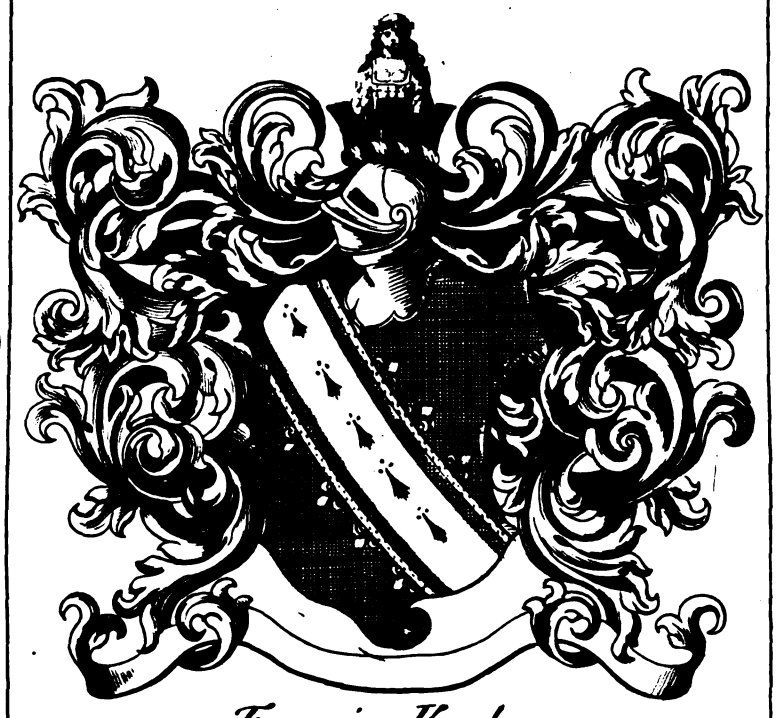
The Hon.r Robert Price Esq.r —
one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.



Major General Tatton
of James street Westminster Esquire.



Anthony Biddulph
of Ledbury in the County of Hereford Esq.r



Francis Keck
of Great Tew in the County of Oxford Esq.r



George Hilborne
of Kingsdon in the County of Somerset Esq.r



John Taylor of Bifrons
in the Eastern part of y.e County of Kent; son of Nath.l Taylor Esq.r
Barrister at Law descended of a Family of y.e Name in Shropsh.r

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Christophorus Rawlinson Armiger.
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Morgan Davies of Grove in Com. Pemb.
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Esq.r



George Courthop of Whiligh in
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theſe Sorts the Principal at this Day are the eldeſt Sons of Viſcounts and Lords; next are all Noblemens younger Sons; then are accounted thoſe that are ſelect Eſquires for the King's Body; the next are Knights eldeſt Sons ſucceſſively; in a fourth Rank are reckoned thoſe unto whom the King himſelf together with the Title giveth Arms, or createth Eſquires by putting about their Necks a ſilver Collar of SS, and in former Times upon their Heels a Pair of white ſilvered Spurs, whereupon at this Day in the Weſtern Part of the Kingdom they be called White-ſpurs, for diſtinction from Knights who were wont to wear gilt Spurs; and to the firſt begotten Sons only of theſe doth this Title belong. In the fifth and laſt Place be thoſe that have any Superior publick Office in the Kingdom; as High Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, *&c.* or ſerve the King in any Worſhipful Calling. At the Coronation of Kings and Queens Knights of the *Bath* are made, Men of Worth and Honourable Blood, to the End that their Majeſties may be accompanied in their own Honours, every of which Knights having two Gentlemen to attend them in that Ceremony, who are ever after (by that Service) enabled to be Eſquires during their Lives.

But the Name of Eſquire in ancient Time was a Name of Charge and Office, and firſt crept in amongſt other Titles of Dignity and Worſhip (ſo far as ever I could obſerve) in the Reign of King *Richard* the ſecond; *vide* Sir *Thomas Smith de Republica Anglorum, fol.* 26, where he ſaith, *That the Eſquire is no diſtinct Order of the Commonwealth.*

A Serjeant of the King's Kitchin may bear the Name and Addition of Cook or Eſquire, according to the Opinion of *Newton*: But *Jenne* ſaith, *Such Officers of his Majeſty's Houſhold would be much grieved if they ſhould be named by their Trade or Office.* Peradventure in that Caſe the Writ may be good, becauſe of the Statute, *viz.* 1 *Hen.* 5. *chap.* 5. For the Statute is, That he ſhould be named of the Town, Degree, State, Condition, or Myſtery; and when he was named Cook, he obſerved the Statute, for he hath named him by his own Name of Myſtery; and yet he may be in that Caſe an Eſquire, and a Cook.

If a Man be an Eſquire or Gentleman only by Office, and loſeth the ſame, he loſeth alſo that Title of Gentility.

Note, That an Eſquire or Gentleman is but an Addition to ſatisfy the ſaid Statute; but Names of Dignity are Parcel of the Name. And thereupon if a *Præcipe quod reddat* be againſt *John a Stiles* Yeoman, and Recovery is had, whereas the Tenant was a Gentleman, yet the Recovery is good. The ſame Law where a Releaſe is made to *John a Stiles* Yeoman, who is a Gentleman; and where Addition is given by the Party where it needeth not, by the Law (being no Dignity) it is void. So if a Deed be made to a Gentleman by the Name of a Yeoman; for there is a great Difference between Deeds and Writs.

If an Eſquire be to be Arraigned of High Treaſon, he may and ought to be tried *per probos & legales homines*, that may expend forty Shillings of Freehold, or be worth one hundred Pounds in the Value of Goods: And ſo the Statute that doth ſpeak of Men of his Condition hath always been put in Ure, *Dyer* 99, *b. Note*, a Knight hath no other Privilege by Statute or Common Law.

The King may make an Eſquire by Patent, *viz. Creamus te Armigerum, &c.* Note the Preface to the printed Book of *Titles of Honour*, 5. *b.* & 318.

By the Statute 21 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. amongſt other Things it is enacted, that the *Brethren* and *Sons* born in Wedlock of every Knight, being *Spiritual Men*, may every of them purchaſe Licenſe or Diſpenſation, and receive, take and keep two *Parſonages*, or *Benefices* with Cure of *Souls*.

The *Son* or *Sons* of any *Knight*, and Heir apparent of an *Eſquire* is privileged to keep *Greyhounds*, *Setting-Dogs*, or *Nets* to take *Pheaſants* or *Partridges*, though he cannot deſpend ten pounds in his own Right, or in his Wife's Right of Eſtate of Inheritance, or of the Value of thirty Pounds of *Eſtate* for Life.

By the precedent Diſcourſe of *Knights Batchelors* we underſtand, that all Perſons by the Common Law are compellable to take the Degree of Knighthood, or to fine, if they are poſſeſt of ſuch an Eſtate as the King and his Council ſhall judge fit to maintain that Port in their Country. And this Annual Revenue deemed fit for that Dignity, and the Fines impoſed upon ſuch as refuſed, we find in our Hiſtories and Statutes to vary with the Times; and certainly the beſt Eſquires, or at leaſt none under the Reputation of Gentlemen were compelled, although 'twas at the King's Pleaſure: And therefore 1 *Edw.* 2. *Stat. de Militibus*, the Parliament (ſaith *Sanderſon*) more for Eaſe of the Subject, than Profit of the King, limited it to ſuch as had twenty Pounds *per Annum* and better; and afterwards 'twas raiſed to thirty Pounds, (and a plentiful Revenue in thoſe Times, when a Dowry of three thouſand Pounds *per Annum* to a Queen was deemed a great Impoveriſhment to the Crown and Kingdom:) But the Eaſt and Weſtern Part of the World being laid open to the Merchants, Money began to be more common, and by Conſequence Land to its Value; ſo that in the Reign of King *Charles* the firſt forty Pounds *per Annum* being the Rate ſet for ſuch as ought to be made Knights, or to fine, many Farmers, Leaſeholders, Merchants, Innholders, and others were called in, whereby above an hundred thouſand Pounds was brought into

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into the Exchequer: Notwithſtanding which divers Perſons made Friends, and took the Degree of Knighthood, which occaſion'd the Extinguiſhment of the ancient Tax; for many Eſquires by Birth, Wealth, and Education, who bore the chiefeſt Offices of Honour and Truſt in the Commonwealth, diſdained to ſtoop or give Place to thoſe new dubbed Knights, countenanced the Complaints of the Common People againſt the Law itſelf as a Grievance, and prevailed ſo far in the following Parliament, to get it repeal'd, as you may ſee 17 *Car. cap.* 20. Since which Time the Difference between the Degree of Knighthood, and Dignity of an Eſquire, conſiſts only in Title, a double Rate in the Pole Tax, and Priority of Place, which (as I before noted) is often ſlighted; unleſs he be ſufficiently qualified by Birth, Parts, or other generous Accompliſhments; or are Knights of the Field, who are never abridged of their merited Honour, being acquired according to the original Inſtitution of that Degree amongſt all Nations.

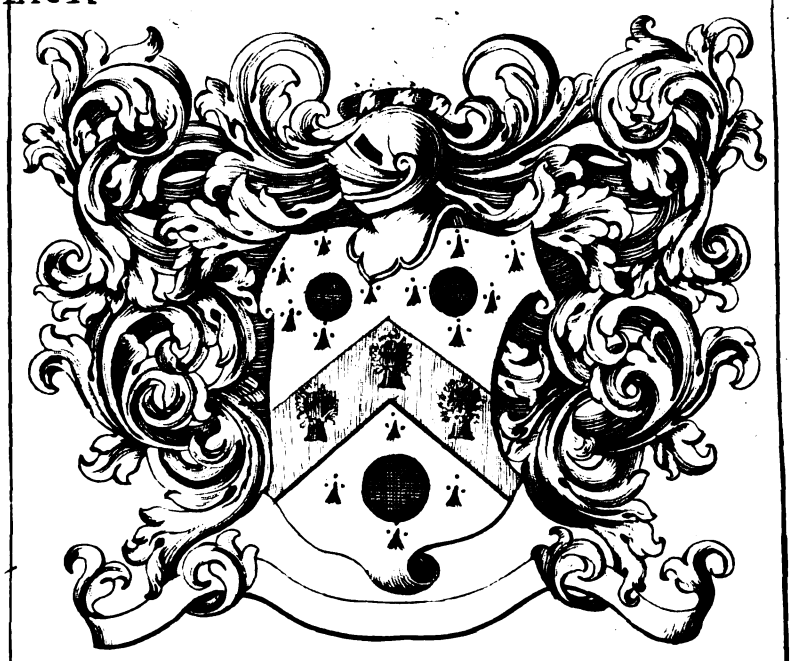
And we ſee our Parliament Men, our Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, and the Honourable Commanders, and Captains of Cavalry and Infantry, for the moſt Eſquires at their firſt Election. By the Statute 23 *Hen. 6. cap.* 15. the Knights of the Shires ſhall be notable Knights, or elſe notable Eſquires or Gentlemen, born in the ſame Countries for which they are choſen. See the Statute for the Preſervation of the Game 22 and 23 *Car.* 2. by which, and many other Statutes, they are equally privileged with Knights and other Perſons of higher Degree. To repreſent therefore an Eſquire, as now defined, is no eaſy Task; but according to the ancient Rule, I take him for a Foot Commander.

The Atchievement of an Eſquire differs from the Knight Batchelor's only in the Helmet, as you may here obſerve. I ſhall alſo give you other Examples of Eſquires, and amongſt the reſt the Atchievement of my Honoured Friend *Robert Logan* (vulgarly written *Login*) Son and Heir to *John Logan*, Lord of the Mannor of *Idbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, who was of the ancient Houſe of *Reſtalridge* in *Scotland*, unfortunately ruined for their Loyalty to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*: He ſucceeded his Father at *Idbury*, was High Sheriff of the County; a Man eminent for his Virtue and Learning, (amongſt whoſe Prayers this Manuſcript was found) exemplar in his Life for Charity and Converſation.

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Freame Windon
of Churchdown in the County of Glouc.r Gent.



Samuel Sheafe
of London Merchant.



Bulkley Macknorth
of Betton Strange in the County of Salop Gent



John Payne
of Nevrick in the County of Sussex. Gent.



William Goodwin
of Arbcoat in the County of Warwick Gent.



Mr. Thomas Hudson.
Tower Hill.

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THE DEFINITION OR DESCRIPTION OF THE GENTRY, OR Civil Nobility, OF ENGLAND.

CHAP. XXVI.

GENTLEMAN, *Generoſus*, ſeemeth to be made of two Words, the one *French* (*Gentil*) *honeſtus vel honeſta parente natus*; the other *Saxon* (*Man*) as if you would ſay a Man well born: And under this Name are all comprized, that are above Yeomen and Artificers; ſo that Nobles are truly called Gentlemen. By the Courſe and Cuſtom of *England*, Nobility is either *Major* or *Minor*. *Major* contains all Titles and Degrees from Knighthood upwards. *Minor* all from Barons downwards.

Gentlemen have their Beginning either of Blood, as that they are born of Worſhipful Parents; or that they have done ſomething worthy in Peace or War, whereby they deſerve to bear Arms, and to be accounted Gentlemen. But in theſe Days he is a Gentleman, who is commonly ſo taken. And whoſoever ſtudieth the Laws of this Realm, who ſtudieth in the Univerſity, who profeſſeth Liberal Sciences, and, to be ſhort, who can live without Manual Labour, and will bear the Port, Charge, and Countenance of a Gentleman, he ſhall be called Maſter, and ſhall be taken for a Gentleman; for true it is with us, *tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris*: And if Need be, a King at Arms ſhall grant him a Patent for a new Coat, if that there is none that of

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Right doth appertain unto him from his Anceſtors; and if ſo, confirm that upon him. But ſome Men make a Queſtion, Whether this Manner of making Gentlemen is to be allowed of or no? And it may ſeem that it is not amiſs; for firſt, the Prince loſeth nothing by it, as he ſhould do if it were in *France*; for the Yeoman or Husbandman is no more ſubject to Tale or Tax in *England* than the Gentleman: But on the other Side, in every Payment to the King the Gentleman is more charged, which he beareth with Content; and in any Shew, Muſter, or other particular Charge of the Town or County where he dwelleth, he is at a greater Expence for the Preſervation of his Honour: And for the outward Shew, in all Reſpects he deports himſelf like a Gentleman: And if he be called to the Wars, whatſoever it coſt him, he muſt appear well accoutred, have his Attendance, and ſhew a more manly Courage and Tokens of a generous Education, by which Means he ſhall purchaſe a greater Fame. For as touching the Policy and Government of the Commonwealth, it is not thoſe that have to do with it, which will magnify themſelves, and go above their Eſtates, but they that are appointed Magiſtrates, *&c.* are Perſons tried and well known. See Sir *Thomas Smith Repub. Angl. Chap. Of Eſquires and Gentlemen.* In the five and twentieth of Queen *Elizabeth* the Caſe was, That whereas it is required by this Statute of the firſt of *Henry* the fifth, Chap. 5. That in every Writ, Original Proceſs, *&c.* in which any *Exigit* ſhall be awarded, that Additions ſhould be given unto the Defendant of their Eſtate and Degree, *&c.* And the Caſe was, That one was a Yeoman by his Birth, and yet commonly called and reputed a Gentleman; and yet it was adjudged, That a Writ might be brought againſt him with the Addition of Gentleman, for ſo much as the Intention of the Action is to have ſuch a Name given by which he may be known: This is ſufficient to ſatisfy the Law, and the Act of Parliament; for *Nomen dicitur, quia Notitiam facit.*

But if a Gentleman be ſued by Addition of Husbandman, he may ſay he is a Gentleman, and demand Judgment of the Writ without ſaying (and not Husbandman;) for a Gentleman may be a Husbandman, but he ſhall be ſued by his Addition moſt worthy: For a Gentleman of what Eſtate ſoever he be, although he go to Plough and common Labour for his Maintenance, yet he is a Gentleman, and ſhall not be named in legal Proceedings Yeoman, Husbandman, or Labourer.

If a Gentleman be bound an Apprentice to a Merchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby loſt his Degree of Gentility.

But if a Recovery be had againſt a Gentleman by the Name of a Yeoman, in which Caſe no Action is neceſſary, then it is no Error: So if any Deed or Obligation be made to him by the Name of Yeoman.

If a *Capias* go againſt *A. B.* Yeoman, and if the Sheriff take *A. B.* Gentleman, an Action of falſe Impriſonment lyeth againſt the Sheriff: But if *A. B.* Yeoman be indicted, and *A. B.* Gentleman be produced, being the ſame Man intended, it is good.

If a Man be a Gentleman by Office only, and loſeth the ſame, then doth he alſo loſe his Gentility.

By the Statute 5 *Eliz. cap.* 4. intituled, *An Act touching Orders for Artificers, Labourers, Servants of Husbandry, and Apprentices*, amongſt other Things it is declared, That a Gentleman born, *&c.* ſhall not be compelled to ſerve in Husbandry. If any Falcon be loſt, and is found, it ſhall be brought to the Sheriff, who muſt make Proclamation, and if the Owner come not within four Months, then if the Finder be a ſimple Man, the Sheriff may keep the Hawk, making Agreement with him that took it: But if he be a Gentleman, and of Eſtate to have and keep a Falcon, then the Sheriff ought to deliver to him the ſaid Falcon, taking of him reaſonable Coſts for the Time that he had him in Cuſtody.

A Commiſſion is made to take Children into Cathedral Churches, *&c.* one in anothers Places, where Children are inſtructed to ſing for the furniſhing of the King's Chapel: Theſe general Words, by Conſtruction of Law, have a reaſonable Intendment, *viz.* That ſuch Children, who be brought up and taught to ſing to get their Living by it, thoſe may be taken for the King's Service in his Chappel, and it ſhall be a good Preferment to them; but the Sons of Gentlemen, or any other that are taught to ſing for their Ornament or Recreation, and not merely for their Livelihoods, may not be taken againſt their Wills, or the Conſent of their Parents and Friends. And ſo it was reſolved by the two Chief Juſtices, and all the Court of Star-Chamber, *Anno* 43 *Eliz.* in the Caſe of one *Evans*, who had by Colour of ſuch Letters Patents taken the Son of one *Clifton* a Gentleman of Quality in *Norfolk*, who was taught to ſing for his Recreation; which *Evans* for the ſame Offence was grievouſly puniſhed.

And to the End it may withal appear, what Degrees of Nobility and Gentry were in the Realm before the coming of the *Normans*, and by what Merits Men might aſcend, and be promoted to the ſame, I will here ſet down the Copy of an *Engliſh* or *Saxon* Antiquity, which you may read in *Lambert's Perambulation of Kent, fol.* 364, and Engliſhed thus:

It was ſometimes in the *Engliſh* Laws, That the People and Laws were in Reputation, and then were the wiſeſt of the People worſhip-worthy each in his Degree, Earl and Churle,

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Churle, Theyne and Undertheyne. And if a Churle ſo thrived, that he had fully five Hides of Land of his own, a Church and a Kitchen, a Bellhouſe and a Gate, a Seat and a ſeveral Office in the King's Hall, then was he thenceforth the *Theynes Right Worthy*: And if a Thyne ſo thrived, that he ſerved the King on his Journey, rode in his Houſhold, if he then had a Theyne which him followed, who to the King's Expectation five Hides had, and in the King's Palace his Lord ſerved, and thrice with his Errand had gone to the King, he might afterwards with his Fore-oath his Lord's Part play at any Need; and of a Theyne that he became an Earl, then was thenceforth an Earl Right Worthy. And if a Merchant-man ſo thrived, that he paſſed over the wide Sea thrice of his own Craft, he was thenceforth the Theynes Right Worthy. And if a Scholar ſo thrived, through Learning, that he had Degree and ſerved Chriſt, he was thenceforth of Dignity and Peace ſo much worthy, as thereunto belonged, unleſs he forfeit, ſo that he the Uſe of his Degree remit.

It is obſerved, That the *Saxons* out of all thoſe Trades of Life which be converſant in Gain, admit to the Eſtate of Gentry ſuch only, as encreaſed by honeſt Husbandry or plentiful Merchandize. Of the firſt of which *Cicero* affirmeth, that there is nothing meeter for a freeborn Man, nor no Men fitter to make braver Soldiers: And of the other, that 'tis Prize-worthy alſo, if at the Length, being ſatisfied with Gain, as it hath often come from the Sea to the Haven, ſo it changeth from the Haven into Lands and Poſſeſſions. And therefore whereas *Gervaſius Tilburienſis* in his Obſervations of the *Exchequer*, accounted it an abuſing of a Gentleman to occupy *publicum mercimonium*, common buying and ſelling; it ought to be referred to the other two Parts of Merchandize, that is to a Negotiation, which is retailing and keeping of an open Shop, and to a Function, which is to exerciſe Mercery, or as ſome call it, to play the Chapman, and not to Navigation, which (as you ſee) is the only laudable Part of all buying and ſelling.

And again, whereas by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 6. and *Merton*, *cap.* 7. it was a Diſcouragement for a Ward in Chivalry, which in old Time was as much as to ſay a Gentleman, to be married to the Daughter of a Burgeſs; I think that it ought to be reſtrained to ſuch only as profeſſed Handycrafts, or thoſe baſer Arts of buying and ſelling to get their Living by. But to ſhew how much the Caſe is now altered for the Honour of Tradeſmen, it may be remembred, that *Henry* the Eighth thought it no Diſparagement to him, when he quitted his Queen; to take *Anne* the Daughter of *Thomas Bullen*, ſometime Mayor of *London*, to his Wife.

The Statute of *Weſtminſter* 2. *cap.* 1. which was made in the thirteenth of King *Edward* the Firſt, was procured eſpecially at the Deſire of Gentlemen, for the Preſervation of their Lands and Hereditaments, together with their Surnames and Families; and therefore one calleth this Statute *Gentilitium municipale*; and the Lawyers call it *Jus Taliatum & Taliabile*.

The Children only of Gentlemen were wont to be admitted into the Inns of Court, and thereby it came to paſs, that there was ſcarce any Man found (in former Ages) within the Realm skilful and cunning in the Law, except he were a Gentleman born, and came of a good Houſe; for they, more than any other, have a ſpecial Care of their Nobility, and to the Preſervation of their Honour and Fame: For in theſe Inns of Court are (or at leaſtwiſe ſhould be) Virtues ſtudied, and Vices exiled; ſo that for the Endowment of Virtue, and Abandoning of Vice, Knights and Barons, with other States and Noblemen of the Realm, place their Children in thoſe Inns, though they deſire not to have them learned in the Laws, nor to have them live by the Practice thereof, but only upon their Parents Allowance.

You have heard how cheap Gentility is purchaſed by the Common Law: But if you look more ſtrictly unto the Perfection thereof, you will find it more Honourable; for Gentlemen well deſcended and qualified, have always been of ſuch Repute in *England*, that none of the higher Nobility, no nor the King himſelf, have thought it any Diſparagement to make them their Companions. Therefore I ſhall ſet down the Privileges due unto them, according to the Laws of Honour, as I find them collected out of Sir *John Ferne*, Sir *William Segar*, Mr. *Carter* in his Analyſis of Honour, and other good Authors: Which is as follows.

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THE PRIVILEGES OF THE GENTRY.

1. PRO *honore ſuſtinendo*; If a Churle or Peaſant do detract from the Honour of Gentleman, he hath a Remedy in Law, *actione injuriarum*; but if by one Gentleman to another, the Combat was anciently allowed.

2. In equal Crimes a Gentleman ſhall be puniſhable with more Favour than the Churle, provided the Crime be not Hereſy, Treaſon, or exceſſive Contumacy.

3. The many Obſervances and Ceremonial Reſpects, that a Gentleman is and ought to be honoured with by the Churle or Ungentle.

4. In giving Evidence, the Teſtimony of a Gentleman is more authentick than a Clown's.

5. In Election of Magiſtrates and Officers by Vote, the Suffrage of a Gentleman ſhould take Place of an ignoble Perſon.

6. A Gentleman ſhould be excuſed from baſe Services, Impoſitions, and Duties, both Real and Perſonal.

7. A Gentleman condemned to Death ought not to be hanged, but beheaded, and his Examination taken without Torture.

8. To take down the Coat-Armour of any Gentleman, to deface his Monument, or offer Violence to any Enſign of the deceaſed Noble, is as to lay Buffets on the Face of him if alive, and Puniſhment is due accordingly.

9. A Clown may not challenge a Gentleman to Combat, *quia conditiones impares*.

Many other are the Privileges due to Gentlemen, which I forbear to repeat, referring the Reader to the Books before cited.

For the Protection and Defence of this Civil Dignity they have three Laws: The firſt, *Jus Agnitionis*, the Right or Law of Deſcent for the Kindred of the Father's Side: The ſecond, *Jus Stirpis*, for the Family in general: The third, *Jus Gentilitatis*, a Law for the Deſcent in Noble Families, which *Tully* eſteemed moſt excellent; by which Law a Gentleman of Blood and Coat-Armour perfectly poſſeſſing Virtue was only privileged.

To make that Perfection in Blood, a Lineal Deſcent from *Atavus*, *Proavus*, *Avus*, and *Pater*, on the Father's Side was required; and as much on his Mother's Line; then he is not only a Gentleman of perfect Blood, but of his Anceſtors too. The Neglect of which Laws hath introduced other Sorts of Gentlemen, *viz.* Men that aſſume that Dignity, but are neither ſo by Blood nor Coat-Armour; which Style only hurries them to an unruly Pride, which indeed is but rude and falſe Honour, termed by Sir *John Ferne*, *Apocriphate*, and debarred of all Privilege of Gentility. Theſe Gentlemen *nomine*, *non re*, ſaith he, are the Students of Law, Grooms of his Majeſty's Palace, Sons of Churles made Prieſts or Canons, *&c.* or ſuch as have received Degrees in Schools, or born Office in the City, by which they are ſtyled Gentlemen, yet have they no Right to Coat-Armour by Reaſon thereof.

As to the Student of the Law, Sir *J. Ferne* allows him the beſt Aſſurance of his Title of Gentleman of all theſe irregular Gentlemen, as he terms them, becauſe he is named in ſome Acts of Parliament; yet (he ſaith) he

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is alſo debarred of all Honour and Privilege by the Law of Arms.

And anciently none were admitted into the Inns of Court (as before noted) but ſuch as were Gentlemen of Blood, be their Merits never ſo great: Nor were the Church Dignities and Preferments beſtowed indifferently amongſt the Vulgar. The Jews confined their Prieſthood to a Family; but *Jeroboam* debaſed it in his Kingdom, by preferring the baſeſt of his People to the beſt of Duties. The *Ruſſians* and ſome other Nations admit none to the Study of the Law but Gentlemens younger Sons. The decayed Families in *France* are ſupported and receive new Life from the Court, Camp, Law, and Eccleſiaſtical Preferments; take the moſt ſolemn and ſerious, who contemn the World; if ſuch are wanting to fill up their Vacancies, the ingeniouſer Sort of the *Plebeans* are admitted: By which Means their Church and State is in Eſteem and Reverence, being filled moſt commonly with the beſt Blood and Nobleſt by Birth amongſt them; whereas with us every Clown, that can ſpare but Money to bring up his Son for any of thoſe Studies, bereaves the Gentry of thoſe Benefices, and robs them of their Support; which grand Abuſe is the Cauſe of the general Corruption in the State Civil and Eccleſiaſtick; whereas were this Preferment made peculiar to the Gentry, they would ſtand more upon their Honour, and live without being a Burthen to their Relations.

The Atchievement of a Gentleman hath no Difference with that of an Eſquire, both their Helmets being cloſe and ſideways.

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OF YEOMEN.

CHAP. XXVII.

THE Yeomen or Common People, for ſo are they called of the *Saxon* Word *Zemen*, which ſignifies Common) who have ſome Lands of their own to live upon: For a Carn of Land, or a Plough Land, was in ancient Time of the yearly Value of five Nobles, and this was the Living of a Stokeman or Yeoman: And in our Law they are called *Legales Homines*, a Word familiar in Writs and Inqueſts. And by divers Statutes it hath been enacted, That none ſhall paſs in any Inqueſt unleſs they had forty Shillings Freehold in yearly Revenue, which maketh (if the moſt Value were taken to the Proportion of Monies) above ſixteen Pounds of current Money at this preſent: And by the Statute of 27 *Eliz. ch.* 6. every Juror muſt have forty Pounds Lands. In the End of the Statute made 23 *Hen.* 6. *chap.* 15. concerning the Election of Knights for the Parliament, it is ordered and expreſly provided, That no Man ſhall be ſuch Knight, which ſtandeth in the Degree of a Yeoman.

It appeareth in *Lambert's Perambulation of Kent*, 367. that this *Saxon* Word *Telphioneman* was given to the Theyne or Gentleman, becauſe his Life was valued at one thouſand two hundred Shillings; and in thoſe Days the Lives of all Men were rated at certain Sums of Money: To the Churle or Yeoman, becauſe the Price of his Head was taxed at two hundred Shillings. Which Things, if it were not expreſly ſet forth in ſundry old Laws yet extant, might well enough be found in the Etymology of the Words themſelves, the one called a *Twelve hundred Man*, and the other a *Twyhind* for a Man of two hundred. And in this Eſtate they pleaſed themſelves, inſomuch that a Man might (and alſo now may) find ſundry Yeomen, though otherwiſe comparable for Wealth with many of the Gentile Sort, that will not yet for that change their Condition, nor deſire to be apparelled with the Title of Gentry.

By the Common Law it may appear in 1 *Edw.* 2. *de Militibus*, and 7 *Hen.* 6. 15. *a.* Men that had Lands to the Value of twenty Pounds *per Annum*, were compellable at the King's Pleaſure to take upon them the Order of Knighthood; and upon Summons there came a Yeoman who might expend a hundred Marks *per Annum*, and the Court was in Doubt how they might put him off; and at laſt he was waved, becauſe he came the ſecond Day.

By this Sort of Men the Trial of Cauſes in the Country proceedeth ordinarily; for of them there are greater Number in *England* than in any other Place, and they alſo of a more plentiful Livelihood; and therefore it cometh to paſs, that Men of this Country are more apt and fit to diſcern in doubtful Caſes and Cauſes of great Examination and Trial; than are Men wholly given to moil in the Ground, to whom that Rural Exerciſe engendreth Rudeneſs of Wit and Mind. And many Franklins and Yeomen there are ſo near adjoining, as you may make a Jury without Difficulty; for there be many of them, that are able to expend one or two hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

As in the ancient Time the Senators of *Rome* were elected *à Cenſu*; and as with us in conferring

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ferring of Nobility, Reſpect is had to their Revenues, by which their Dignity and Nobility may be ſupported and maintained. So the Wiſdom of this Realm hath of ancient Time provided, that none ſhall paſs upon Juries for the Trial of any Matter Real or Perſonal, or upon any criminal Cauſe, but ſuch as beſides their Moveables have Lands for Eſtate of Life at the leaſt to a competent Value, leſt for Need or Poverty ſuch Jurors might eaſily be corrupted or ſuborned.

And in all Caſes and Cauſes the Law hath conceived a better Opinion of thoſe that have Lands and Tenements, or otherwiſe are of Worth in moveable Goods, that ſuch will commit or omit nothing, that may any Way be prejudicial to their Eſtimation, or which may endanger their Eſtates, than it hath of Artificers, Retailers, Labourers, or ſuch like; of whom *Tully* ſaith, *Nihil proficiuntur, niſi ad modum mentiuntur.* And by divers Statutes certain Immunities are given to Men of Quality, which are denied to the vulgar Sort of People: Read hereof amongſt other, 1 *Jac. cap.* 127.

By the Statute of 2 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 27. amongſt other Things it is enacted, That no Yeoman ſhould take or wear any Livery of any Lord upon Pain of Impriſonment, and to make Fine at the King's Will and Pleaſure.

Theſe Yeomen were Famous in our Forefathers Days for Archery and Manhood; our Infantry, which ſo often conquered the *French*, and repulſed the *Scots*, were compoſed of them, as are our Militia at preſent, who through Want of Uſe and good Diſcipline are much degenerated from their Anceſtors Valour and Hardineſs.

As the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, have certain Privileges peculiar to themſelves; ſo have the Commonalty of *England* beyond the Subjects of other Monarchs.

No Freeman of *England* ought to be impriſoned, outed of his Poſſeſſion, diſſeiſed of his Freehold, without Order of Law and juſt Cauſe ſhewed.

To him that is impriſoned may not be denied a *Habeas Corpus*, if it be deſired; and if no juſt Cauſe be alledged, and the ſame be returned upon a *Habeas Corpus*, the Priſoner is to be ſet at Liberty. By *Magna Charta*, 9 *Hen.* 3. no Soldier can be quartered in any Houſe except Inns, and other publick Victualling-Houſes, in Time of Peace, without the Owners Conſent, by the Petition of Right, 3 *Car.* 1. No Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences, can be impoſed but by Act of Parliament, *idem.*

The Yeomanry are not to be preſt to ſerve as a Soldier in the Wars, unleſs bound by Tenure, which is now aboliſhed: Nor are the Trained Bands compelled to march out of the Kingdom, or be tranſported beyond Sea, otherwiſe than by the Law of the Kingdom ought to be done: Nor is any one to be compelled to bear his own Arms, finding one ſufficient Man qualified according to the Act aforemention'd.

No Freeman is to be tried but by his Equals, nor condemned but by the Laws of the Land. Theſe and many other Freedoms make them moſt happy, did they but know it; and ſhould oblige them to their Allegiance to their Prince, under whoſe Power and Government themſelves, their Rights and Privileges are preſerved, and quietly enjoyed: Yet ſuch is the Inconſtancy of Mens Nature, not to be contented with the Bliſs they enjoy.

THE

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THE

SECOND PART

OF

HONOUR CIVIL:

Treating of the

Cuſtoms, Government, Privileges, Armorial Enſigns of Honour

OF THE

City of London.

With the like ACCOUNT of the Cities of *England*: Together with the Chief Town Corporate in each County of *England*.

With Large Additions.

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THE SECOND PART OF HONOUR CIVIL.

CHAP. I.

'ALL Chronologers and Antiquaries do agree, That in the Infancy of the Worlds Creation, Men had no Habitation other than Woods, Groves, bushy Thickets, Caves, and Concavities in Rocks and sandy Grounds, to shelter themselves from the Wind and Weather; which Places they fenced about with Sticks, Heaps of Stones, or the like, to preserve them from ravenous Beasts, which otherwise would annoy them. Then by degrees (as the World increased, and Inconvenience being the Mother of Invention) they made themselves small Hutts; from Hutts they came to build Houses, and to co-habit in Hamlets or Villages, and from thence sprang up Towns, Cities, Castles, and fortified Places. Then the Inhabitants of one City or Place waged War against those of another, and the Victorious enlarged their Territories, and made the other their Tributaries; and thus increasing in Number of Inhabitants, formed to themselves a Civil Government; and growing in Riches, some studied one Art, and some another, some addicted themselves to Traffick, whilst others imployed their time in martial Affairs. And what are Cities in these our Days, but the Nursery, Habitation, and Receptacle of worthy, ingenious, wealthy, and munificent brave Men; which made *Charles* the Fifth much to glory that he was a Citizen of *Ghent*. And *Henry* the Great, in answer to a Letter of the King of *Spain*, wherein he declared his many Titles, stiled himself only *Henry* King of *France*, and Burgess of *Paris*.

'Since then that Cities are of such Renown, and the Inhabitants thereof so signal in Coat-Armour, as having such a Mixture and Affinity with the Gentry, it will be necessary, that in this Treatise we take notice of our Cities and chief Towns corporate (being Places of such Concern to the Nation) as to their Privileges, Governments, Courts of Judicature, Magistrates; their Armorial Badges belonging, as well to the said Cities and Towns, as to their several incorporated Companies in *London*: And first with *London*.

'*LONDON*, the Metropolis, Mistress and Bravery of all *England*, the King's Chamber and Epitomy of the whole Kingdom, of so great Antiquity and Fame in other Countries, that it wanteth no Man's Commendation. As to its Rise, various are the Opinions of Writers. *Ptolomy*, *Tacitus*, and *Antoninus* call her *Londinium*, or *Longidinium*; others, *Augusta*, *Troja nova*, or *Troynovant*; others, *Caer-Lud*, and others *Dinas Belin*. It is seated no less pleasantly than commodiously on the Banks of the *Thames*, which in its hasty (but not rapid) Course towards the Sea saluteth its Walls, and payeth its Duty to her, dividing it into two (but unequal) Parts, which are again joined together by a most stately Stone-Bridge, sustained by nineteen great Arches, and so furnished with Houses, that it seemeth rather a Street than a Bridge. And beyond the said Bridge, the *Thames* with a deep and safe Channel, gives Entertainment to Ships of very considerable Burthen, which daily bring in their rich Ladings from the known Parts of the trading World. And if we consider its great Riches and Traffick with other Nations; its Jurisdiction and Bounds, being about twelve or fifteen Miles in Circuit; its Populousness and Strength in Men and Ammunition both for Sea and Land Service; its well Government, both Civil and Ecclesiastical; the Civility, Ingenuity, and Experience of its Inhabitants in Letters, Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and martial Affairs; its stately Buildings, both publick and private; as the Palaces of his Majesty, *Whitehall*, *St. James's*, and *Somerset-House*; the several Houses of the Nobility; its Courts of Judicature, and Houses of Parliament; its Collegiate and other Churches for Divine Service; its Inns of Court and Chancery; its Royal Exchange built by Sir *Thomas Gresham*;

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'its Custom-House; its Tower, which con-'tains a Palace, a Prison, Mint, Armory, 'Wardrobe, and Artillery; its *Guild-Hall*, 'where the Lord Mayor and Court of Alder-'men meet about the Concerns of the City, 'and where their Courts of Judicature are 'kept; its Halls for the several Companies; 'its Colleges and Free-Schools; its Hospitals 'and Alms-Houses; its Theatres, Tennis-'Courts, and Places of Recreation; and its 'great Plenty of all Sorts of Provision, which 'its Shambles and Markets are stored with; 'it may be deservedly styled *The Mistress of 'the World.*

'*Its* GOVERNMENT.

'This famous City, when under the Go-'vernment of the *Britains*, *Romans*, and *Saxons*, was destroyed by the *Danes:* but *Ælfred*, 'King of the *West-Saxons*, having reduced the 'whole Land to one Monarchy, repaired and 'repeopled it, and committed the Custody 'thereof to his Son-in law *Alhered*, Earl of '*Mercia*, after whose Decease it returned to 'King *Edward*, surnamed the Elder, who had 'it governed under him by *Port-Graves*, or '*Port-Reves*, which in divers Records are styled '*Vicecomites*, *Viscounts*, or *Sheriffs*. In the 'first of King *Richard* I. the Citizens obtained 'to be governed by two Bailiffs or Sheriffs, 'and afterwards obtained to have a Mayor for 'their principal Magistrate, the first of which 'was *Henry Fitz-Alwyn* a Draper, who was 'constituted, and so continued four and twen-'ty Years.

'The City within the Walls and Freedom 'thereof is divided into six and twenty Wards, 'and the Government thereof committed to 'the Care of as many grave Citizens of good 'Repute and Quality, which are Aldermen, 'each of which hath the Overseeing of his 'respective Ward. And besides these Alder-'men, there are two Sheriffs which are annu-'ally chosen, as also a Lord Mayor, who ac-'cording to his Degree and Seniority of being 'Alderman after Sheriff, is by the Consent of 'the Citizens (that is, the Liverymen of each 'Company) yearly elected; and these are clo-'thed in Scarlet Gowns, and wear Gold Chains; 'and as Coadjutors, every Alderman hath his 'Deputy of the Ward, as also Common Coun-'cil-men.

'This City by its Charter hath ample and 'large Privileges and Immunities granted un-'to it, which hath been confirmed and enlarged 'by most of our Kings and Queens; as, the 'making of Acts and Ordinances for the Re-'gulation and better Government of the seve-'ral Incorporated Companies, and the Mem-'bers thereof, so as they are not repugnant to 'the Law of the Nation, and a Detriment to the 'King: They have also the Power of keeping 'of Courts, holding Pleas, Assizes, and Goal-'Delivery; with the Punishment of Offenders 'by Fine, Imprisonment, or Death, as Occa-'sion requireth. The Citizens are not con-'strained to go out of the said City to War, 'without an emergent Occasion to suppress a 'foreign Invasion; they may pass Toll-free 'throughout all *England*; they have a common 'Seal, and armorial Ensigns of Honour; and 'for Recreation have Free-warren or Liberty 'to hunt about the said City; with many other 'Immunities too tedious to set down.

'*COURTS appropriate to the City.*

'The *Hustings* is a Court of great Antiquity 'and Concern, being to preserve the Rights, 'Laws, Franchises, Customs, and Dignities of 'the said City, and is kept by the Lord Mayor 'and Aldermen every *Tuesday*.

'The Court of *Requests* or *Conscience*, the 'Judges whereof are some of the Common-'Council-men, who are monthly chosen by the 'Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and sit twice 'every Week to hear and determine all Mat-'ters brought before them (betwixt Freemen) 'where the just Debt or Damage doth not ex-'ceed Forty Shillings; for the Proof of which, 'the Plaintiff's Oath is sufficient for them to 'award the Defendant to pay the same, either 'by present (or weekly) Payment, as the said 'Judges shall think fit; which Sentence can-'not be avoided, for it is to be presum'd, that 'no Man (especially of some Repute, which is 'to be considered of) will forswear himself 'for so small a Sum of Money.

'The *Lord Mayor's Court*, being an ancient 'Court of Record, held every *Tuesday* and '*Thursday* by the Mayor and Aldermen, and 'is to redress and correct the Errors and De-'faults which happen in the Government of 'the City; and indeed taketh Cognizance of 'all Matters which concern the City for Re-'ceipts and Payments of Money, the granting 'Leases, purchasing of Lands, building and 'repairing of Houses, and the like, and ap-'pointing their several Officers to look after the 'same.

'The two *Sheriffs Courts*, one for each *Com-'pter*, is on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* for Tryals 'for *Woodstreet Compter*, and on *Thursdays* and '*Saturdays* for the *Poultry Compter*; and each 'Court hath its Judge, which is a Lawyer of 'good Repute, for the Hearing and Tryal of 'all Actions brought before them; but if the 'Action brought be above 5 *l.* it may be by 'the Defendant removed to a higher Court. 'And to these Courts belong four Counsellours, 'eight Attorneys, besides Secondaries, Clerks, 'Keepers of the *Compters*, sixteen Sergeants and 'their Yeomen, with other Sub-Officers.

'The *Court of Orphans*, which meddleth 'with the Estates of deceased Citizens, to pro-'vide for the Orphans until they come to Age, 'and to see that an equal Division of the Estate 'be made, the City being their Guardians.

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'The *Court of Common-Council*, much reſembling the *High Court of Parliament*, conſiſting of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, which may be termed the Higher Houſe, and the Common-Council the Lower Houſe; and theſe make and conſtitute Laws and Acts as aforeſaid, which are binding to the Inhabitants.

'The *Court of the Chamberlain* for the Binding and making Free Apprentices, and for the reforming Grievances betwixt the Maſter and the Apprentice; and this is an Office of great Truſt, and of ſuch Power, that no Apprentice (if not ſworn by him) can ſet up and open Shop; and thoſe that diſobey his Summons, he hath Power to impriſon or fine. This Office is at preſent committed to the Care of Sir *George Ludlam*, Kt. a Perſon every way fit for ſo great a Truſt.

'The *Courts* of the *Coroner* and *Eſcheater*, which doth belong to the Lord Mayor.

'The *Court of Policies and Aſſurances* for Merchants.

'The *Court of Halmote*, which is kept by the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of every Company generally every Month.

'The *Court of Wardmote*, or *Wardmote Inqueſt* for the whole City, being divided into ſix and twenty Wards, every Ward having ſuch an Inqueſt, conſiſting of about twelve or ſixteen of the Inhabitants thereof, who meet at every *Chriſtmaſs* Time, and enquire after the Diſorders and Abuſes of Tradeſmen in their Weights, Meaſures, and the like; and according to their Miſdemeanours they make their Preſentments.

'The *Seſſions* of Oyer and Terminer, and Goal-Delivery of *Newgate* for the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, holden every Month at *Juſtice-Hall* in the *Old-Baily* for the Tryal of Felons, the Lord Mayor being chief Judge, and hath Power of Reprieving.

'The Court for the Conſervation of the Water, and Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*.

'The *Court of the Tower*, held within the Verge of the City before the Steward by Preſcription, of Debt, Treſpaſs, and other Actions.

'There is no Magiſtrate in *Europe* that liveth in greater State, and hath more Power than the Lord Mayor of this City, which is evident by the noble Entertainment given to Strangers, and by his great Attendance both at home and abroad: For beſides the Abundance of inferior Officers, he hath his Sword-Bearer, Common Hunt, Common Cryer, and four Water Bailiffs, which by their Places are Eſquires; then the Coroner, three Sergeant-Carvers, three Sergeants of the Chamber, a Sergeant of the Channel, four Yeomen of the Water-ſide, the Under-Water-Bailiff, two Yeomen of the Chamber, with divers others.

'The publick Officers belonging to this City are the two Sheriffs, the Recorder, the Chamberlain, the Common Sergeant, the Town Clerk, and the Remembrancer, who by their Places are Eſquires.

'The Sheriffs (who are Perſons of Repute and Ability) are annually by the Commons (that is the Livery-men of each Company) in Formality choſen on *Midſummer-Day*; and the Day after *Michaelmaſs* the Lord Mayor and Aldermen go with them to the *Exchequer-Chamber* at *Weſtminſter*, where they are preſented and ſworn, and the two old Sheriffs alſo ſworn to their Accounts.

'On *Simon* and *Jude*'s Day, the old Lord Mayor, being attended with the Aldermen and Sheriffs in their Formalities, go to the *Huſtings Court*, where the Lord Mayor elect taketh his Oath, and receiveth from the Chamberlain, the Scepter, the Keys of the Common Seal, and the Seal of the Mayoralty, and from the Sword-Bearer the Sword, all which, according to Cuſtom, he delivereth to them again. On the Day following in the Morning, the old Lord Mayor, with the Aldermen and Sheriffs, attend the Mayor elect from his Houſe to *Guild-Hall*, from whence in their Formalities they go to the *Vintrey*, and take Barge to *Weſtminſter*, being attended by the Liverymen of divers of the Companies in their Barges, which are bedecked with Banners, Pennons, and Streamers of their Arms, *&c.* which with their Muſick makes a pleaſing Shew. Being come to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, having ſaluted the Judges, they go up to the *Exchequer* Bar, where the Lord Mayor taketh his Oath, and after ſome uſual Ceremonies in the Hall, and at the Abbey in ſeeing the Tombs, they return to their Barges, and are rowed back to *London*, and being landed, go to the *Guild-Hall* in great Pomp, where a moſt ſtately Dinner is prepared, as well for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the ſeveral Companies, as for the Nobility, Judges, and Gentry that are invited to the ſaid Feaſt, which oft-times is graced with the Royal Preſence of their Majeſties the King and Queen, and the Duke of *York*, &c. The Ceremony of the Day being ended, the Lord Mayor is attended to his Houſe, where he liveth in great Grandeur during his Mayoralty, looking after the Affairs of the City, to whoſe fatherly Care the Government thereof is committed.

'Theſe, with other Ceremonies in the electing and ſwearing the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, being largely treated of in *Stow*'s *Survey*, and *Howel*'s *Londinenſis*, I forbear to ſpeak further of them here, but thither refer the Reader.

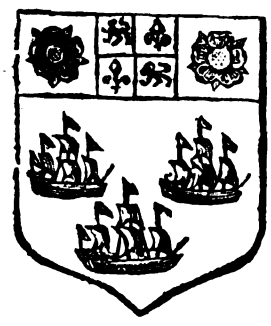
'Having thus in brief treated of the Government of the City, with its Immunities, Privileges, Courts of Judicature, *&c.* in general, in the next Place we will treat of each particular Incorporated Company, as Stems thereof. And firſt of the ſeveral Companies of Merchants, next of the

'twelve

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'twelve chief Companies out of which the 'Lord Mayor is to be annually choſen, and 'ſo end with the other Companies, as Stars 'of a leſs Magnitude.

'The *Eaſt-India Company*, though not the ancienteſt, yet the moſt honourable and eminent, was firſt incorporated in the 42d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſince confirmed, with divers other Privileges added to their Charter by ſucceeding Kings, having now Power of making Acts and Ordinances, ſo as not repugnant to the Law of the Land or a Detriment to the King, for the good and well Government of the ſaid Trade and Company; likewiſe Power to hear and decide Cauſes, and to implead, fine, and puniſh Offenders as they pleaſe; to raiſe and maintain Soldiers in their Factories, and to man out Ships of War for their further Security, for War offenſive as well as defenſive, as Occaſion requireth; alſo the uſing of a Seal, and the bearing of a Coat of Arms, *viz.*



Azure, three Ships under Sail Or, each Sail garniſhed with a Croſs of *England*; on a Chief Or, between two Roſes proper, an Additament out of the Arms of *England*, quarterly, Azure and Gules, in the firſt and laſt a Flower de Lis Or, and in the ſecond and third a Lion Paſſant, Gardant, of the ſame.

'This Company is managed by a joint Stock, 'which makes them potent, eminent, and rich, 'and is found ſeveral ways to be very advantageous to the Kingdom; as, in their building of Ships, in the employing and maintaining of Thouſands, not only in their Ships, but 'in their Plantations and Factories, as at *Surat*, *Cambaya*, *Bambay*, *Curwar*, *Baticale*, *Calicut*, *Fort St. George*, *Pentapoli*, *Muſulipatan*, *Ougely*, *Gonro*, *Bantam* in the *Indies*, *Ormus* in *Perſia*, with ſome other Places of leſs Concern. 'And to their Preſidents, Factors, and other 'Servants they allow good Salaries, and are 'raiſed to higher Preferments, with greater Salaries, as their Merits deſerve. And the great 'Trade that they drive to theſe Places, exporting ſuch vaſt Quantities of our Manufactures 'and Commodities, and importing ſo many 'ſundry and rich Commodities, cannot but 'make them to be very beneficial to the 'Nation.

'This worthy Company, for the better Negotiation of their Affairs, is governed by a 'Governour, Deputy-Governour, and Committee conſiſting of Four and Twenty, who 'about the midſt of *April* are annually elected by the Adventurers of the ſaid Company, 'of which there muſt be Eight new ones always choſen, and theſe meet at their Houſe 'in *Leaden-hall-ſtreet London* (called the *Eaſt-India Houſe*) generally twice a Week, and 'keep Courts for the Negotiation of their 'Affairs.

'The *Levant* or *Turkey Company* of Merchants, 'by their Diſcovery made the firſt Trade into 'the Seigniory of *Venice*, and then into the Dominions of the Grand Seignior, and including 'the Trade of the *Eaſt-Indies*, which as then 'was undiſcovered to us by Sea, their Goods 'being brought upon Camels and Aſs-Negroes 'to *Aleppo* and other Parts of *Turkey*: But ſince 'the Diſcovery of the *Indies* by Sea, the Trade 'of this Company is ſomething eclipſed for 'thoſe Commodities which are now brought 'us by the *Eaſt-India* Company.

'The Benefit that ariſeth to this Nation 'from this Company, beſides the employing ſo 'many Ships and Seamen, is in the Exporting 'and Importing of ſo many rich Commodities, 'and in particular, Cloaths both dyed and 'dreſt, at the leaſt Thirty Thouſand Pieces 'yearly, Kerſies, Lead, Tin, Iron, Steel, Wire, 'Pewter, Furrs, Pieces of Eight, Sugar, Hides, 'Elephants-Teeth, Braſil, red and white Lead, 'Indico, Logwood, Cochaneel, Callicoes, Spices, and ſeveral *Indian* Commodities. And 'for theſe they import raw Silks of *Perſia*, *Damaſcus*, *Tripoli*, &c. alſo Camblets, Grograins, 'Grograin-yarn, Mohairs of *Angor*, Woolls, 'Cottons, Cotton-yarn of *Smyrna* and *Cyprus*, 'Galls of *Moſolo* and *Toccat*, the Corals and Oils 'of *Zant*, *Zephalonia*, *Morea*, &c. the Drugs 'of *Egypt* and *Arabia*, alſo *Turkey*-Carpets, 'Cordovants, Boxwood, Rhubarb, Worm-ſeed, 'Senna, Cummin-ſeed, with ſeveral other rich 'Commodities.

'This worſhipful Company of Merchants 'was firſt incorporated in the Reign of Queen 'Elizabeth, and ſince confirmed by her Succeſſors, and have ample Privileges and Immunities granted unto them; as making of 'Laws and Orders for the Well-government of 'the ſaid Fellowſhip, Power of deciding Controverſies which ariſe in the ſaid Company 'as to their Trade, giving Oaths, impoſing 'Fines, or impriſoning of Offenders according to their Diſcretion, the Uſing of a publick Seal, and the Bearing of a Coat of Arms, 'viz.



Azure, a Ship in full Sail, each Sail garniſhed with a Croſs Gules, in a Sea betwixt two Rocks, all proper, and a Chief ingrailed, Argent.

'And for the better Management of the 'Affairs of this Honourable Company, they 'are governed by a Governour, Deputy-Gover-

'nour,

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'nour, and Court of Aſſiſtants, conſiſting of Eighteen, who in the Month of *February* are annually choſen by a general Conſent, out of the Members of the ſaid Company, and theſe meet and keep Courts monthly, weekly, or as oft as their Occaſions require, for the Management of the Concerns of the ſaid Society; as, binding and making free, electing and ſending over Conſuls, Vice-Conſuls, Factors and Servants to *Conſtantinople*, *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, *Cyprus*, and ſuch Places where their Factories are kept.

'The *Ruſſia* or *Moſcovy Company* of Merchant Adventurers for Diſcovery of new Trades, was firſt incorporated in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, upon the Diſcovery of Lands, Territories, Seignories, and Iſles by Seas lying Northwards, North-eaſtwards, and North-weſtwards from *England*, and was afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament in the eighth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſo that now they enjoy ſeveral Immunities and Priviledges; as, to raiſe Soldiers for the ſubduing of Countries in the Limits aforeſaid, and to enter thereupon, and ſet up the *Engliſh* Standards; to make Acts and Ordinances for the Good of the ſaid Society, ſo as they are not repugnant to the Laws of the Kingdom; to puniſh Offenders by Fine or Impriſonment, to uſe a common Seal, and to bear a Coat of Arms, *viz.*



Barry wavy of ſix Pieces, Argent and Azure, over all a Ship under Sail, proper, having on each Sail a Croſs of *England* between three Bezants, on a Chief Argent, a Pile Gules, charged with a Lion of *England* between two Red Roſes.

'The Commodities that this Company exporteth are, woollen Cloaths both dyed and dreſſed of all Sorts, Kerſies, Bays, Cottons, Perpetuances, Fuſtians, *Norwich* Stuffs, Lace, Thread, Lead, Tin, Pewter, Allum, Copper, much defective Wines and Fruits, not fit to be ſpent in this Kingdom, with moſt Sorts of *Engliſh* Goods. And for theſe and the like they import Pot-aſhes, Tar, Cordage, Cable-yarn, Tallow, Wax, Iſinglaſs, ſeveral Sorts of Hides in the Hair, Goat-skins undreſt, Cordovants, tann'd Hides, Hogs-briſtles, raw Silk, Linſeed, Slod, Bever Wooll and Wombs, ſeveral Sorts of rich Furrs, Seal-skins, Rhubarb, Caſtoreum, Agarick, Train-oil, Flax, Hemp, Linen, Caviare, Salmon, Stock-fiſh, Cod-fiſh, *&c.*

'This worſhipful Company of Merchants is governed by a Governour, four Conſuls, and Aſſiſtants conſiſting of Four and Twenty, who on the firſt Day of *March* are annually choſen out of the Members of the ſaid Society.

'The *Eaſtland Company*, firſt incorporated in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and confirmed by King *Charles* II. by their Charter have ample Immunities and Privileges granted to them, and as large a Scope to traffick in, including the Trade of the Kingdoms, Dominions, Dukedoms, Countries, Cities, and Towns of *Norway*, *Swedeland*, and *Poland*, with the Territories of the ſaid Kingdoms, as alſo in *Lettow*, *Liffland*, and *Pomerland*, from the River *Odera* Eaſtwards, and likewiſe in the Iſles of *Finland*, *Eoland*, and *Berutholine* within the *Sound*.



They bear Or, on a Point wavy a Ship under Sail proper; on a Chief Gules, a Lion Paſſant Gardant, Or.

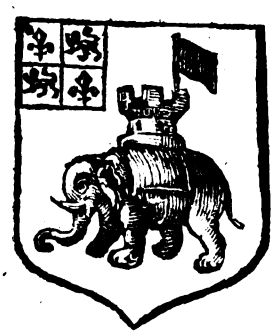
'The Commodities by this Company exported are, woollen Cloaths, Perpetuances, Kerſies, Serges, *Norwich* Stuffs, Cottons, Lead, Tin, Pewter, Stockings, Hats, Gloves, together with ſeveral Southern and Eaſtern Commodities, as Sattins, Silks, Spices, *&c.* and the Commodities by them imported are, Deals, Maſts, Timber, Oars, Balks, Clapboards, Bom-ſpars, Cant-ſpars, Pipe-ſtaves, Wainſcot, and Quarters, Flax, Hemp, Linen-cloth, Fuſtians, Cordage, Cable-yarn, Pitch, Tar, Tallow, Hides, Pot-aſhes, Wheat, Rye, Iron, Lattin, Copper, Steel, Wire, Quick-ſilver, rich Furrs, Buck-skins, Train-oil, Sturgeon, Stock-fiſh, Mather, with ſeveral other good Commodities.

'For the Management of the Affairs of this worſhipful Company, they are governed by a Governour, Deputy-Governour, and Court of Aſſiſtants, conſiſting of Four and Twenty, who are yearly elected out of the Members of the ſaid Society in the Month of *October*, and keep their Courts for the Management of the Concerns of the ſaid Company as others do, having alſo large Immunities granted unto them.

'The *Royal African Company* of *England* was by his Majeſty King *Charles* II's. great Prudence and Care, for the general Good of this Nation, and of his foreign Dominions and Plantations, erected into a Company, *Jan.* 20. in the 14th Year of his Reign, and is likely to prove the moſt beneficial Trade that belongs to his Crown, as well by the Commodities exported and imported, as by the *Negro* Trade.

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They bear Or, an Elephant with a Caſtle on his Back, Sable, enſigned with a Flag Gules, on a Canton quarterly Azure and Gules, on the firſt and laſt a Flower de Lis of *France*, and in the ſecond and third a Lion of *England*.

'The Goods of *Engliſh* Growth exported are, 'Sayes, Perpetuanoes, Broad-cloaths, *Welch*-'plains, and other woollen Manufactures in 'great Abundance, beſides Quantities of other '*Engliſh* Goods and Stuffs; the large Conſumption whereof doth not only enable the Tenant 'the better to pay his Rent, and maintain his Family, but alſo ſets many Thouſands of poor 'People at Work, in making, dying and dreſſing 'of theſe Stuffs and Cloaths: And together 'with theſe Goods of *Engliſh* Growth, are alſo 'ſent vaſt Quantities of foreign Goods, chiefly 'imported by our *Eaſt-India* Company, by 'which his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Wealth of 'his People, and the Navigation of this Kingdom are much increaſed.

'The foreign Commodities imported are, 'Gold, Elephants teeth, Wax, Hides, and 'other Commodities almoſt all as good as 'Gold.

'And as to the Benefit of the *Negro* Trade, 'it is ſuch, that by it all the *American* Plantations are yearly furniſhed with great Quanti'ties of Slaves, not elſewhere to be had; by 'whoſe Labour, and the Planters Induſtry, 'the King and his People are very much enriched.

'The Bounds of this Company's Trade are 'large, *viz.* from *Sally* in *South-Barbary*, to '*Cape Bona Eſperanza* incluſive.

'The Voyage out and Home is ſhort, uſually within the Compaſs of a Year. Many Ships 'and Seamen are conſtantly employed in the 'Company's Service; who for the ſecuring 'their Trade, have at a very great Expence 'erected ſeveral Forts and Factories all along 'the Coaſt of *Guinea*, without which the Trade 'cannot poſſibly be preſerved to this Nation; 'and for that very reaſon this Trade cannot be 'managed but by a Company and a joint Stock; 'for no private Perſon will undergo the Charge 'of Forts and Factories abroad: Beſides, ſuch 'as venture one Voyage, and perhaps no more, 'do uſually conſult the cheapeſt Way in their 'Exports, and will not have that Care to ſend 'ſo good and merchantable Commodities as a 'Company who are conſtantly to trade thither 'will, who are obliged ſo to do, as well for 'ſupporting the Credit of their Trade, as for 'bringing our *Engliſh* Manufactures into a better Reputation than thoſe of our Neighbours, 'which this Company hath really effected in 'ſeveral Commodities formerly bought in *Holland*, as Says, Muſquets, Knives, *&c.* being 'now all exported of our own Make.

'And of this Difference in and between the 'Commodities ſent by the Company, and thoſe 'ſent by private Traders, the Natives of *Guinea* (who are a ſagacious People) are very ſenſible by the ill Dealings they have met with 'in that kind from ſome private Traders, which 'hath been a thing very diſadvantageous to our '*Engliſh* Manufactures and Trade: But theſe 'Miſchiefs have been removed ever ſince his 'Majeſty's ſettling the Trade in a Company, 'with Prohibition to all ſuch interloping Traders.

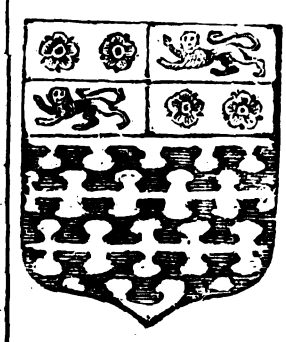
'This Company conſiſteth of a Governour, 'Sub-Governour, Deputy-Governour, and a 'Generality mixt of divers Noblemen, honourable Perſons and eminent Merchants, to the 'Number of about Two Hundred, out of 'which are annually choſen by Vote, at a 'general Court, Four and Twenty Aſſiſtants, 'of whom any Six, with the Governour, Sub-'Governour, or Deputy-Governour, make a 'Court, which by their Charter dated *Sept.* 27. '1672. is called a Court of Aſſiſtants, and impowered for the well ordering and governing 'of the Affairs of the ſaid Company, ſubject 'nevertheleſs to a general Court when Occaſion requireth.

The Company of *Merchants of the Staple* (the firſt and moſt ancient *Engliſh* Company of Merchants trading in Woolls) were incorporated by King *Edward* III. in whoſe Time they had the Staple for Woolls at *Calais*.



They bear Nebule of ſix Pieces Argent and Azure, on a Chief Gules a Lion of *England*.

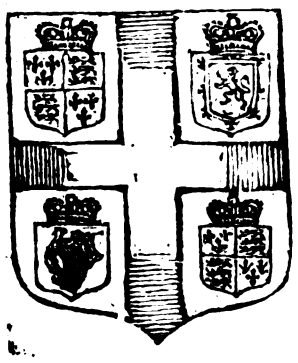
The Company of *Merchant Adventurers* (one of the ancienteſt Companies of Merchants in *England*) were incorporated in the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Anno* 1296. Alſo by King *Edward* IV. and had their Privileges confirm'd and enlarg'd by Queen *Elizabeth*.



They bear Nebule of ſix Pieces, Argent and Azure, on a Chief quarterly, Or and Gules, in the firſt and fourth two red Roſes, and in the ſecond and third a Lion of *England*.

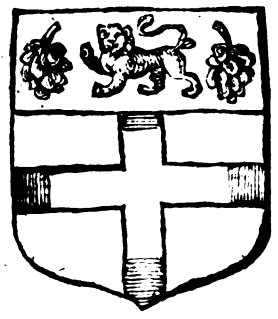
The

The Company of Merchants, called *Merchants of Virginia, Bermudas*, or the *Summer-Islands*, were never incorporated.



They bear Argent a Croſs Gules, between four Eſcutcheons crown'd of *England* and *France* quarterly in the firſt and laſt, *Scotland* and *Ireland* in the ſecond and third.

The Company of *Canary Merchants* were incorporated by King *Charles* II. His Charter bearing Date *March* 17. 1664, made them a Fellowſhip by the Name of *The Governour and Company of Merchants trading to the* Canary *Islands*.



They bear Argent, St. *George*'s Croſs; on a Chief Azure, a Lion of *England* between two Bunches of Grapes Or.

The *South-Sea Company*, or Merchants trading to the *South Sea*, and other Parts of *America*; and for encouraging the Fiſhery; was eſtabliſh'd by Act of Parliament in the 11th Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*.

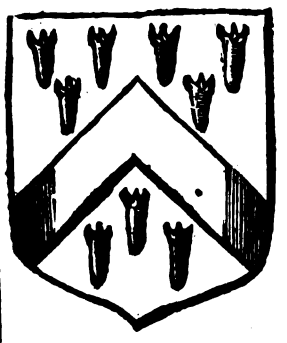


They bear Azure, a Globe repreſenting the Streights of *Magellan* and *Cape Horn* all proper, on a Canton the Arms of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and in ſiniſter Chief two Herrings Saltirewiſe Argent, crowned Or.

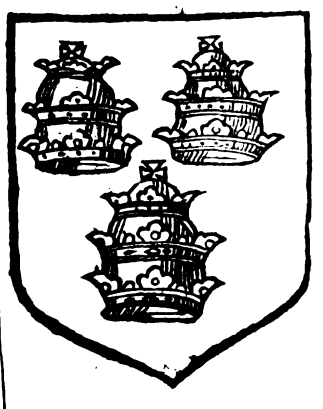


'The Company of *Mercers* being the primier Company in *London*, was incorporated into a Fraternal Society in the 17th of King *Richard* II. and hath ample Privileges and Immunities granted unto them; as, holding of Courts for the Negotiation of their Affairs, *&c.* and have their Hall or Place of Meeting, a thing accuſtomary to all other Societies in *London*. They have a common Seal. And the Armorial Enſign of Honour given them to bear and diſplay on their Banners is, Gules, a Demy-virgin, her Hair diſhevel'd, crowned, iſſuing out, and within an Orle of Clouds, all proper. To this Company Sir *Thomas Greſham*, a worthy Member thereof, was a liberal Benefactor, giving them and the City of *London* the *Royal Exchange*, with all the Buildings thereto belonging, upon Truſt that they ſhould perform as in his Will and Teſtament is declared, *viz.* That the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen ſhall find Four to read Lectures of Divinity, Aſtronomy, Muſick, and Geometry, within *Greſham College* (a large Structure alſo given unto them) and to give to each Reader 50 *l. per Annum*; and the Company of *Mercers* to find three Readers in the ſame Place, *viz.* for the Civil Law, for Phyſick, and Rhetorick, with the yearly Stipend of 50 *l.* a-piece; which Gift hath been ſince confirmed by Act of Parliament; where every Day (except *Sundays*) in the Term Time the ſaid Lectures are read.

'This worſhipful Company (as indeed all others are) is governed by a Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants.

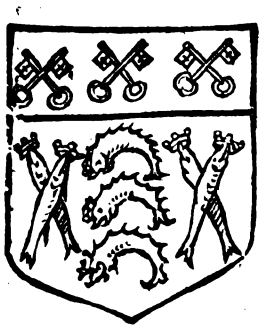


'The Company of *Grocers*, incorporated in the 20th Year of King *Edward* III. beareth for their Armour, Argent, a Cheveron, Gules, between nine Cloves, Sable.' The Arms were granted by *Tho. Benault Clarencieux*, in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. *viz. Anno* 1531, and confirmed by *William Harvey Clarencieux*, under the Seal of his Office and Arms, *Anno* 1562. (*Eliz.* 4.) and afterwards approved in a Viſitation made 1634.

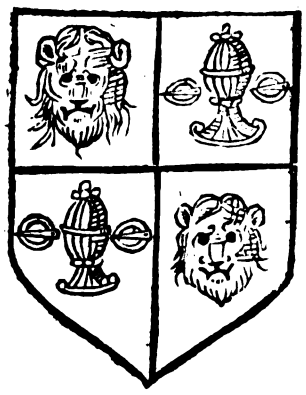


'The Company of *Drapers*, incorporated in the 17th of King *Henry* VI. beareth Azure, three Clouds radiated, proper, each adorned with a triple Crown, Or.' Their Patent for Arms given them by Sir *William Brugges*, *Garter* King of Arms, bore Date *Anno* 1439, and was confirm'd afterwards by *William Harvey Clarencieux*, and ſince by Sir *William Segar* Knight *Garter*, and entred in the Heralds Office *Anno* 1634. 'This Company is not a little dignified by having Sir *Henry Fitz-Alwyn* Kt. noble by Birth, a Brother of their Company, who was the firſt Lord Mayor of this City, in which Dignity he continued four and twenty Years and a Half.

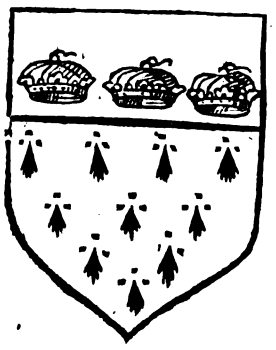
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'The Company of *Fiſhmongers* were incorporated in the 28th of King *Henry* VIII. into one Brotherhood, being before two Companies, *viz.* the *Stock-fiſhmongers* and the *Salt-fiſhmongers*. They bear for their Coat-Armour, Azure, three Dolphins naiant in Pale between two Pair of Lucies Saltirewiſe, proper, crowned, Or, on a Chief, Gules, three Couple of Keys croſſed as the Crowns.' The ancient Arms were ratified and confirmed by *Robert Cook Clarencieux*, 1575, and again viewed and entred in the Viſitation *Anno* 1634.



'The Company of *Goldſmiths*, incorporated in the 16th of King *Rich.* II. beareth quarterly Gules and Azure, in the firſt and fourth a Leopard's Head, Or, in the ſecond and third a Cup covered between two Buckles of the laſt.' The Arms ancient were approved and entred at a Viſitation made by Sir *Hen. St. George*, 1634.



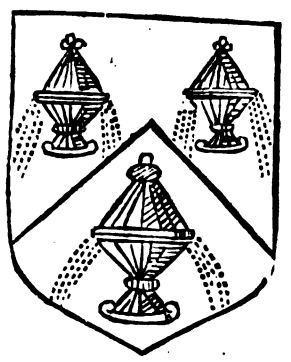
'The Company of *Skinners* were incorporated in the firſt of King *Rich.* II. Their Coat-Armour is Ermin, on a Chief, Gules, three Crowns, Or, with Caps thereunto of the 1ſt.' The Arms were granted by *Tho. Hawley Clarencieux*, 4 *Edw.* VI. and entred and approved in the Viſitation 1634. 'This Company hath been highly enobled by having of their Society ſix Kings, five Queens, one Prince, nine Dukes, two Earls, and one Lord.



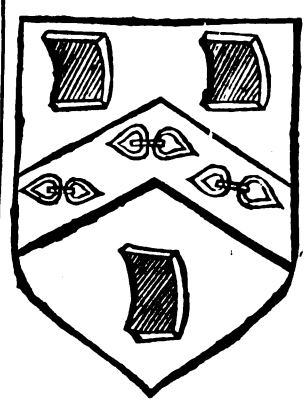
'The Company of *Merchant-Taylors*, incorporated in the 17th of King *Henry* VII. beareth Argent, a Tent royal between two Parliament Robes, Gules, lined Ermin, on a Chief Azure, a Lion Paſſant Gardant, Or.' The firſt Patent was granted by Sir *Tho. Holme* Knight *Clarencieux* King of Arms, to the Company of Taylors and Linen-Armourers, *Anno* 1480. 21 *Edw.* IV. and confirm'd by Sir *Tho. Wriotheſly* Knight 22 *Henry* VIII. and alſo by *Robert Cook Clarencieux*, 1586, 29 *Reginæ Eliz.* 'This Company hath alſo been dignified by having of their Fraternity eight Kings, eleven Dukes, thirty Earls, and four and forty Lords.



'The Company of *Haberdaſhers* were incorporated into a Brotherhood of St. *Katherine* in the 26th of King *Hen.* VI. and were confirmed in the 17th of King *Hen.* VII. and named, *The Merchant Haberdaſhers.* The Coat-Armour belonging to them is, Nebule of ſix, Argent and Azure, on a Bend, Gules, a Lion Paſſant Gardant of *England.*' The Arms being ancient, were granted by *Robert Cook Clarencieux*, 1570, (12 *Eliz.*) and confirm'd at a Viſitation in *London*, 1634.



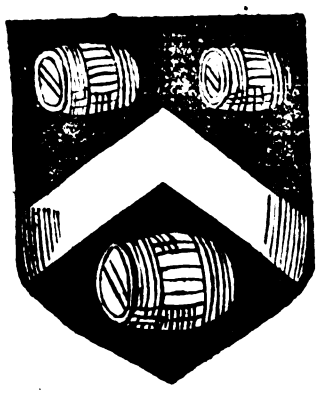
'The Company of *Salters* beareth for their Coat-Armour, *per* Cheveron, Azure and Gules, three covered Salts, Or, ſprinkled Argent.' This was firſt granted to them *Anno* 1530. (22 *Henry* VIII.) by *Tho. Benolt Clarencieux*, and approved at the Viſitation *Anno* 1634. They were incorporated in the Time of *Edward* I.



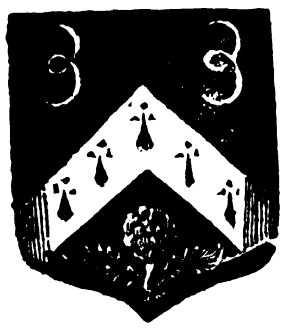
'The Company of *Ironmongers*, incorporated in the 3d of King *Edward* IV. beareth Argent, on a Cheveron, Gules, between three Gads or Pieces of Steel, Azure, as many Pair of Shackles or Manicles, Or.' And their Arms, firſt granted by *Lancaſter* King of Arms, Marſhal to *Clarencieux* King at Arms, *Anno Dom.* 1455 (34 King *Hen.* VI.) were confirm'd by *Tho. Benolt*, ſubſcribing his own Name to the former Patent, 22 *Hen.* VIII. But *William Harvey Clarencieux*, reciting that the Arms granted by *Lancaſter* were not granted by good Authority, did ratify and confirm the ſame again 1560. (in the 2d Year of Qu. *Eliz.*) and they were again approved of in the Viſitation *Anno* 1634.

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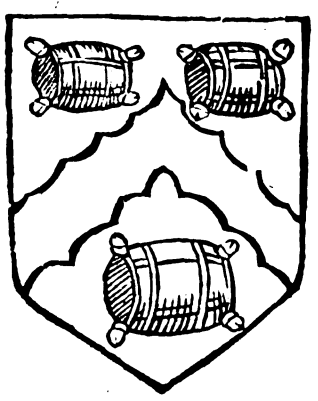
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The Company of *Vintners*, incorporated about the 19th or 20th Year of K. *Hen.* VI. bear Sable, a Cheveron between 3 Tuns Argent. Their Arms were granted by —— —— *Clarencieux*, under the Hand and Seal of his Arms and Office, 17 *Sept.* 1447. (20 *Hen.* VI.) and afterwards confirmed by *Tho. Benolt Clarencieux*, *Oct.* 22. in the 22d of *Hen.* VIII. and in the Visitation of *London* 1634, approved and confirmed by Sir *Henry St. George* Knight, *Richmond* Herald.

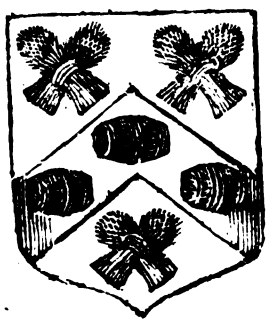


'The Company of *Cloth-*
'*workers*, incorporated in
'the 20th of *Edward* IV.
'beareth Sable; a Cheve-
'ron, Ermin, between two
'Habicks in Chief, Argent,
'and a Tessel in Base, Or.'
Their Arms were first granted by *Tho. Benolt Clarencieux*, 22 *Hen.* VIII. *Anno* 1530, and confirmed at a Visitation at *London* by Sir *Henry St. George* Kt. *Anno* 1634.



'The Company of
'*Dyers*, incorporated in
'the 49th of King *Hen-*
'*ry* VI. beareth Sable,
'a Cheveron engrailed,
'between three Mad-
'der-Baggs, Argent,
'banded or corded, Or.'
They were made a Brotherhood or Guild, in the 4th of *Henry* VI. and appointed to consist of a Guardian or Warden, and Commonalty, the 12th of *Edw.* IV.

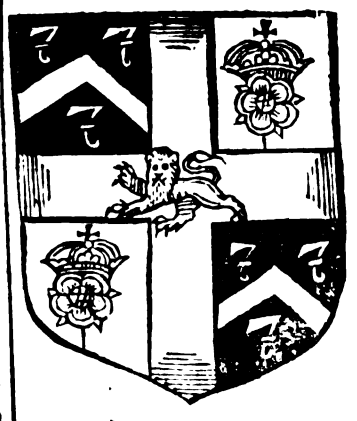
Henry VI. reigned but 39 Years.



'The Company of
'*Brewers*, incorporated in
'the 6th of King *Hen.* VI.
'beareth Gules, on a Che-
'veron, Argent, between
'three Pair of Garbs Sal-
'tirewise, Or, three Tuns
'or Barrels, Sable.' These Arms were granted by *William Hawkslow Clarencieux*, by Patent dated 23 *July* 1468, under the Seal of his Arms. Afterwards *Tho. Hawley* granted the same Arms *Feb. ultimo*, 35 *H.* VIII.



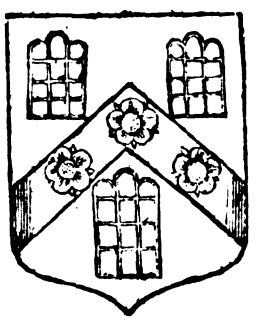
'The Company of *Lea-*
'*thersellers*, incorporated
'in the 6th of K. *Rich.* II.
'beareth Argent, three
'Bucks trippant regar-
'dant, Gules.' Their Arms were first granted by *John Moor Norroy* King of Arms, 20 *May* 19 *Edw.* IV. Afterwards *Richard* —— *Clarencieux*, confirmed the same by Patent under his Hand and Seal, *Nov.* 7. 1505 (21 *Hen.* VII.) Afterwards confirmed also by *Tho. Benolt Clarencieux*, *Oct.* 11. 22 *Henry* VIII. and viewed, entred and approved in the Visitation 1634.



'The Company of
'*Barber-Chirurgeons*,
'were incorporated
'in the Reign of King
'*Edward* IV. They
'bear for their Coat-
'Armour, divided by
'St. *George*'s Cross,
'thereon a Lion of
'*England*, quarterly,
'the first and fourth,
'Sable, a Cheveron
'between 3 Fleams,
'Argent; the second and third *per* Pale, Ar-
'gent and Vert, a Rose, Gules, crowned and
'seeded, Or.' Their Arms were granted by Sir *Gilbert Dethick Garter*, *Robert Cook* Esq; *Clarencieux*, and *William Flower* Esq; *Norroy*, *June* 2. 1569.

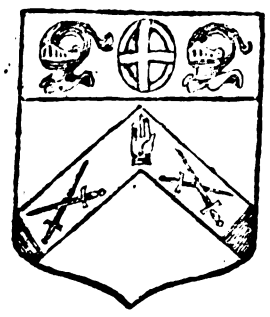


'The Company of *Apo-*
'*thecaries* beareth Azure,
'*Apollo* in his Glory, with
'Bow in one Hand, and
'Arrow in the other, be-
'striding the Serpent *Py-*
'*thon*, all Or.' In the 4th Year of King *James* I. the King incorporated this Company with the *Grocers*, but afterwards (*viz.*) *May* 4. in the 13th Year of the same King's Reign, they were divided from them, [by his Charter then bearing Date] and made a Body corporate by themselves.



The Company of *Pewterers*, incorporated *Jan.* 20. in the 13th of *Edward* IV. beareth Azure, on a Cheveron Or, between three Cross-bars Argent, as many Roses Gules. Their Arms were granted by *Robert Cook*, *Clarencieux*, and approved at a Visitation of *London* 1634.

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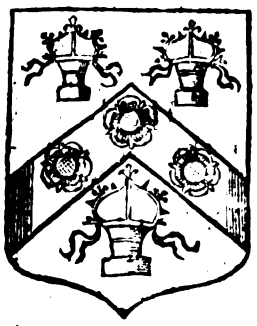


The Company of *Armourers*, a Brotherhood of ancient Standing, became incorporated in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* VI. and bear Argent, on a Cheveron Sable, a Dexter Gauntlet between two Pair of Daggers in Saltire of the firſt, handled and hilted Or; on a Chief Sable, the Shield and Croſs of St. *George* between two Helmets proper. Their Arms were confirmed by *Thomas Hawley Clarencieux*, under his Hand and Seal of his Office, 1566, and approved alſo in a Viſitation 1634.

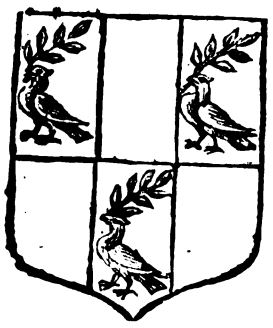


The Company of *White-Bakers* are of great Antiquity, as appears by their Records, and divers other things of Antiquity extant in their Common-Hall. They were a Company in the firſt Year of King *Edward* II. and had a new Charter granted to them in the firſt of *Henry* VII. and confirmed by *Hen.* VIII. *Edw.* VI. Q. *Mary*, Q. *Eliz.* and King *James* I. They bear Gules, a Balance between three Garbs Or, on a Chief Barry Wavy of ſix Argent and Azure, the Hand of Juſtice glorify'd, and iſſuing out of Clouds proper (holding the ſaid Balance) between two Anchors of the ſecond.

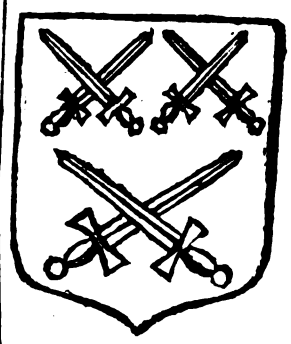
Note, The Glory and two Anchors are here omitted.



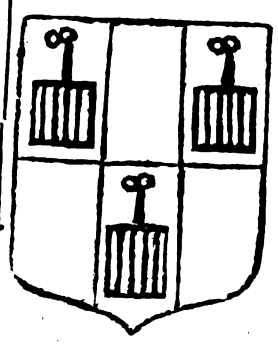
The Company of *Wax-Chandlers*, a Brotherhood of very ancient Standing, were incorporated the 2d of *Richard* III. *Anno* 1484. Their Arms, Azure, on a Cheveron Argent between three Lamps Or, as many Roſes, Gules; were granted by *Tho Hawley Clarencieux*, *Anno*——



The Company of *Tallow-Chandlers*, being very ancient, were incorporated in the 2d Year of King *Ed.* IV. and from him ſucceſſively to King *James* I. Their Armorial Enſigns are, Party per Feſs Azure and Argent, a Pale counterchang'd: On every Piece of the firſt, a Turtle Dove of the ſecond, with each an Olive-Branch in its Mouth Or; and were granted to them and their Succeſſors for ever (having no Arms before) by *John Smart Garter*, under his Hand, and Seal of his Office, bearing Date *Sept.* 24. *Anno* 1456. 35 *Henry* VI. and allowed by *William Camden Clarencieux*, and alſo in the Viſitation *Anno* 1634, when this Company produced an ancient Patent for theſe Arms, granted by *John Smart* aforeſaid.



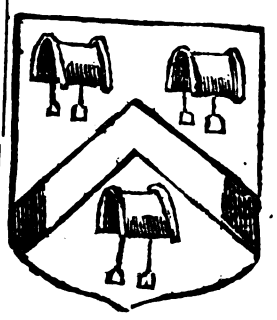
The Company of *Cutlers*, of great Aniquity, were incorporated in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* V. and confirmed by all ſucceeding Princes to King *James* I. and by him alſo in the 5th Year of his Reign. They were anciently three Companies, *viz.* Bladers, who were Smiths that forged Blades: Haftmakers, that made Hafts for the Blades: And Sheathmakers, who made Sheaths for Swords, Daggers, and Knives. But in the 4th of *Hen.* VI. they were all incorporated into one Brotherhood by the Name of *Cutlers*. They bear Gules, ſix Daggers in three Saltire Croſſes, Argent, handled and hilted Or, pointing toward the Chief. Granted by *Tho. Holme Clarencieux*, the 16th of K. *Edw.* IV.



The Company of *Girdlers* (of Eminency and Antiquity) were incorporated *Aug.* 6. *Anno* 27. *H.* VI. [They ſeem to have been a Fraternity of St. *Laurence.*] They bear Per Feſs, Azure and Or, a Pale counterchanged, each Piece of the 1ſt charged with a Gridiron of the 2d.



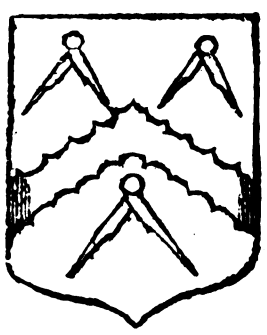
The Company of *Butchers* were incorporated by Letters Patents of King *James* I. bearing Date *Sept.* 16. the 3d Year of his Reign, by the Name of Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of *Butchers* of the City of *London*; their Fraternity being very ancient. They bear Azure, two Axes in Saltire, Or, headed proper, between three Bulls-heads couped, Argent, armed Or: On a Chief of the fourth, a Boar's Head couped Gules, between two Garbs of the fifth.



The Company of *Sadlers* declare themſelves to be of great Antiquity, as ſhewing their Beginning in the Time of King *Edw.* I. and Continuation through the ſucceeding Reigns of *Rich.* II. *Hen.* IV. *Edw.* II. and III. *Hen.* V. and VI. *Edw.* IV. *Rich.* III. *Hen.* VII. and VIII. *Edw.* VI. And ſince the firſt King above-named, the Craft of the

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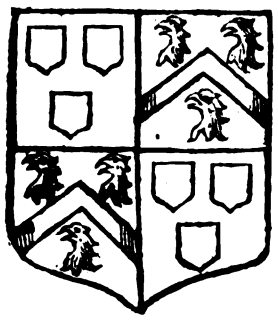
the *Sadlers* hath given Livery, and continued in their Livery by the Space of 300 Years and upwards. What all the preceeding Kings gave and granted, K. *James* I. confirmed. They bear Azure, a Cheveron between three Saddles, Or.



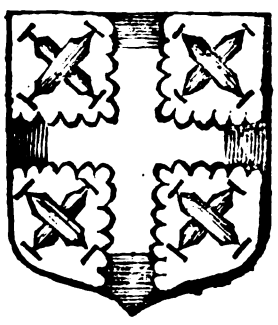
The Company of *Carpenters*, a Society of ancient Standing, were incorporated by Letters Patents bearing Date the 17th of King *Edw.* IV. by the Name of Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of *London*. They bear Argent, a Cheveron ingrailed between three Pair of Compaſſes (pointing toward the Baſe, and a little extended) Sable.



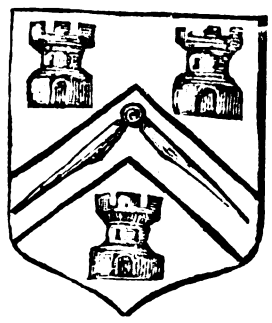
The Company of *Cordwainers* or *Shoemakers*, have been of long Continuance, and were firſt incorporated in the 17th of K. *Henry* VI. Afterward confirmed by K. *Philip* and Q. *Mary*, in the 4th Year of their Reign. Then again reconfirmed by Q. *Eliz.* and laſtly by King *James* I. They bear Azure, a Cheveron Or, between three Goats Heads eraſed Argent, attired of the 2d.



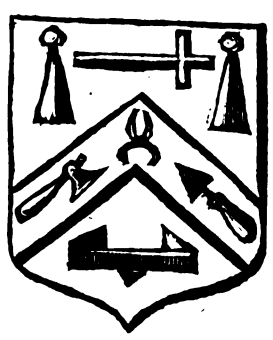
The Company of *Painters* having the Addition of *Painters-Stainers*, for their Skill and Cunning in divers myſterious Works, have been a Society of great Antiquity, and were incorporated the 23d of Qu. *Eliz. Anno* 1580. Of this Company was *Sampſon Camden*, the Father of the learned *William Camden Clarencieux*, who in Memory thereof gave them a gilt Bowl of 16 *L.* Price, thus inſcribed [*Guil. Camdenus Clarencieux, filius Sampſonis Pictoris Londinenſis, dono dedit.*] They bear Azure, three Eſcutcheons Argent, quartered with a Cheveron, Azure, between three Phœnix-heads eraſed, Or.



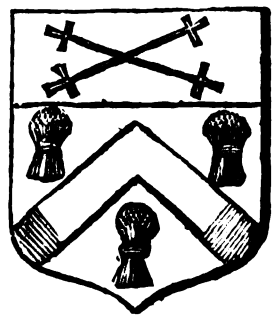
The Company of *Curriers*, of long Continuance, and of good Community among themſelves, were incorporated the 12th of *June*, in the 3d Year of King *James* I. and bear Sable, a Croſs ingrailed Or, between four Pair of Shaves in Saltire, Argent.



The Company of *Maſons*, being otherwiſe termed *Free-Maſons*, of ancient Standing, and good Reckoning, by means of affable and kind Meetings divers Times, did frequent this mutual Aſſembly in the Time of King *Henry* IV. *viz.* the 12th of his Reign. Their Arms, Azure, on a Cheveron between three Caſtles Argent, a Pair of Compaſſes ſomewhat extended of the firſt; were granted by *William Hawkſlow Clarencieux*, 13 *Edw.* IV.



The Company of *Plumbers*, of very memorable Antiquity, remaining a Fellowſhip or Brotherhood, at length became incorporated by Letters Patents the 11th or 12th of *April*, in the 9th Year of K. *James* I. They bear for their Enſigns Armorial Or, on a Cheveron between a Mallet Sable and two Plummets Azure in Chief, and a Level of the ſecond in Baſe, two Sodering Irons in Saltire, between a cutting Knife and a Shave-hook, Argent.



The Company of *Inholders*, having been a Society of honeſt friendly Men, by their often meeting and converſing together, became incorporated in the 6th Year of K. *Hen.* VIII. and ſo renewed from Time to Time. They bear Azure, a Cheveron Argent, between three Oat-Garbs Or, on a Chief of the ſecond St. *Julian*'s Croſs, Sable.



The Company of *Founders*, no doubt of Antiquity and long Continuance in Brotherhood and Fellowſhip together, were incorporated the 18th of *Sept.* 12th of K. *James* I. They bear Azure, an Ewer between two Pillars, Or.

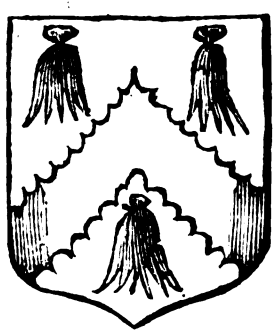
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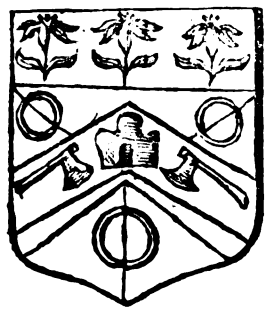
The Company of *Embroiderers* can make appear by their worthy and famous Pieces of Art, that they have been of ancient Uſe and Eminence, as may be ſeen in divers Places at this Day. But as to the Matter of their Incorporation, it hath Relation to the 4th of Q. *Eliz.* Their Enſigns Armorial are Paly of ſix Argent and Sable, on a Feſs Gules between three Lions of *England*, two Broches Saltirewiſe between as many Trundles, Or.



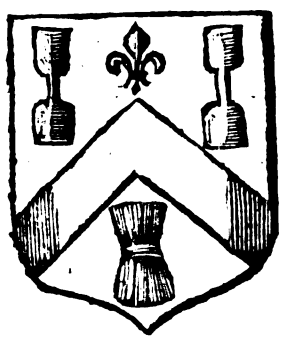
The Company of *Poulters* were incorporated in the 19th of K. *Hen.* VII. 13 *Feb.* and renewed the 22d of *Feb.* the 30th Year of Q. *Eliz.* They bear Argent, on a Cheveron between three Storks Azure, as many Swans, proper.



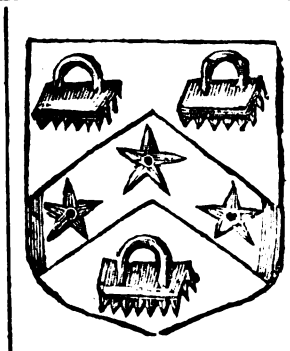
The Company of *Cooks*, a Fellowſhip of Antiquity, came to be incorporated the 11th of *July*, in the 12th Year of King *Edw.* IV. were reconfirm'd by Q. *Eliz.* and K. *James* I. in the 13th of his Reign, *May* 19. They bear Argent, a Cheveron ingrailed, Sable, between three Columbines proper.



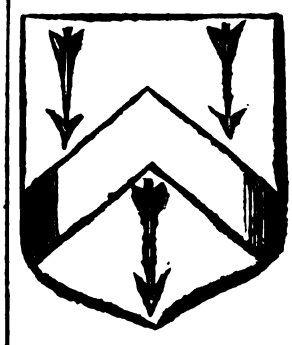
The Company of *Coopers* became incorporated in the 16th Year of K. *Henry* VII. by the Name of Maſter, Wardens or Keepers, and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Myſtery of *Coopers* in *London*, and the Suburbs of the ſame City. They bear Girony of eight Sable and Gules, on a Cheveron between three Annulets Or, a Croze between two Axes Sable, on a Chief Vert, three Lilies, proper.



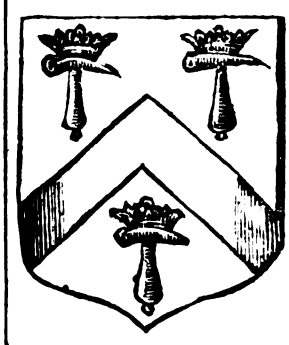
The Company of *Bricklayers* and *Tylers*, notwithſtanding their Antiquity, were firſt incorporated in the 10th Year of Q. *Eliz.* and confirmed again in the 2d of King *James* I. They bear Azure, a Cheveron Or, between a Flower de Lis Argent between two Brick-axes in Chief, and a Bundle of Laths in Baſe, Or.



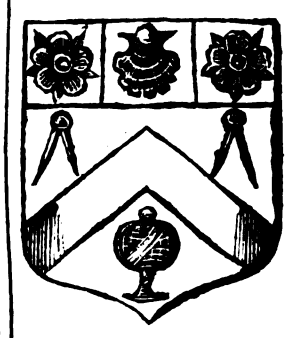
The Company of *Bowyers* (in regard that the Uſe of the Long Bow hath added no mean Honour to the *Engliſh* Nation, making it famous in far remote Kingdoms) may well ſtand on a great Privilege of Antiquity, yet their Incorporating ſpeaks but of the 21ſt Year of King *James* I. [The Statute for the Maintenance and Exerciſe of Shooting in the Long Bow was made *Anno* 1541, in the 33d of *Hen.* VIII.] They bear Argent, on a Cheveron between three Floats Sable, as many Mullets, Gules.



The Company of *Fletchers*, having divided themſelves from that of the *Bowyers* (though there be ſmall Reaſon for ſundring of Bows from Arrows) were probably as ancient as the *Bowyers*. They bear for their Enſigns Armorial (or Seal) a Cheveron between three Arrows.



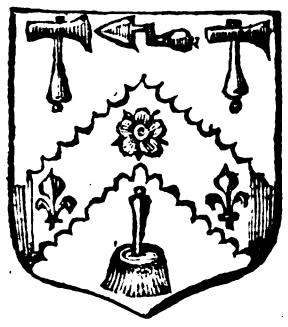
The Company of *Smiths* or *Blackſmiths*, being a very ancient Brotherhood or Fraternity of the City of *London*, were firſt incorporated by Q. *Elizabeth*, their Charter bearing Date *April* 15. *Anno* 20 *Eliz.* Afterwards it was re-confirmed by King *James* I. *March* 21. in the ſecond Year of his Reign. They bear Sable, a Cheveron between three Hammers Argent, handled and crowned, Or.



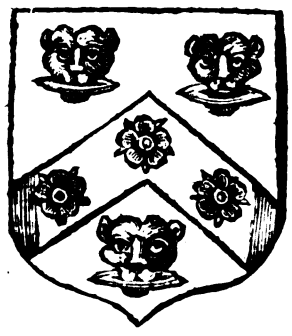
The Company of *Joyners*, called alſo *Joyners* and *Ceelers* (and *Carvers*) have been a Brotherhood ever ſince the Times of K. *Hen.* VII. but were incorporated by Qu. *Eliz.* in the 13th Year of her Reign. They bear Gules, a Cheveron Argent, between two Pair of Compaſſes above, and a Sphere in Baſe Or, on a Chief of the third, two Roſes of the firſt, and between them a Pale Sable, charg'd with an Eſcallop-Shell of the ſecond.

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The Company of *Plaiſterers*, of great Antiquity, and of mutual Agreement among themſelves, were incorporated in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. about the Year 1500. They bear Azure, on a Cheveron ingrailed Or, between a Trowel and two Hatchets, handled of the ſecond, headed Argent in Chief, and a treble Bruſh in Baſe proper, a Roſe Gules, ſeeded Or, between two Flowers de Lis of the firſt.



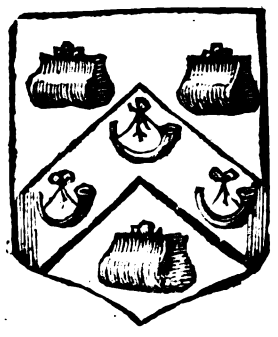
The Company of *Weavers* (not meaning thoſe which are now called *Silk-Weavers*) were of very ancient Note, as having ſeveral Societies of themſelves *viz.* The Woollen-Cloth-Weavers, the Arras-Weavers, and the Linen-Weavers. They bear Azure, on a Cheveron Argent, between three Leopards Heads, having each a Shuttle in his Mouth Or, as many Roſes Gules, ſeeded proper.



The Company of *Fruiterers*, being a very ancient Brotherhood, and of long Continuance, became firſt incorporated in the third Year of King *James* I. and bear for their Enſigns Armorial, Azure, the Tree of Paradiſe between *Adam* and *Eve*, all proper.



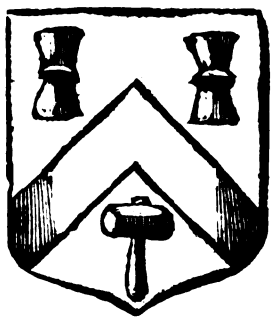
The Company of *Scriveners*, an ancient and long continued Society, were incorporated the 28th of *January*, in the 14th Year of K. *James* I. and bear Azure, an Eagle with Wings expanded, holding in his Mouth a Penner and Inkhorn, ſtanding on a Book cloſed, all Or.



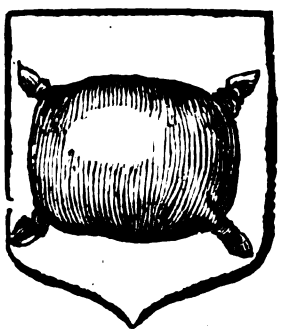
Bottle-makers and *Horners* were formerly two diſtinct Societies combined in one; but no Record mentions them to have been incorporated. They bear Argent, on a Cheveron between three Bottles Sable, as many Hunters Horns of the firſt.



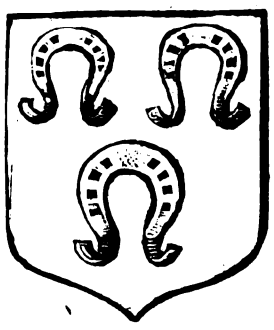
The Company of *Stationers* (of great Antiquity before the Art of Printing was invented) had their Charter of Incorporation the 4th Day of *May*, in the 3d and 4th Years of K. *Philip* and Q. *Mary*. They bear Sable, on a Cheveron between three Bibles Or, a Falcon riſing between two Roſes, Gules, ſeeded of the ſecond. In Chief a Dove ſurrounded with a Glory proper.



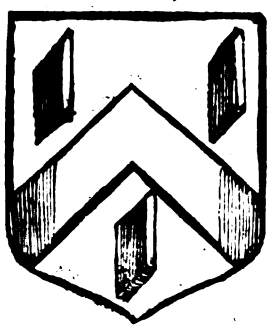
The Company of *Marblers*, ſo called for their excellent Knowledge and Skill in the Art of inſculpting Perſonages for Tombs, Grave-ſtones, and Monuments in Churches, as to their Antiquity and Incorporation, is unknown to me, but ſeem to hold ſome Friendſhip with the Maſons, and are thought to be eſteemed among them in Fellowſhip. They bear Gules, a Cheveron between two in Chief, and a Mallet in Baſe Argent.



The Company of *Woollpackers* were Men ſo called in the *Hauns*-Days, when the Wooll-Staple flouriſhed, and our Wooll-Merchants had their Eminency. They bear Sable, a Wooll-Pack Argent.

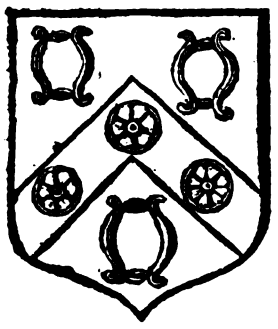


The Company of *Farriers* give this Account of themſelves, *viz.* *Henry de Ferrariis*, or *Ferrers*, a *Norman* born, came over with *William* the Conqueror, who gave unto the ſaid *Henry de Ferrariis* (as being his Farrier, or Maſter of his Horſe) the Honour of *Tatbury* in the County of *Stafford*; which was the firſt Honour given to the Farriers in *England*. They bear Argent, three Horſe-ſhoes Sable.

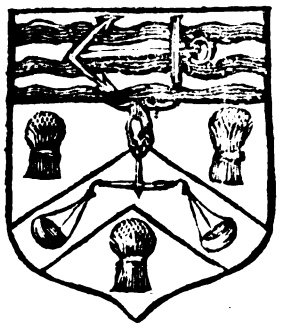


The Company of *Pavyours*, no doubt, have been a Company of Antiquity, and maintain'd a Community or Brotherhood among themſelves. But no Record, that I find, teſtifies their Incorporation. They bear Argent, a Cheveron between three Gads of Steel Sable.

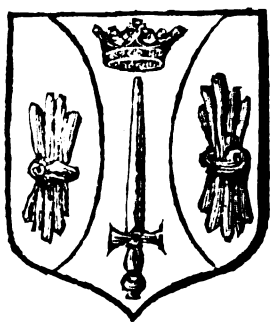
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The Company of *Loriners*, or *Lorimers*, give this Account of themſelves, that *Oct.* 2. in the 4th Year of K. *Henry* VII. the Wardens of the Art of *Lorimers* came into the Court of our Lord the King, in the Chamber of *Guild-hall* in the City of *London*, before Sir *William Horne* Kt. then Lord Mayor, and Aldermen of the ſaid City, preferring then and there a Bill or Supplication to the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen. [They are now incorporated, and have a Maſter and Wardens.] They bear Azure, on a Cheveron Argent, between three Curb-bits Or, as many Boſſes Sable.



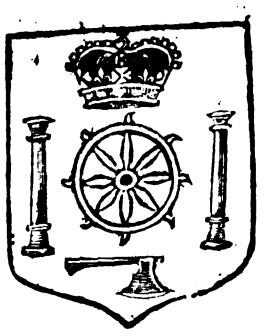
The Company of the *Brown-Bakers*, a Society of long Standing and Continuance [*Fraternitas Sancti Clementis Piſtorum London*, *Anno* 1380] prevailed to have their Incorporating granted *June* 9. in the 19th Year of K. *James* I. They bear Party *per* Cheveron Or and Gules, a Hand from the Chief proper, holding a Balance of the firſt between three Wheat Garbs of the ſecond, on a Chief wavy Argent and Azure, an Anchor Feſs-wiſe Or.



The Company of *Woodmongers* or *Fuellers*, being a very ancient Fellowſhip, and of good and amicable Agreement together for long time, came to be incorporated the 29th of *Auguſt*, in the 3d Year of King *James* I. They bear Gules, a Sword in Pale, the Point erected Argent, Pomell'd and Hilted Or, a Ducal Crown in Chief of the 3d between two Flaſques of the ſecond, each charg'd with a Faggot proper.



The Company of *Upholſters* or *Upholders*, were in elder Times, of Reckoning and Eſteem, and had a Brotherhood or Fellowſhip among themſelves. But concerning their Incorporating, I find it not recorded. They bear Sable, three Spervers Ermine, a Holy Lamb Argent, couchant on a Pillow Or.



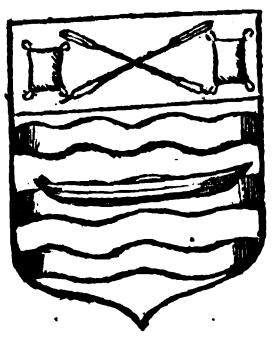
The Company of *Turners*, having long continued a loving Fellowſhip or Brotherhood among themſelves, to the good Example of others, became incorporated in the 2d Year of King *James* I. and bear for their Armorial Enſigns, Azure, a *Katherine* Wheel between two Columns Or, in Chief an Imperial Crown of the ſecond, in Baſe, a Hatchet Argent, handled of the firſt.



The Company of *Gliſiers*, a Society of ancient Memory and brotherly Affection, were incorporated in the Reign of Q. *Eliz.* and bear for their Arms, ---- two Groſing-Irons Saltirewiſe between four cloſing Nails Sable; on a Chief Gules a Lion of *England*. Which Arms were confirmed to them by *Robert Cook Clarencieux*, *Anno* 1588; and in the Viſitation of *London*, made by Sir *Henry St. George Richmond* Deputy to Sir *Rich. St. George* Kt. *Clarencieux* King of Arms, the Demi-Lion in the Chief was alter'd to a Lion Paſſant, Or.



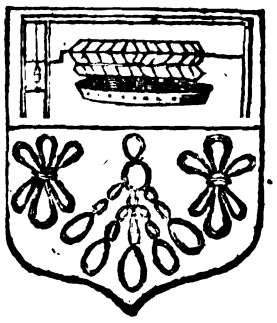
The Company of *Clerks*, commonly called *Pariſh-Clerks*, I find to be very ancient, and ſtand regiſtred in the Books of *Guild-hall*. They were incorporated the 17th of King *Hen.* III. and followed on ſtill to the 9th of King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. renewed their Charter, and conferr'd upon them very ample Privileges and Immunities, and incorporated them by the Name of Maſter, Wardens, and Fellowſhip of Pariſh-Church Clerks of the City and Suburbs of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, the City of *Weſtminſter*, Borough of *Southwark*, and the Fifteen Out-Pariſhes adjacent. They bear Azure, a Flower de Lis Or, on a Chief Gules, a Leopard's Head between two Books cloſed of the ſecond.



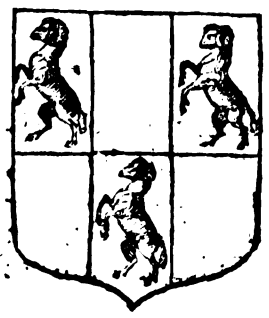
The Company of *Watermen* are a Brotherhood under the Command of the Lord Mayor of *London*, having their Maintenance by rowing of Boats on the River of *Thames*. There be 40000 Watermen upon the Rolls of the Company, and can furniſh out, upon Occaſion, 20000 Men for the Fleet. We may

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may ſuppoſe them to be of ancient Standing, though I find it not before *Stat.* 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*. They bear Barry wavy of ſix, Argent and Azure, a Boat Or, on a Chief of the ſecond a Pair of Oars Saltirewiſe of the third between two Cuſhions of the firſt.



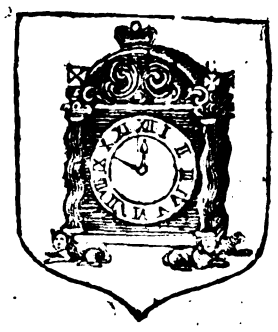
The Company of *Silk-Throwers*, or *Throwſters*, having gain'd their Trade and Skill from the Strangers, ſince the 5th of *Eliz.* were made a Fellowſhip of this City, the 4th of *June*, in the 19th of K. *James* I. and the 23d of *April*, in the 5th of K. *Charles* I. they were incorporated. They bear Argent, three Bundles of Silk Sable; on a Chief Azure, a Silk-Thrower's Mill, Or.



The Company of *Glovers* were incorporated 10 *Sept.* 1639 (14 of K. *Charles* I.) They bear Party *per* Feſs Sable and Argent, a Pale counterchanged, on every Piece of the firſt, a Ram Saliant of the ſecond.



The Company of *Diſtillers*, when incorporated I find not; but that there was a Patent granted in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Time, to rectify ſeveral Abuſes committed by them. They bear Azure, a Feſs wavy Argent, between a Sun drawing up a Cloud diſtilling Drops of Rain proper, and a Diſtillatory double-armed Or, with two Worms and Bolt-receivers Argent.



The Company of *Clock-makers* were incorporated by Charter the 22d of *Aug.* in the 7th Year of King *Charles* I. by the Name of Maſter, Wardens, and Fellowſhip of the Art of Clock-makers of the City of *London*. They bear Sable, a Clock Or.



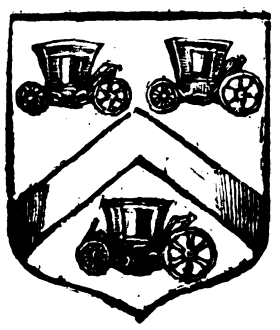
The Company of *Muſicians* bear Azure, a Swan with Wings expanded, chanting within a double Treſſure counterflory Argent; on a Chief Gules, two Lions of *England*, and between them a Pale Or, charged with a Roſe of *Lancaſter*.



The Company of *Felt-makers* were incorporated by Charter the 2d Day of *Auguſt*, in the 2d Year of K. *James* I. by the Name of Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of *Felt-makers* of *London*. And again by Charter of Incorporation and Confirmation the 27th of *June*, in the 19th of K. *Charles* II. They bear Argent, in Chief a Hat Sable, in Baſe a Hand proper between two Hatbands Azure.



The Company of *Soap-makers* are an ancient Society, but when incorporated, I find not. They bear for their Arms, Azure, a Dolphin naiant between three Pheons Heads Or.



The Company of *Coach-makers* and *Coach-Harneſs Makers*, were incorporated by Charter the 31ſt of *May*, *Anno* 29 *Car.* II. and confirmed by King *James* II. in the 3d Year of his Reign, the 12th of *May*. They bear Azure, a Cheveron between three Coaches, Or.



The Society of *Pinners* and *Needlers*, how ancient, or whether incorporated, I find not; but only, that in the Year 1597, they petition'd the Lord Treaſurer againſt the bringing in of foreign Pins and Needles, which did much prejudice theſe Callings. They bear for their Arms or Seal Vert, as in the Margin.



The *Silkmen* were incorporated by King *Charles* I. by the Name of a Governour and twenty five Aſſiſtants. Now they are not ſo, but are Members of other Corporations of the City of *London*. The Arms or Seal, as in the Margin, were granted by Sir *Rich. St. George* Kt. *Clarencieux* King of Arms, *Anno* 1631.

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The Company of *Shipwrights* were incorporated by Charter, in the Reign of King *James* I. by the Name of Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants. They bear *Noah*'s Ark, on a Chief the Croſs of St. *George*, charged with a Lion of *England*.



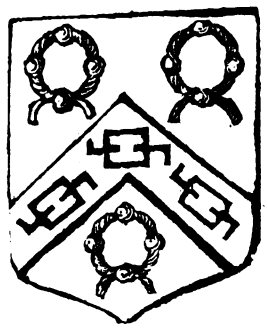
The Company for the *Mines Royal* were firſt incorporated by Charter, the 28th Day of *May*, in the 10th Year of Qu. *Eliz.* by the Name of Governour, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the *Mines Royal*; and afterwards confirmed the 28th of *Jan.* in the 2d Year of King *James* I. Their Arms or Seal, as in the Margin, were granted them by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Kt. *Garter*, *Anno* 1568.



The Company of *Mineral* and *Battery Workers* were firſt incorporated by Charter, the 28th of *May*, in the 10th Year of Qu. *Eliz.* by the Name of the Governours, Aſſiſtants and Society of the *Mineral* and *Battery Workers*; and afterwards confirmed the 22d of *January*, in the 2d Year of King *James* I. Their Arms are, Azure, a Pilaſter proper, ſupported by a Lion rampant gardant, and a Dragon rampant Or, on a Mount Vert, in Chief a of Wire proper between two Plates.



The *Tobacco-Pipe-Makers* Company were incorporated by Charter of King *James* I. in his 17th Year; confirmed again by King *Charles* I. and laſtly by King *Charles* II. the 29th of *April*, in the 15th Year of his Reign, in all the Privileges of their aforeſaid Charters. Their Arms are, Or, a Tobacco Plant on a Mount Vert.



The Company of *Hatband-makers* were incorporated by Charter, the 1ſt of *Dec.* in the 13th Year of King *Charles* II. and bear Azure, a Cheveron between three Hatbands Or, charged with three Merilions Sable.



The *Comb makers* Company were incorporated by Charter, the 4th of *April*, in the 13th Year of King *Charles* I. by the Name of Maſter, Wardens and Fellowſhip of *Comb-makers* of *London*. Their Armorial Enſigns are Azure, a Lion paſſant gardant between three Combs Or.



The Society of *Starch-makers* bear this Device, *viz.* Azure, two Wheatſheaves in Saltire Or, on a Chief Gules a Lion of *England*.



The Society of *Gardiners* bear for their Seal or Arms, as in the Margin.



The *Academy of the Maſes* bear for their Arms, Argent, two Bars wavy Azure, on a Chief two Swords in Saltire of the firſt, hilted and pomell'd Or, and a Book expanded in Feſs of the third.

'Thus having briefly treated of the City of 'London, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, 'with the incorporated Companies, our next 'Buſineſs ſhall be to treat of the Cities in 'England, with the principal Places or Shire-'Towns in every County.

CHAP.

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CHAP. II.

Treats of the Cities of ENGLAND, *with the Shire or chief Town Corporate in each County; and first with* Berkshire.



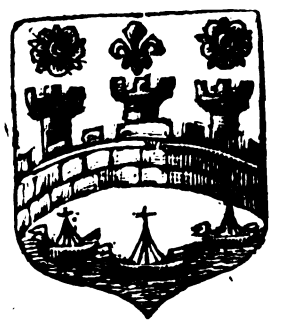
'READING, the chief Town in *Berkshire*, pleasantly seated near the *Thames*, and on the *Kennet*, which with other Rivers that fall into the *Thames*, doth sufficiently water it. The Town is large, having three Churches for divine Worship; its Houses are well built, and it was once beautified with a fair and rich Monastery, and a strong Castle. It is a Place well inhabited, and enjoyeth a good Trade, especially for its Cloth and Malt. The Town is incorporated, and governed by a Mayor and twelve Aldermen, and as many Burgesses or Assistants, and hath a Steward and other Sub-Officers; sends its Representatives to Parliament: And the Arms are Azure, a King's-head proper betwixt an R and an E in Fess, Or, and four other Heads in Saltire, proper.



'*BEDFORD*, the chief Shire-Town, well seated on the Banks of the River *Ouse*, which severing into two Parts, is joined by a fair Stone Bridge, which hath at each End a Gate-house to obstruct the Passage, if need requires, It is a large Town, numbring five Parish Churches, and well inhabited. It is a Town Corporate, which electeth Burgesses for Parliament, and is governed by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, two Chamberlains, a Recorder, Town Clerks, with other Sub-Officers. The Arms or Armorial Ensigns of Honour belonging to this Town are, a Demy-Eagle, with the Wings displayed over a Castle upon a Hill, all proper.



'*BUCKINGHAM*, the County-Town, well seated on the Banks of the *Ouse*, which almost encloseth it, and having for Conveniency of Passage three Stone Bridges. It is a fair, well-frequented and inhabited Town. The Town is governed by a Bailiff, twelve principal Burgesses, a Steward, *&c.* and as a Town Corporate sendeth its Representatives to Parliament. The Arms appropriate to this Town are, Party *per* Pale, Gules and Sable, over all a Swan, Argent, crowned and chained, Or.



'*CAMBRIDGE*, the chief Shire-Town, although the City of *Ely* is therein seated. It is a Place of great Antiquity, and of no less Fame and Resort for its University, which is its chiefest Ornament, being adorned with sixteen Colleges and Halls. Its Houses are well built, is a Place of good Extent, numbering fourteen Parish-Churches. The chief Magistrates are, a Mayor and Aldermen, with Sub-Officers; and as a Borough Town, sendeth its Representatives to Parliament, *viz.* two for the University, and two for the Town. The Arms appropriate to this Town are, Gules, a Bridge with three Wall-Towers thereon, proper, in Chief a Flower de Lis, Or, between two Roses, Argent, and in Base three Vessels in the Water, all proper.

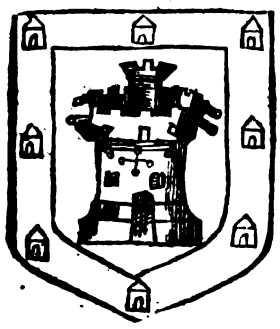
'*ELY*, a City of more Antiquity than Beauty, being but meanly built, nor well inhabited or frequented, and would be far less, were it not the See of a Bishop. It is a Place that enjoyeth ample Immunities; for in the *Isle of Ely*, the Bishop hath all the Rights of a County Palatine, and beareth chief Sway therein, and appointeth his Bailiff and other Officers.



'*CHESTER*, or '*WEST-CHESTER*, a City of great Antiquity, and pleasant Situation on the Banks of the River *Dee*, over which it hath a fair Stone Bridge. It is of about two Miles in Circuit within its Wall, on which are seven Watch-Towers, and gives Entrance by four Gates, and three Posterns; and of these, the Eastern Gate is said to be one of the stateliest in *England*. Here is a large Castle strongly seated on a Rocky Hill, wherein is the Shire-hall for deciding all Matters concerning the County

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'Palatine. This City is beautified with fair 'Buildings, hath ten Pariſh-Churches, beſides 'its Minſter or Cathedral, is well inhabited and 'frequented by Gentry and Tradeſmen. The 'Government is committed to a Mayor, two 'Sheriffs, four and twenty Aldermen, a Re-'corder, and other Sub Officers; it enjoyeth 'ample Immunities, ſendeth Burgeſſes to Par-'liament. The Arms appropriate to this City 'are, in Pale dexter, Gules, three Demi-Lions 'gardant, Or; and in the ſiniſter, Azure, two 'Garbs, Or.



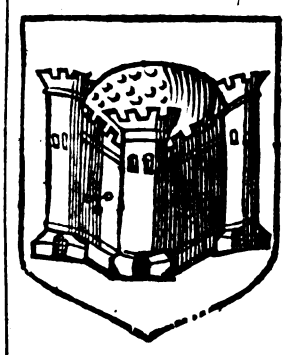
'*LAUNSTON*, the 'chief Town in *Cornwall*, 'ſeated on a Branch of the '*Tamer*, a large Town 'Corporate, governed by 'a Mayor and his Bre-'thren; and amongſt its 'Immunities electeth Par-'liament Men. It is a 'Place well inhabited, en-'joyeth a good Trade, and the more, as being 'the Place where the Aſſizes are held. The 'Arms borne by this Town are, Gules, a Ca-'ſtle with a Watch-tower on the Top, Or, 'within a Border Azure, charged with an Orle 'of eight Tents, Argent.



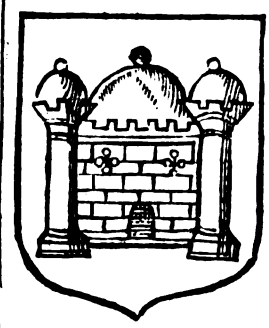
'*CARLISLE*, the 'chief Place in *Cumberland*, 'a City of great Antiqui-'ty, and well ſituated for 'the Conveniency of Wa-'ter. It is defended by a 'ſtrong Caſtle and Citta-'del, and fenced about 'with a ſtrong Wall; is 'graced with fair and well 'built Houſes, and beautified with a Cathedral 'Church of curious Workmanſhip; it enjoys 'ſeveral Immunities, ſendeth Burgeſſes to Par-'liament, is governed by a Mayor, twelve Al-'dermen, and other Sub-Officers: And the 'Coat-Armour belonging to this City is, Ar-'gent, a Caſtle between two Roſes, Or, on a 'Chief, Gules, a Lion paſſant gardant of the 'ſecond, the Baſe wavy, Argent and Sable.



'*DERBY*, the chief 'Town in the County ſo 'called, a very large, po-'pulous, well frequented 'and inhabited Borough-'Town, which electeth 'Parliament Men; is go-'verned by a Mayor, nine 'Aldermen, fourteen Bre-'thren, fourteen Com-'mon-Council, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, with 'other Sub-Officers. The Arms belonging to 'this Town are, a Hart cumbant upon a Hill in 'a Park paled, all proper.



'*EXETER*, the 'chief City in *Devonſhire*, 'commodiouſly ſeated on 'the River *Ex*, over 'which it hath a fair 'Stone Bridge. It is a 'ſweet and well compact-'ed City, but of that 'Largeneſs, that within 'its Walls and Suburbs, 'which are large, are 'numbred fifteen Pariſh-'Churches, beſides its Cathedral or Minſter, a 'fine Structure. It is a Place well inhabited 'and frequented, enjoyeth ſeveral Immunities, 'ſendeth Burgeſſes to Parliament, is governed 'by a Mayor, four and twenty Aldermen, a 'Recorder, with Sub-Officers. The Arms be-'longing to this City are, Party *per* Pale, Gules 'and Sable, a Caſtle triple-towred, Or.



'*BARNSTABLE*, 'a maritime Town in 'the North Part of *De-'vonſhire*, ſituated in a 'moſt pleaſant Plain, up-'on the Banks of the '*Taw*, over which it hath 'a long and ſtately Stone 'Bridge, ſuſtained by 'ſixteen Arches, built by 'one *Stamford* a Citizen 'of *London*, having been incorporated before 'the Conqueſt, at which time it was encircled 'with Walls and Gates, and had forty Burgeſ-'ſes within the Walls, and nine without; to 'which was added a Caſtle built by *Judhaell* 'of *Tottenes*, who received many Revenues in 'the ſaid County from *William* I. by clientary 'Right, which was ſince the Seat of the *Tra-'cies*, who were Lords of the ſaid Caſtle; which 'Town, by many Grants and Charters, which 'they had from *Henry* I. and divers ſucceeding 'Kings, is indowed with many fair Privileges, 'and by King *John* was inveſted with the Pri-'vileges of the City of *London*. It is gover-'ned by a Mayor, two Aldermen, a Recorder, 'Deputy-Recorder, all Juſtices of the Peace; 'it hath a Lord High-Steward, which Office 'was laſt born by his Grace *George* late Duke 'of *Albemarle*. Beſides the Mayor, it hath a 'Council conſiſting of four and twenty Bur-'geſſes, out of whom the Mayor is yearly cho-'ſen. It hath Coroners and all other Officers 'within the ſaid Town; it hath a Court of 'Record every *Monday* Fortnight, wherein all 'Actions real, perſonal, and mixt, may be tried 'without Limitation; it ſends two Burgeſſes to 'Parliament; it hath in it a great Clothing-'Trade, for the making of that Sort of Drape-'ry, ſo well known by the Name of *Barnſta-'ble-Bayes*. It is bleſſed with a ſweet and whol-'ſome Air; hath fair and well built Buildings, 'altogether of Stone and Brick; it hath an

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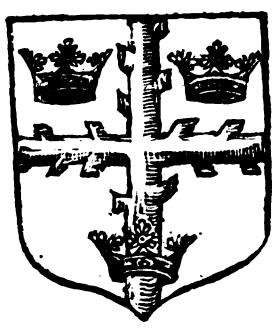
'eminent Free-ſchool, which hath ſent forth 'many worthy Men into the Church and King-'dom. It hath a Market on *Fridays*, which is 'very conſiderable for Corn, Cattel, Sheep, 'Wooll, Yarn, and all Proviſions. The Coat 'of Arms belonging to the Corporation is, 'Gules, a Caſtle Argent.



'*DORCHESTER*, 'the chief Shire Town, 'pleaſantly ſeated on the '*Frome*, and on the *Roman* 'Cauſey, called the *Foſs-'way*; a neat compacted 'Town, graced with well 'built Houſes; hath three 'fair Streets, and as ma-'ny Pariſh Churches. 'It's a Town Corporate, 'governed by two Bailiffs, eight Aldermen, a 'Recorder, *&c.* and hath the Election of Par-'liament Men. The Arms born by this Town 'are, Gules, a Caſtle, Argent, in its Front the 'Arms of *England* and *France* quartered.



'*DURHAM*, the 'chief Place in the Biſhop-'rick, being a City of good 'Antiquity, and no leſs 'pleaſantly than commo-'dioufly ſeated on the Ri-'ver *Weare*, over which it 'hath two large and ſpaci-'ous Stone Bridges. It is 'a fair, near, and well 'compacted City, beautified with fair Build-'ings, which are well inhabited; and for di-'vine Worſhip hath ſix Pariſh-Churches, be-'ſides its Cathedral, a large Structure. It is 'dignified with the See of a Biſhop, and ſend-'eth Burgeſſes to Parliament. The Coat-Ar-'mour belonging to this City is, Azure, a 'Croſs flory, Or, between four Lions rampant, 'Argent.



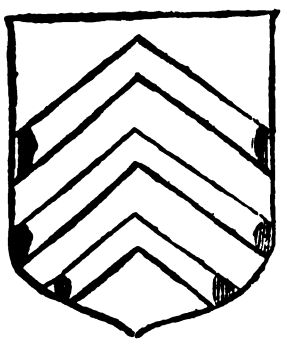
'*COLCHESTER*, 'the principal Town in '*Eſſex*, a Place of great 'Antiquity, and in former 'Times of no leſs Fame 'than Largeneſs, numbring 'fifteen Pariſh-Churches, 'many of which are now 'reduced to Ruins, with 'Abundance of its Houſes. 'It is commodiouſly ſeated on the *Colne*, not 'far from the Sea, which doth occaſion it to 'be a Place of a good Trade, and to be well 'inhabited by Tradeſmen and thoſe that have 'Relation to Sea Affairs. It is a Town Corpo-'rate, which ſendeth its Repreſentatives to 'Parliament; is governed by two Bailiffs, 'twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, with Sub-Offi-'cers. The Arms appropriate to this Town 'are Azure, a Croſs trunked, Argent, between 'three Coronets, Or.



'*BRISTOL*, a City 'which, next to *London*, 'claims the Priority of all 'others in the Kingdom; 'it is a County incorporate 'within it ſelf; is gover-'ned by a Mayor, Court 'of Aldermen, Sheriffs, and 'other Sub-Officers, and 'enjoyeth all Immunities 'and Privileges in as ample a manner as the Ci-'ty of *London*, being much one and the ſame. 'It is a City of a ſweet and delightful Situa-'tion, is adorned with many fair and well built 'Edifices, and its Streets are ſo neatly ordered 'with common Shores under Ground, that no 'Filth is to be ſeen to annoy the Inhabitants. 'It is a City of a large Extent, numbring 'eighteen Pariſh-Churches, beſides its Cathe-'dral. Its Port is good and commodious for 'Shipping, which doth occaſion a very great 'Trade, and to be well inhabited and frequen-'ted by Tradeſmen and Merchants. The Arms 'belonging to this City are, Gules, a Caſtle up-'on a Hill by the Seaſide, and a Helm of a 'Ship under Sail paſſing by, all proper.



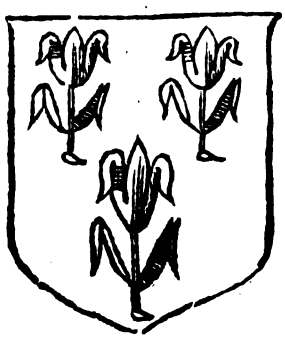
'There are belonging to 'this City ſeveral incorpo-'rated Companies, but that 'of moſt Note and Repute 'is the worthy and honou-'rable Society of *Merchant 'Adventurers*, who drive 'a conſiderable Trade to 'moſt Parts of the trading 'World, being governed 'by a Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſi-'ſtants, having their Hall for their publick 'Place of Meeting for the keeping of Courts 'for the Negotiation of their Affairs, having 'ample Immunities granted unto them; and 'do bear for their Coat-Armour, Barry *unde* 'of eight Pieces, Argent and Azure, on a Bend, 'Or, a Dragon volant, Vert, on a Chief, 'Gules, a Lion paſſant gardant, Or, between 'two Bezants.



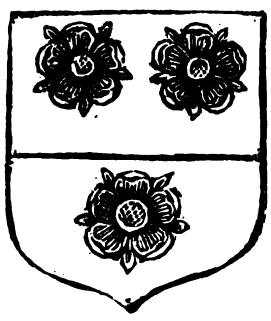
'*GLOCESTER*, a 'City of good Antiquity, 'pleaſantly ſeated on the '*Severne*, over which it 'hath a fair Stone Bridge. 'It is alſo a County with-'in it ſelf, enjoyeth large 'Immunities, ſendeth Bur-'geſſes to Parliament, and 'is governed by a Mayor, 'two Sheriffs, twelve Aldermen and a Recor-'der, with Sub-Officers. This City is not 'large, yet hath twelve Pariſh-Churches, be-'ſides its Cathedral a fair Structure, and is 'beautified with a handſome College, and ma-'ny neat Buildings. The Arms belonging to 'this City are, Or, three Cheverons, Gules.

WIN-

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'*WINCHESTER*, 'the chief and principal 'Place in *Hantſhire*, being 'a City of great Antiqui- 'ty, and famous in the 'Times of the *Romans*, '*Saxons* and *Normans*; the 'Situation is no leſs plea- 'ſant than commodious; 'tis about a Mile and a 'Half in Circuit within 'its Walls, beſides its Sub- 'urbs; and hath five Pariſh-Churches, beſides 'its Cathedral. It enjoyeth ſeveral Immuni- 'ties, and ſendeth Burgeſſes to Parliament. 'The Arms belonging to this City are, Sable, 'three Lilies proper.



'*SOUTHAMPTON*, a 'Place of good Account 'in *Hantſhire*, commodi- 'ouſly ſeated on an Arm 'of the Sea, which makes 'it to be a Place of ſome 'Trade. The Town is 'large, garniſhed with 'well built Houſes; for 'divine Worſhip hath five 'Pariſh Churches, and is fenced about with 'a double Ditch and Walls. It is a Borough- 'Town, enjoyeth ample Immunities, ſendeth 'its Repreſentatives to Parliament, and is go- 'verned by a Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes. 'Beareth *per* Feſs, Argent and Gules, three 'Roſes counterchanged.



'*HERTFORD*, the 'chief Town in the Coun- 'ty ſo called; it is ſeated 'on the *Lea*, once a Place 'of larger Extent, and of 'more Beauty than at 'preſent. It is a Borough- 'Town, electeth Parlia- 'ment-men, and is go- 'verned by a Mayor, nine 'Burgeſſes, ſixteen Aſſiſtants, a High Steward, 'who is always a Nobleman, a Steward of 'the Court of Records, and other Sub-Offi- 'cers. The Arms belonging to the Town are, 'a Hart in a Field, proper.



'*HEREFORD*, the 'chief Place in *Hereford- 'ſhire*, being a City of 'great Antiquity, and of 'a pleaſant Situation. It 'is a large Place, num- 'bring ſix Pariſh-Chur- 'ches, and beautified with 'well built Houſes. It 'enjoyeth large Immuni- 'ties, ſendeth Burgeſſes to Parliament, is go- 'verned by a Mayor, ſix Aldermen, a Com- 'mon-Council, Recorder, *&c.* The Arms 'belonging to this City are, Gules, three Lions 'paſſant gardant, Or.



'*HUNTINGTON*, 'well ſeated on the Banks 'of the *Owſe*, over which 'it hath a fair Stone Bridge. 'It is a very large and an- 'cient Borough-Town, of 'good Antiquity, and was 'of a greater Extent than 'now it is, having former- 'ly fifteen Pariſh-Chur- 'ches, which Time hath reduced to four. It 'is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Bur- 'geſſes; hath the Election of Parliament-men, 'and beareth for its Arms or Seal a Huntſ- 'man with his Dog, Staff, *&c.*



'*CANTERBURY*, 'the chief City in *Kent*, a 'Place of great Antiquity, 'being ſaid to be built 'nine Hundred Years be- 'fore the Birth of Chriſt. 'It is graced with divers 'good Buildings; hath for 'divine Worſhip fourteen 'Pariſh-Churches beſides 'its Cathedral, a ſpacious Building. It is go- 'verned by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and 'other Sub-Officers; enjoyeth large Immuni- 'ties, ſendeth Burgeſſes to Parliament, and is 'well inhabited and traded unto. The Arms 'of this City are, Gules, three Martlets, Or, on 'a Chief Argent, a Lion paſſant gardant of the 'ſecond.



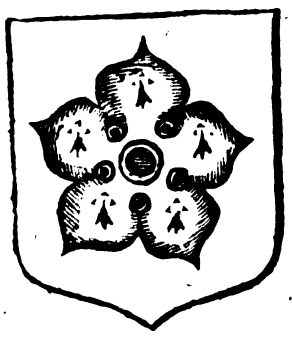
'*ROCHESTER*, al- 'ſo ſeated in *Kent*, an an- 'cient City, no leſs plea- 'ſantly than commodiouſly 'ſeated on the Banks of 'the *Medway*, over which 'it hath a ſtately Stone 'Bridge, ſuſtained by di- 'vers Arches. The City 'is not large, having but 'one principal Street, which is well inhabited 'by Tradeſmen. It is governed by a Mayor, 'Court of Aldermen, Recorder, with other 'Sub-Officers, and hath the Election of Parlia- 'ment-men. The Arms belonging to them are, 'Argent, a Croſs, Gules, with an R in the 'Center, Or, in Chief, a Lion of *England*.

LAN-

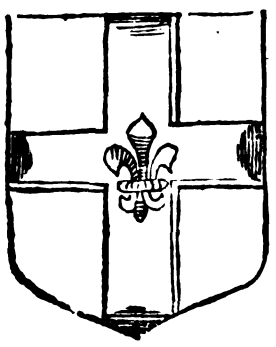
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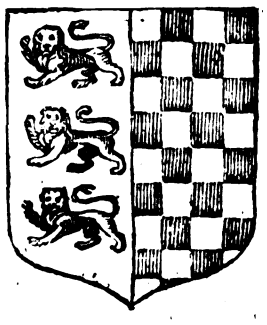
'*LANCASTER*, pleasantly seated on the Bank of the *Lune*, over which it hath a fair Stone Bridge, a Town of good Antiquity, and at present indifferent large, containing several well ordered Streets; its Houses are well built, but of no great Trade, nor over well inhabited. It is a Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, twelve Brethren, four and twenty Burgesses, two Chamberlains, a Recorder, *&c.* and amongst its Immunities, sends Burgesses to Parliament. The Arms of this Town, Party *per* Fess, Vert and Gules, in Chief, a Quadrangle of Castles walled, Argent, and in Base a Lion of *England*.



'*LEICESTER*, the chief Shire-Town, pleasantly seated on the Banks of the *Stour*; a Town more famous for its Antiquity than Beauty, being said to be built by King *Lear*, 844 Years before the Birth of Christ. It is a Borough-Town, sending its Representatives to Parliament, and is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Sub-Officers. The Arms that this Town beareth are, Gules, a Cinquefoil pierced, Ermin.



'*LINCOLN*, pleasantly seated on the Banks of the *Witham*, where it divideth it self into several Streams, and is passed over by divers Bridges. It is a City of great Antiquity, and hath been far more spacious and magnificent than now it is; for (according to *William* of *Malmsbury*) it was one of the best peopled Cities in the Island, and contained fifty Parish-Churches, which are now reduced to fifteen. It is at present a large, well inhabited and frequented City, enjoyeth a good Trade, is dignified with a See of the Bishop, enjoyeth several Immunities, sendeth Burgesses to Parliament, is governed by a Mayor, two Sheriffs, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and other Sub-Officers; and is a County of it self, whose Liberties extend twenty Miles in Compass, and is called *The County of the City of Lincoln*. The Coat-Armour belonging to this City is, Argent, on a Cross, Gules, a Flower de Lis, Or.



'*STAMFORD*, seated on the Edge of the County adjoining to *Rutlandshire* and *Northamptonshire*, from which it is parted by the River *Weland*. It is a fair, large, and well built Town Corporate, containing several Streets, and beautified with well built Houses; for divine Worship hath six Parish-Churches, is begirt with a Wall, is well inhabited and frequented, and enjoyeth a good Trade, especially for Malt here made in great Abundance. The Town is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sub-Officers, enjoyeth several Immunities, and sends Burgesses to Parliament. The Coat of Arms belonging to this Town is, *per* Pale, Gules, three Lions passant gardant, Or, and Checky, Or and Azure.



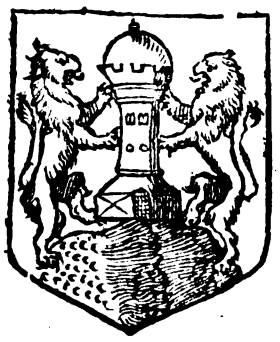
'*MONMOUTH*, the chief Town in the County so called; a Place no less pleasantly than commodiously seated on the Rivers *Wye* and *Munow*; a fair, large, well built, inhabited and frequented Town, enjoying large Immunities, sendeth Burgesses to Parliament, is governed by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, fifteen Common-Counsellours, and other Sub-Officers. The Armorial Ensign of Honour belonging to this Town is, three Cheverons, surmounted by a Fess,



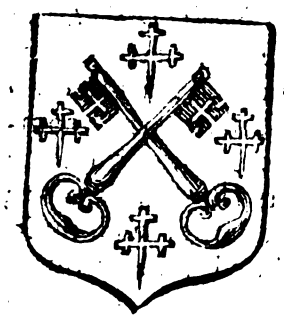
'*NORWICH*, the chief Place in the County of *Norfolk*, a City of great Splendor and Antiquity, which hath sufficiently withstood the Shocks of ill Fortune; notwithstanding it is at present a fair, large, well built, populous and well frequented City, numbring thirty Parish-Churches, besides Chapels; enjoying a great Trade, especially for its Stuffs, Stockings, and other Manufactures here made. It is a City which enjoyeth large Immunities, sendeth Burgesses to Parliament, is governed by a Mayor and other Officers, and is dignified with an Episcopal See. The Coat-Armour belonging to this City is, Gules, a Castle triple-towred, Argent, in Base a Lion of *England*.

NOR

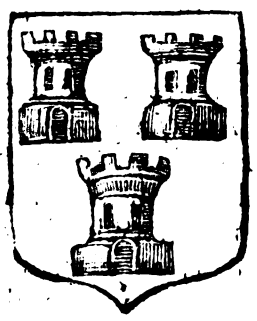
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'*NORTHAMPTON*, 'the chief Shire-Town, 'pleaſantly ſeated on the 'River *Nyne*, over which 'it hath two Bridges; a 'large Town numbring 'four Pariſh-Churches, and 'is now (ſince the late Fire 'which almoſt conſumed 'it to Aſhes) repleniſhed 'with well built Houſes, 'being in great Likelihood to be more ſplen-'did than formerly. The Inhabitants enjoy a 'very conſiderable Trade for an Inland Town, 'eſpecially for Leather and Shoes. The Town 'is governed by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, twelve 'Magiſtrates, a Recorder, with Sub-Officers, 'enjoyeth ample Immunities, and ſendeth Bur-'geſſes to Parliament. The Coat-Armour be-'longing to the Corporation is, Gules, a Watch-'tower on a Hill, proper, ſupported by two 'Lions rampant, Or.



'*PETERBOROW*, 'a City in *Northampton-'ſhire*, well ſeated on the 'River *Aufona* or *Nen*, 'over which it hath a 'Bridge which leadeth in-'to *Huntingtonſhire*. It is 'a City of great Antiqui-'ty, but ſuffered much 'by the deſtructive Hand 'of the mercileſs *Danes*. It is a Place of no 'great Extent, having but one Pariſh-Church 'beſides its Cathedral, but is repleniſhed with 'well built Houſes. Amongſt its Immunities, 'it ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, is the See of 'a Biſhop, and beareth for its Coat-Armour, 'two Keys in Saltire, be-'tween four croſs Croſlets Fitchee,



'*NEWCASTLE*, 'commodiouſly ſeated on 'the Banks of the *Tyne*, 'over which it hath a fair 'Stone Bridge, ſuſtained 'by twelve Arches. It is 'a large Town, being 'about two Miles in Cir-'cuit, being environed 'with a ſtrong thick Stone 'Wall, which hath ſeven Gates for Entrance, 'with many round Towers and ſquare Tur-'rets; its Houſes are well built, and its Streets 'fair and well ordered; for divine Worſhip 'hath four Churches; is a Place very well in-'habited by Merchants and Tradeſmen, and 'enjoyeth a conſiderable Trade both by Sea 'and Land, having ſeveral Veſſels belonging 'to the Town; but is of chief Note for its 'Coal-Trade, for which it is famous. It is a 'Town well ſerved with Proviſions, having 'two Markets weekly, beſides its Shambles. 'Here is an eminent Grammar-School for the 'Education of Youth. It is a Town and Coun-'ty of it ſelf, being incorporate and governed 'by a Mayor, Recorder, ten Aldermen and a 'Sheriff, with ſeveral Officers attending the 'Mayor, as, a Sword-bearer with a Cap of 'Maintenance, the Water-Bailiff with the great 'Mace, and ſeven Serjeants at the Mace; alſo 'the Town-Clerk, and Clerk of the Chamber, 'two Coroners, and eight Chamberlains. The 'preſent Mayor and Aldermen for the Year '1676, is, *Tho. Jeniſon* Eſq; Mayor, Sir *Wil-'liam Blacket* Baronet, Alderman, Sir *Robert 'Shaftoe* Kt. Recorder, Serjeant at Law, Sir '*Francis Anderton* Kt. *Mark Milbank* Eſq; *Henry 'Maddiſon* Eſq; *Henry Brabbant* Eſq; *Ralph Jeni-'ſon* Eſq; *Thomas Daviſon* Eſq; *William Carr*, 'Eſq; *Ralph Grey* Eſq; and *Timothy Daviſon* Eſq; 'Aldermen, *Henry Jeniſon* Eſq; Sheriff. The 'Mayor hath his Common-Council conſiſting 'of ſix and thirty. Amongſt the Immunities 'that this Town enjoyeth, it ſends Burgeſſes 'to Parliament. The Arms belonging to the 'Town are, Gules, three Caſtles, Argent; their 'Creſt is out of the Battlement of a Caſtle, 'Argent, a Demy-Lion rampant, Or, ſuſtain-'ing a Flag with St. *George*'s Croſs: Their Sup-'porters are two Sea-horſes, Argent.



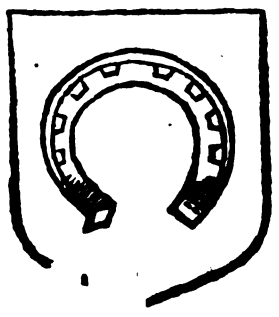
'*NOTTINGHAM*, 'the chief Shire-Town, of 'a pleaſant Situation, a 'large Town, beautified 'with well built Houſes, 'hath fair Streets, and a 'ſpacious Market-place. It 'is a Town of great An-'tiquity, as is evidenced 'by its many Places of Re-'mark yet to be ſeen. It is a Town well in-'habited and frequented, enjoying a very good 'Trade for an Inland Town; amongſt its Im-'munities, ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, is 'governed by a Mayor, ſix Aldermen, two 'Sheriffs, with Sub-Officers; and beareth for 'their Coat-Armour, Argent, two ragged 'Staves in Croſs, Vert, between three Coro-'nets, two in Chief, and one in Baſe, Or, the 'ragged Staff in Pale, paſſing through the Co-'ronet in Baſe.



'*OXFORD*, the glo-'rious Seat of the Muſes, 'a Place of great Antiqui-'ty, and at preſent a fair 'and ſtately City, ador-'ned with well built Hou-'ſes, and beautified with 'divers curious Stru-'ctures; as, the King's 'Palace, now the Manor-'Houſe, the ſixteen Colleges, eight Halls, the 'Schools; wherein is a famous Library, and a 'ſtately Theatre erected at the ſole Charge of '*Gilbert Sheldon* late Lord Archbiſhop of *Can-'terbury*.

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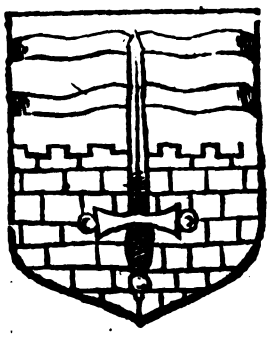
'terbury. It is honoured with an Episcopal See, 'sendeth four Burgesses to Parliament, two for 'the University, and two for the City, and 'enjoyeth ample Immunities. It is a large 'City, numbring fourteen Parish-Churches, 'besides its Cathedral, and of a pleasant Si-'tuation on the Banks of the *Isis*, and in a 'healthful Air, which makes it to be the bet-'ter inhabited. The Arms belonging to this 'City are, Bendy wavy, Argent and Azure, an 'Ox, Gules, passing over a Ford, proper.



'*OKEHAM*, the 'chief Town in *Rutland-'shire*, seated in a rich 'Valley, an indifferent 'good and well inhabi-'ted Town. Here is an 'ancient Privilege or Cu-'stom which the Inhabi-'tants claim, that is, if 'any Nobleman enter 'their Precinct or Lord-'ship, as an Homage, he 'is to forfeit one of his Horse's Shoes, unless 'he redeem it with Money; and the Truth of 'this is apparent by the many Horseshoes nailed 'up on the Shire-hall Door; and their Badge is 'a Horseshoe.



'*SHREWSBURY*, 'the chief Town in *Shrop-'shire*, pleasantly seated on 'the Banks of the *Severn*, 'which encompasseth it on 'all Sides, except towards 'the North. It is a Place 'which, for Largeness, '(numbring five Parish-'Churches besides a Cha-'pel) Neatness of Buildings, Largeness and 'Variety of Streets, and Populousness, may be 'ranged with Cities in the first Rank. It is a 'Place of a great Resort, enjoyeth a great 'Trade, and is well inhabited both by the '*English* and *Welch*. It is governed by a May-'or, four and twenty Aldermen, and eight 'and forty Common-Council, and hath a Re-'corder, Steward, and Town-Clerk. It sen-'deth its Representatives to Parliament, and 'enjoys several Immunities. Their Coat-Ar-'mour is Azure, three Leopards Heads, Or.

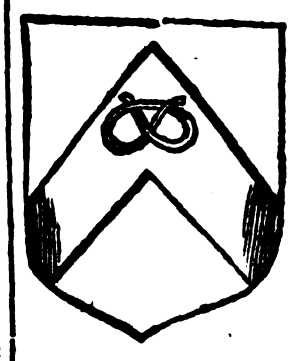


'*BATH*, a City in '*Somersetshire*, seated on 'the *Avon*, over which 'it hath a fair Stone 'Bridge. It is a Place 'of great Antiquity, as 'doth appear by the se-'veral *Roman* Inscripti-'ons and Images com-'monly found in the Ci-'ty Walls; and where 'the Abbey now stand-'eth, 'tis said, was a Temple consecrated to '*Minerva* the Goddess of Fountains and Rivers. 'This Place is famous for its Baths, found 'good for the Curing of Aches and other Di-'stempers in the Body of Man, which doth 'occasion it to be well inhabited and resorted 'unto. It is a fair, neat City, governed by 'a Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, 'with Sub-Officers; enjoyeth several Immuni-'ties, sendeth Burgesses to Parliament, and 'beareth for its Armorial Ensign of Honour,

'*WELLS*, another City in *Somersetshire*, 'of no large Extent, but well inhabited, and 'of good Account, being the See of a Bishop, 'under whose Jurisdiction is that of *Bath*. Its 'Buildings are fair and good, its Cathedral a 'stately Pile of Building, adjoining to which 'is the Bishop's Palace. This City is governed 'by a Mayor, seven Masters, sixteen Burges-'ses, a Recorder, Town Clerk, *&c.* and hath 'the Election of Parliament Men.



'*LITCHFIELD* 'in *Staffordshire*, a City 'of great Antiquity and 'Note in former Times. 'It is indifferent large, 'containing three Parish-'Churches besides its Ca-'thedral, a beautiful Stru-'cture, adjoining to which 'is the Bishop's Palace; 'its Houses are well built, and its Streets well 'ordered. The Government of the City is 'committed to the Care of two Bailiffs and a 'Sheriff (which are elected out of four and 'twenty Burgesses) a Recorder, Town Clerk, '*&c.* it sends Burgesses to Parliament; and 'beareth for its Coat-Armour, in an Escutcheon, 'a Landskip with divers Martyrs in several 'Manners massacred.



'*STAFFORD*, the 'chief County-Town, 'where the Assizes and 'Sessions are held for the 'County. It is a fair Town, 'beautified with two Pa-'rish-Churches, a Free-'School, a fine square Mar-'ket-place, and other good 'Buildings, and its Streets 'are large and paved. It 'is governed by a Mayor and Burgesses, hath 'a Recorder, Town Clerk, *&c.* it electeth 'Parliament Men, and enjoys ample Privile-'ges. The Coat-Armour is Or, on a Cheve-'ron, Gules, a true Lovers Knot of the first.

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'*IPSWICH*, the chief Place in *Suffolk*, which, for its Largeneſs, containing twelve Pariſh-Churches, beſides St. *George*'s Chapel, its divers Streets, Populouſneſs, and Trade both by Sea and Land, may deſervedly be reckoned for a City. 'Tis a Town Corporate, well privileged, ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, is governed by two Bailiffs yearly choſen out of twelve Portmen, and four and twenty Common Council, alſo a Recorder, Town Clerk, and other Sub-Officers. The Arms of this Town are, *per* Pale Gules and Azure, a Lion rampant, Or, between three Sterns of Ships, Argent.



'*CHICHESTER*, the chief Place in *Suſſex*, ſeated on the Banks of the *Levant*, which at a ſmall Diſtance loſeth it ſelf in the Sea. It is an indifferent large City, numbring five or ſix Pariſh-Churches beſides its Cathedral. It is beautified with good Buildings and ſpacious Streets, eſpecially the four that lead from the four Gates of its Wall, and croſs one another at the Market-place. It is a City endowed with many Privileges, and ſendeth Burgeſſes to Parliament. It is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sub-Officers, and beareth for its Coat-Armour, Guttee, Argent and Sable, on a Chief engrailed, Gules, a Lion of *England*.



'*COVENTRY*, the chief Place in *Warwick-ſhire*, a City ſituated near the Centre of *England*, bounding the Campane from the Woodland, drawing ~~in the Advan-~~ tages of both; ancient as *Arviragus* the *Britiſh* King, made eminent by the *Mercian Leofrick*, famed by ſucceſſive Lords and Kings of *England*; heretofore intruſted with a Mint-Royal, graced with the Seſſion of the higheſt Judicature, the *King's Bench*, and ſtyled *Camera principis*; favoured with a wholeſome and temperate Air; its Approaches, Avenues, and ambient Walks, grateful and pleaſing to all Beholders; for ſpacious and continued Cauſeways, not equalled by any City in *England*, nor inferior to moſt for clean and well paved Streets, refreſhing Springs, uſeful Aqueducts, and goodly publick Structures; once a famous Mart and Empory, reſorted to for Commerce and Trade from *Ireland*, the Northweſt and other Parts of *England*; leaving us its large Vaults, Warehouſes, Cellarages, Drapery, Steel-yard, and publick Halls, as Indications of its former Opulency and Splendor.

It offers to View, amongſt other Remarkables, four Steeples and three Churches, whereof two are Parochial, *viz. Trinity* and *St. Michaels*; That, an ancient well built Church, in Form Cathedral, which being impaired by a late Fall of its beautiful Spire, is ſince reſtored to its former Luſtre, at a vaſt Expence and Charge: This, a ſtately, large, and brave inlightned Fabrick; a curious Shell, whoſe Compaſs is One Hundred Yards in Length, and ſeven and twenty Yards in Bredth, beſides ſeveral Iſles and Chapels both on the North and South Sides thereof, ſupported by neat and ſlender Pillars, with five Iſles, whoſe Steeple, for Tower, and lofty tapering Spire, gives Place to none in *England*. *Bablack* Church (one of the three) is a ſolid antique Structure, its Form Collegiate, where divine Offices are performed but at ſome Feſtivals in the Year.

It hath gloried in a matchleſs Wall; and though its Form was irregular for a defenſible Fortification, yet was it built ſtrong, broad, high, and large in Circumference, now only gueſſed at by its Ruins, and its twelve lofty Ports or Gates yet ſtanding.

No Place compares with this City for a moſt beautiful Croſs of large Dimenſions and Height, adorned with Variety of Statues, Figures, and Sculptures, richly laid over with Gold, and ſet off with becoming Colours.

It hath (among others) one magnificent Hall called *Aula Sanctæ Mariæ*, fit for a celebrious Congreſs or Aſſembly.

Here is a fair Grammar-School, founded by *John Hales* Eſq; yet ſtyled *Schola Regis Henrici Octavi*; and another School of late Erection for poor Children, by Mr. *Chriſtopher Davenport* late Alderman. Appendant to both is a Library with learned Authors, both Print and Manuſcripts; of which Schools the Mayor and Aldermen of this City are Viſitors. The Hoſpitals are two, well and plentifully providing for twenty Blue Coats, eleven poor Men in black Gowns, and two Nurſes in the one; and eight other married Couples in blue Gowns in the other, and a Nurſe.

To it is annexed very large and rich Commons, great annual Loans and Gifts diſtributed amongſt poor young and hopeful Tradeſmen, together with frequent Remembrances of ſome noble Benefactor or other, who intruſted the City to diſpoſe of their Bounty to others, as among themſelves, *viz.* Forty Pounds *per Annum* to St. *John's College* in *Oxford*, and Forty Pounds *per Annum* to ſeveral other Corporations.

Alſo, near the ſaid City, at a Pool called *Swanſwell*, is a Spring which filleth a ſeven Inch Diameter, of which Water the Quantity of

of five Tun an Hour is daily raiſed to the Top of a Turret ſix and thirty Foot high, by a Stream out of the ſaid Pool containing nine cubical Inches, which moveth an overſhot Wheel, and a triangular Crank with Balances and Buckets, being an heaving or lifting Engine. From hence the Water is conveyed into the Streets of the City and Houſes of ſuch Inhabitants as will and do take the ſaid Water at an annual Rent. This Water-work was begun by *Thomas Sargenſon* Maſon, and *Bartholomew Bewley* Plumber, in the Year 1630, and hath been ſince altered and put into the Form it now worketh, in the Year 1658, and ſo continued by *Thomas Bewley*, Son of the ſaid *Bartholomew*, who is the preſent Proprietor.

'The City is Owner of a rich Delf or Mine of Coals near adjoining to it, which is hoped will in a little time add much to its Revenue, the preſent Undertakers uſing that Method for the maſtering of the Water, which the Inadvertency of former Undertakers either could not contrive, or at leaſt not effectually proſecute.

'The ſtaple Commodity of the Place is Cloth; but to how low an Ebb that Trade is now come, every Place can report, and competently judge, as well as this City.

'Its Government conſiſts of annual Officers, ten Aldermen or Juſtices, with two ſtanding Councils, *viz.* the Upper, the Second or Common-Council. The annual Officers are the Mayor, Recorder, two Sheriffs, Steward, Coroner, two Chamberlains, two Wardens, and ſome other attendant and miniſtring Officers.

'The Mayor is the Eye of the Body, the King's immediate Lieutenant, having the Precedency of all. Prince *Henry* himſelf, when in *Coventry*, refuſed to take the better Hand of him, when modeſtly the Mayor ordered it, ſaying, *He would not reſume a Right of his Father's Grants.*

'This Authority is ſolitary or ſocial: Solitary, as to be Clerk of the King's Market, Steward and Marſhal of the King's Houſe, to be in Commiſſion for Arrays, and Head of the twelve Companies. Social, in the Upper Council, which conſiſts of Aldermen and ſome Candidates for the Mayoralty, where he orders and manageth the particular Affairs and Revenues of the City, diſtributes the Bounty of Benefactors, ſometimes calling in the Aſſiſtance of the ſecond Council, arbitrarily choſen by him and his Brethren out of the wealthieſt and diſcreeteſt Citizens, and conſiſting of five and twenty, who are as Witneſſes of their juſt Adminiſtrations, as well as Adviſers, in all Alienations of City Lands, and Grants of other Nature.

'The Aldermen are Juſtices of the Peace in as full Latitude as any other, having ten Wards or Precincts aſſigned them, with an Appropriation of a Ward to each Alderman, as to ſome Reſpects, though otherwiſe every one is Juſtice throughout, both as to the City and County of the City, which is of large Extent. Of theſe Juſtices there are of the *Quorum* four, *viz.* the Mayor, Recorder, and two eldeſt Aldermen.

'The Mayor's *Inſignia* are a Sword, a Hat of Maintenance, a great Mace, and ſix ſmaller, with a Tipſtaff; the Robes black, lined with Furr, and on ſolemn and Feſtival Days, Scarlet lined with Foins.

'The preſent Aldermen and Juſtices for the Year 1676, are *William Jelliff* Alderman, now Mayor the ſecond Time; the Right Honourable *James* Earl of *Northampton*, one of his Majeſty's Privy-Council, Recorder; *Joſeph Chambers*, *James Nailer*, *Julius Billers*, *William Vale*, *Ralph Philips*, *Nathaniel Harryman*, *Thomas King*, *Thomas Bewley*, *Abel Brooksby*, *Humphry Burton* Coroner, Sir *Richard Hopkins* Kt. Serjeant at Law, Steward.

'As to the Rights, Immunities, Privileges, when and by whom granted, together with all other things coincident to this City, from its firſt Appearance to its aſcending Grandour and Declining or Cadency, they are moſt amply and learnedly mentioned to our Hand by the Pen of the learned Mr. *Dugdale Norroy* King of Arms, to whom we refer the Reader.

'The Arms belonging to this City are, Party *per* Pale, Gules and Vert, an Elephant, Argent, on a Mount, proper, bearing a Caſtle on his Back, Or.

'*WARWICK*, the Shire-Town, of good Account, being the Place where the Aſſizes and general Seſſions for the County are kept; is indifferent large, containing two Pariſh-Churches, beſides ſome demoliſhed; its Houſes are well built, its Streets ſpacious and good; 'tis a Place well inhabited, and enjoyeth a good Trade, eſpecially for Malt. It is governed by a Mayor, twelve Brethren, four and twenty Burgeſſes for Common-Council, a Recorder, *&c.* ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament. The Arms borne by this Town are, a Caſtle triple-towred, having on the dexter Side the Sun in its Glory, and on the ſiniſter a Creſcent; on the Top of the two fronting Towers ſtand two Watchmen with this Inſcription upon the Ring of the Seal, *Sigillum Ballivi Burgenſium Warwici.*



'*APPLEBY* (anciently *Aballaba*) was a City in the Time of the *Romans*, and the chief Town in *Weſtmerland* (as it remains ſtill) at, and before the *Norman* Conqueſt; inſomuch that the County took Name from it, and was ſometimes called the *County of Appilby*. It is traditionally reported concernig this Place, That it was un-

'der the Jurisdiction of a Mayor, when *London* 'was only govern'd by a Bailiff; which how 'true it is, I shall not concern my self; but 'the Beginning of the Mayoralty of *London* '(formerly governed by *Portgraves*) is commonly reckoned from the first Year of *Richard* I. 'and *Appleby* had a Charter from *Henry* I. (who 'was Son to the Conqueror) of very great Privileges confirm'd by King *John* (as is yet to 'be seen) and all the Kings of *England* successively. It continu'd a Place of great Account 'till 1176, (the 22d of *Hen.* II.) at which Time 'it was utterly destroyed by the Incursion of 'the *Scots* under *William* their King, as appears from a Stone in the School-Garden-'House. And it should seem then, in regard 'of its Loyalty and Sufferings, this King took 'Compassion upon it, and (in all Probability) 'built their Church dedicated to S. *Lawrence*; and 'for their Arms gave them his own Coat, with 'an honorary Distinction, Gules, three Lions 'passant gardant in Pale crowned, Or, with 'this Inscription on their Seals, SIGILLUM 'COMMUNITATIS BURGII DE APPILBY; and 'on the Reverse St. *Lawrence* on the Grid-iron, 'kept down by Force, and burning in the 'Flames, from which ariseth a Flag or Standard with three Lions (as before) and the 'Device this, HIC JALET LAURENTIUS IN 'CRATICULA POSITUS, to shew it resisted 'even unto Fire. Now this King *Henry* II. 'was the first (as all Antiquaries agree) who 'bare for his Arms three Lions; and therefore it must needs be a great Honour to the 'Place, and undoubted Sign or Token of its 'Loyalty (a Quality for which it now is, and 'ever was famous) that he should signalize it 'with his own Coat, distinguished only by an 'honourable Addition of three Crowns. And 'though Mr. *Cambden* (whose Footsteps *Speed* 'followeth) tells us, out of *William* of *Newburg*, '*That* William *King of the* Scots *took this Place* 'and Brough *by a sudden Surprize, a little be-*'*fore he himself was taken at* Aulnwick *in* Northumberland (which is very true); yet they 'are all mistaken in this, *That these two Places* '*were not recovered till King* John's *Time*; for 'tis certain, the *Scots* (after the Country had 'got themselves into an Array) were beaten 'back, and their King taken Prisoner. And 'tis certain also, that though King *John* did 'bestow them on *Robert de Veteripont* for his 'good Service; yet he recovered them not 'from the *Scots*, for they came into his Hands '*propter transgressionem factam per Hugonem de* '*Morevilla*, by reason of the Forfeiture of *Hugh* '*de Mervil* (a great Man in those Parts, and 'the same (if I mistake not) that killed *Thomas* '*a Becket*) as was given in upon Inquisition 'taken at *York*, *die Jovis proximo post mediam* '*quadragesimæ Anno Regni Regis Edwardi* 9.

'And notwithstanding this fatal Overthrow, 'so much of the Town was continued, till the 'Reign of *Richard* II. (who began in 1377) 'that it paid to the King in Fee-farm Rent 'twenty Marks *per Annum*, at 2 *d.* a Burgage, 'which amounts to two Thousand two Hundred Burgages, besides other Houses: But in 1388, (as appears by Records) *die Martis in* '*festo Sancti Stephani Martyris* (which was about 11 *Rich.* II.) it was so burnt down and wasted by the *Scots*, that of that Rent, upon several Inquisitions found and returned, there remained to the King only two Marks *per Annum*; so that nine Parts in ten were utterly destroy'd.

'But notwithstanding this great Devastation that was never repaired, it doth still retain its ancient Privileges, which are in every respect the same with *York*, as appears from the Confirmation of *Henry* III. (in whose Time here was an *Exchequer*, called by the Name of *Staccarium de Appleby*) and King *John*'s Charter, which I have seen; wherein is expressed and firmly commanded, *That his Burgers of* Appleby *shall have and enjoy all the Liberties and free Customs which his Burgers of* York *have, well and peaceably, freely and quietly, fully, wholly, and honourably* (with a Prohibition, *That none shall attempt to disturb them thereof*): And also, *That they shall be free from Toll, Stallage, Pontage, and Lestage all* England *over, præterquam in Civitate London, nisi forte Cives Ebor' quietantias inde habent libertates suas in Civitate London*; which Exception doth very much confirm and strengthen their Privileges to them.

'The Corporation consists at present of a Mayor, with two Bailiffs, a Court of Aldermen, twelve in Number, a Recorder, Common-Council, and Serjeants at Mace, with their Attendants: And (if the Town were able to bear it) might take the same Privileges with *York* in every thing, according to their Charter, which has been confirmed by all the succeeding Kings of *England*; and if any would know what those Privileges are more particularly, I refer him to *York*, where he may possibly meet with Satisfaction. In the mean time take these which are now in Practice at *Appleby*, *viz.*

'They have Power to arrest for any Sum without Limitation.

'To elect and send two Burgesses to Parliament.

'To acknowledge Statute-Merchant before the Mayor.

'To take Toll both in Fairs and Markets.

'To seize Felons Goods, *Felonas de se*, Waifs, Strays, Forfeitures, and Escheats; all which do belong to the Mayor for the Time being, who takes Place of the Judges of Assize, as the Lord Mayor of *York* is wont to do.

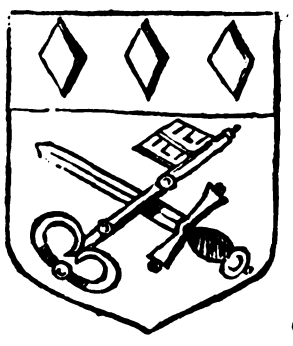
'Their Aldermen are some of them Gentlemen of the Country, for the greater Honour and Credit of the Town, who in time of their Mayoralty have their *Proprætors* or Deputies there. The present Mayor and Aldermen for the present Year 1676 are, *John Thwaites* Esq; Mayor, *Lancelot Machel* of *Gackanthorp* Esq;

'who

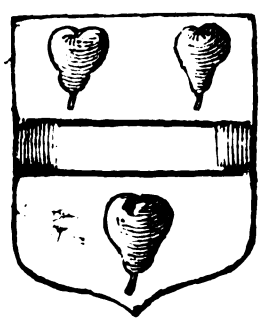
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'who was first Mayor after the King's Return, 'and tore in pieces *Oliver*'s Charter in open 'Court, before he would accept of that Office, 'which he had declined all *Oliver*'s Time: '*Richard Brathwate* of *Warcop* Esq; and Justice 'of the Peace, who contested with the Judges, 'and took Place of them *Virtute Chartæ: Robert 'Hilton* of *Morton* Esq; Justice of Peace, *Ed-'ward Musgrave* of *Askeby* Esq; Justice of Peace, '*Thomas Warcop* of *Colby* Gent. *John Routlidge* 'of Gent. Alderman *Leonard Smyth*, 'Alderman *William Smyth*, Alderman *Robert 'Harrison*, Alderman *John Lawson*, Alderman '*Thomas Robinson*, Alderman *John Atkinson*, 'which six last are all of *Appleby*.

'*Appleby* was very eminent for its Loyalty in 'the late Civil Wars, and most of the Alder-'men (except those whom *Oliver Cromwell* ob-'truded upon them) suffered many Imprison-'ments during his Tyranny; and so likewise 'did most of the Gentry round about: for it 'is the Glory of the County of *Westmerland*, 'that there was not one Person of Quality in 'it who took up Arms against his King, and 'but two or three in *Cumberland*.



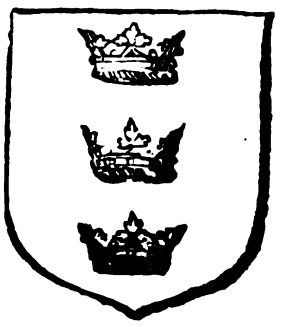
'*SALISBURY*, the 'chief Place in *Wiltshire*, a 'City of great Antiquity, 'and in the time of the '*Romans*, of great Fame; 'at present, a fine, neat, 'and well built City, beau-'tified with fair and well 'built Houses; its Streets 'are commodious and 'large, hath a stately Minster or Cathedral, 'to which adjoineth the Bishop's Palace. It 'is a Place well inhabited and frequented, en-'joyeth a good Trade, and amongst its Immu-'nities, sendeth Burgesses to Parliament. The 'Arms belonging to this City are, Azure, a 'Sword and a Key in Saltire, Or, on a Chief, 'Argent, three Lozenges, Gules.



'*WORCESTER*, 'the chief Shire-Town, 'commodiously seated on 'the Banks of the *Severn*, 'over which it hath a fair 'Stone Bridge with a 'Tower upon it. It is a 'City of great Antiquity, 'and at present of good 'Account, being graced 'with well built Houses, and well ordered 'Streets, is well inhabited, enjoyeth a good 'Trade, especialy for its Clothings here made 'in great Quantities. It is a Place of a good 'Largeness, containing nine Parish-Churches 'besides its Cathedral. It is governed by a 'Mayor, a Sheriff, six Aldermen, four and 'twenty principal Citizens, eight and forty 'Common-Council-men, two Chamberlains, 'Recorder, Town-Clerk, *&c.* The Arms of 'this City are, Argent, a Fess between three 'Pears, Sable.



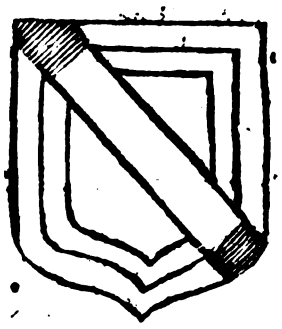
'*YORK*, next to '*London*, claims the Pri-'ority of all Cities in the 'Kingdom; a City of 'great Antiquity and 'Fame in the Time of 'the *Romans*; nor hath 'it been much eclipsed in 'its Lustre in all suc-'ceeding Ages, and is at 'present a large, fair, 'and beautiful City, num-'bring thirty Parish-Churches, and adorned 'with many splendid Buildings, both publick 'and private; it is very populous, and much 'resorted unto, and inhabited by Gentry and 'wealthy Tradesmen. It is a City and County 'of it self, enjoying ample Immunities, send-'eth Burgesses to Parliament, is governed by a 'Lord Mayor, twelve Aldermen clad in Scar-'let, two Sheriffs, twelve Common-Council, 'a Recorder, eight Chamberlains, and other 'Sub-Officers. It is a Place of great Strength, 'being encompassed with a strong Wall, on 'which are many Turrets and Watch-houses, 'and hath for Entrance four Gates and five 'Posterns. The Coat of Arms belonging to 'this City is, Argent, on a Cross, Gules, five 'Lions passant gardant, Or.



'*HULL*, a Town of 'no great Antiquity, but 'of considerable Account, 'being very large (though 'containing but two Pa-'rish-Churches) is graced 'with fair Buildings and 'well ordered and paved 'Streets, is very well inha-'bited and frequented by 'Merchants and Trades-'men, having good Store of Vessels belonging 'to the Town, and the more by reason of its 'commodious Haven, Custom-house, and Key, 'its Inhabitants driving a considerable inland 'and beyond-sea Trade for divers good Commo-'dities. It is a Place of an impregnable Strength, 'and that made so as well by Nature as by Art. 'It is a Town and County incorporate of it self, 'electeth Parliament-men, is governed by a 'Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Common-Coun-'cil, with other Sub-Officers, and have ample 'Immunities granted unto them. The Coat-'Armour born by this Incorporation is, Azure, 'three Coronets in Pale, Or.

RICH-

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'*RICHMOND*, 'ſeated on the River '*Swale*, over which it hath 'a Stone Bridge, which 'ſaid River was by the 'ancient *Engliſh* eſteemed 'very ſacred, for that in 'it *Paulinus* the firſt Arch-'biſhop of *York*, baptized 'in one Day above Ten 'Thouſand Men, beſides 'Women and Children. It is a large Town-'Corporate, containing two Pariſh-Churches, 'is graced with well built Houſes, its Streets are 'paved and well ordered, hath a ſpacious Mar-'ket-place, is well inhabited by Gentry and 'Tradeſmen, enjoyeth a good Trade chiefly for 'Stockings, and woollen knit Caps for Seamen. 'It is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, 'with Sub-Officers, and amongſt its Immuni-'ties ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament. The Arms 'of this Town are, Gules, an inner Bordure 'Argent, over all a Bend, Ermin.

A COL-

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A

COLLECTION

OF

TRACTS,

Relating to the

OFFICE of ARMS;

Taken from ſeveral Authentick Copies.

CONTAINING

I. The Office and Duty of an Herald, in a Letter to a Peer. By *Francis Thynne*, Eſq; *Lancaſter* Herald.

II. The Earl Marſhal's Power both in Peace and War. By Sir *William Segar*, Garter.

III. Obſervations on the Office and Officers of Arms, concerning their Proceedings in Viſitations, their Dignity and Power: Alſo two Grants, the Firſt, of *Edward* VI. to the Kings, Heralds and Purſuivants, whereby they are diſcharged of all Subſidies and Fifteenths, and all other Taxes, *&c.* for ever; the Second, a Grant by *Philip* and *Mary* of *Darby-Houſe* to the Uſe of the ſaid Corporation, for their Office.

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Bib. Aſhm. N°. 835. IV.

A DISCOURSE of the Duty and Office of an Herald of Arms, written by Francis Thynne *Lancaſter Herald, third Day of* March, Anno 1605. *In a Letter to a Peer.*

IN the Height of the *Roman* Government and Pride of their Glory, the Senator which had conſumed his Poſſeſſions, whereby he was to maintain the State laid upon him, was removed from the Senate. Whereof *Roſinus de Antiq. Romæ Lib. 7. Cap. 5.* out of *Cicero* his Epiſtle *ad Q. Valerium* thus writeth. *Laudatur autem Cenſus in Senatore, ne Splendor ampliſſimi Ordinis Rei familiaris anguſtiis obſcuretur. Cæterum autem anguſtum Cenſum Senatorium Seſtertium* 800 *millia fuiſſe, eumq; ab Auguſto ampliatum docet Suetonius & Dio; neq; Solum Siquis Senatorium Cenſum non haberet, Senator legi non poterat, ſed ſi poſtquam electus eſſet Cenſum labefactaſſet, Ordinem amittebat.*

[a] For the Baſtards bearing of Arms there is no Queſtion. But of what Kind ſoever they be, they cannot by the Laws of *England* bear any Arms: For no Man can inherit Things annexed to the Blood, but ſuch as are intereſted in the Blood, which Baſtards are not: For they are not any Man's Children, but *Filij Populi & concepti ex prohibito Coitu.* Yet Cuſtom following the Example of Nations, doth by Courteſy of the Law of Arms caſt upon them ſome Preheminence, to be adorned with the Enſigns of his reputed Father, if he carry his Father's Name; if not, but that he be inveſted with his Mother's Name (though the World take Notice of his reputed Father) yet ſhall he have nothing to do with his Arms, unleſs he aſſumeth the Name of his Father, and then ſhall he bear the Arms with a Baſtard Difference, according to his Difference of Baſtardy; whereof there are 12 Kinds as follow;

1. He that is born of unmarried Parties that never after married.
2. He that is born of a Father married and a Woman unmarried.
3. Of a Father married, but having no lawful Children.
4. Of a married Father, but hath Children.
5. Of an unmarried Father and a Widow.
6. Of an unmarried Father and a married Woman.
7. Of a Religious Man and an unmarried Woman.
8. Of a Religious Man and a married Woman.
9. Of an unmarried Father and his Kinſwoman, between whom Marriage is forbidden.
10. Of a married Father and his Kinſwoman in any Degree of Conſanguinity.
11. He that is begotten of a known Woman and an unknown Father.
12. He that is born of unmarried Perſons which after marry; being Baſtards in our Law though not in the Civil.

All which in bearing of Arms muſt obſerve their peculiar Differences, well known (or at the leaſt ought to well be known) to the Heralds; altho' I ſuppoſe few or none of us know it: For theſe are *Arcana Imperij Heraldorum*, and muſt be kept as Secret as the Ceremonies of the *Eleuſinian* Goddeſs, or *Cabala* of the *Jews*; the divulging of which and ſuch like Matters with the printed Books of Arms and Armory (which ſhould be lock'd within the Walls of the Heralds Office, and not publiſh'd to the Cenſure of each Man) maketh every Man as cunning as themſelves, and bringeth the Herald's Place into ſmall Credit. For I find (I will only give Inſtance of my ſelf) that I am of leſs Eſteem, ſince I came into that Office, than I was before. For I feel the Office hath ſomewhat diſgrac'd me, inſomuch that now by the lewd Demeanours of ſome, the Name of Herald is become odious, and will fall to the Ground, If your Lordſhip (whoſe Honourable Mind and painful Endeavour do tye all the Heralds to acknowledge them your new framed, or at leaſt revived Creatures) do not put to your helping Hands, and continue the Credit of the Office, and of ſuch Officers as ſhall deſerve well.

[b] Arms cannot be alienated as long as any of the Family is living; that is, ſo long as any of the Male Line hath Being; for the Males are only of the Line and Family of Agnation, and not the Females; theſe being called *Sorores, quaſi ſeorſim nata*, and as it were born out of the right way and line. So that the *Stirps Agnationis*, which is the Male, is different from *Stirps Cognationis*, which is the Line *Feminine*, as I have hitherto conceiv'd it. And therefore ſo long as any of the Male Line is living; (for they have all Intereſt in the Arms as they have in the Blood) None can Sell the Arms of his Family. For as *Caſſaneus* ſays in his Tractate of Arms. *Eſt quoddam Jus portare Arma ſpectans unicuiq; de Agnatione & Familia, quod non videtur tranſire extra illam; quum ſint Arma inventa ad cognoſcendas Agnationes, Familias, & Domus Nobilium, ſunt Nomina ad cognoſcendos Homines.* And *Bartolus* addeth, *Sicut per Teſtamentum ſi eſſet aliquid Relictum Familiæ indiſtincte, non nominando Perſonas Familiæ, illud tranſiret ad eos tamen de Familia gradatim, ita quod non poſſit per illud alienari. Sic Arma alicui Familiæ data non nominando Perſonas Familiæ diſtincte, ad eos tamen de Familia tranſeunt, ita quod non poſſint alienari.* Who further writeth, *Quod ſtante aliqua de Agnatione, Familia vel Domo, habente aliqua Arma a Tempore cujus initij Memoria non extat in contarium, quod talia Arma non poſſunt vendi aut alienari quocunq; Titulo in præjudicium illorum de Familia, Domo, aut Agnatione.*

According to which it ſeems the Law of Arms was in *England* in Times paſt; for that he which had but only Daughters, or one Daughter to ſucceed him, might have licence of the King to alien his Name or Arms to any other for the Preſervation of the Memory of them both; as appear'd in the Caſe of the Lord *Deincourt*, in the Time of *Edw.* 2d, whereof the Record is thus in the Patent-Rolls 10 *E.* 2. part 2. *Mem.* 13. *Rex*, &c. *Salutem. Sciatis quod quum pro eo quod dilectus*, &c. *fidelis noſter* Edmundus Deincourt, *advertebat & conjecturabat, quod Cognomen ſuum & ejus Arma poſt Mortem ſuam in Perſona Iſabellæ filiæ* Edmundi Deincourt *hæredis ejus apparentis, a Memoria delerentur, ac corditer affectavit quod Cognomen & Arma ſua poſt Mortem ejus in Memoria in*

[a] Baſtards bearing Arms. [b] The Alienation of Arms.

poſterum

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poſterum haberentur; *ad Requiſitionem prædicti* Edmundi *& ob grata & laudabilia Servitia quæ bonæ Memoriæ Domino* Edwardo *quondam Regi Angliæ Patri Noſtro & Nobis impendit, per Literas noſtras Patentes conceſſimus & Licentiam dedimus pro Nobis & Heredibus noſtris eidem* Edmundo, *quod ipſe de omnibus Maneriis*, &c. *quæ de Nobis tenet in Capite, feoffare poſſit quemcuiq; velit*, &c. Out of the Preamble of which Deed we gather (as before is ſaid) that becauſe he had a Daughter which could not preſerve his Memory, that he might alien his Name and Arms according to the Law, Becauſe none *de Stirpe Agnationis* was living to forbid the ſame. But withal it is gather'd, that he could not alien the ſame without Licence of the Prince (who might diſpence with the Law) But becauſe the Law and Cuſtom had permitted that Women ſhould inherit with us both Lands, Honours, Name and Arms; and, *Quod Conſuetudo dat homo tollere non poteſt.*

On this point there be divers Opinions repugnant each to other, whereof one is, that of the Reverend Herald of our Age *Robert Glover Somerſet*, who in his Book *de Differentijs Armorum* ſaith, that She during her own Life ſhall bear her Father's Coat quarter'd with her Mother's. His words be theſe; *In hoc Caſu quo Quis viri Nobilis filiam & hæredem Uxorem duxerit, & ex ea unicam ſuſceperit filiam, Materni Cenſus & Hereditatis hæredem futuram; & per aliam Uxorem genuerit filium Paternæ Hereditatis hæredem; dicta Filia hæredis prædictæ durante Vita ſua tanquam filia legitima & naturalis utriuſq; Parentis eorum portabit Arma quateriatim ſeu quadriſarie incorporata, ſed liberis ab ea progenitis permittitur tantummodo Delatio Armorum hæreditarie illis ab eorum Avia deſcendentibus; Sed in contrarium ſæpe vidimus ab imperitis nulla ratione propera facta fulcire valentibus.*

But ſaving Correction, I cannot as yet be induced to permit the Daughter during her Life to bear her Father's and Mother's Arms quarter'd; Becauſe quartering denoteth a ſettled Inheritance of the Arms of both thoſe Houſes in that Perſon that beareth them ſo quarter'd; which cannot be in her, becauſe the Brother muſt carry the Arms of the Father from her. Beſides ſhe in that doth Wrong to the Heir Male in the Father's Arms, becauſe it wholly belongs to him. Wherefore for my part I rather incline to the Opinion of Others, and among others to *Gerhard Leigh*, who in his Accidence of Armory doth write, That if ſhe will needs carry her Father's Coat (to ſhew from whence ſhe is deſcended) ſhe muſt carry it in the Chief of her Arms, as he there ſets down the Example. But however ſhe may bear the Coat of her Father during Life, either quarter'd with her own, as *Somerſet* has ſaid; or in Chief of her own, as *Leigh* hath; or in *Canton*, as others hold, (and that not improbably:) Yet they all agree that her Iſſue can have no Ways to do with the Arms of the Grandfather, but only with the Arms of the Grandmother: And therefore the Lord *Marqueſs* cannot by any Opinion bear the Arms of *Howard* in any whatſoever Order, notwithſtanding his Mother ſhould bear them in any of theſe 3 Forms.

[c] Theſe Men being called by divers Names were Men of great Eſteem in former Ages, being ſometimes named but by ſome part of their Function. But now in this Word Herald (which ſignifies the old Lord or Maſter, [d] and is called in *Latin Veteranus* of his Years and Experience) are contained all the other Names and Functions which do expreſs ſome Part of his Office. For he is called *Fecialis a Fœdere faciendo* in denouncing Wars or making Peace. He is called *Nuncius Regis*, becauſe of one Part of his Office which is to go on the Kings Meſſage, ſo that he which in the *Saxons* Time went on the King's Meſſage, was the ſame that our now Herald is, and held the ſame place of a great Perſon. He is called *Caduceator* of one Part of his Office, which is to deal in Matters of Peace, and therefore hath his *Caduceus* or white Staff (omitted now as many other things in his Creation.) The Difference of which *Fecialis & Caduceator* is ſet down by *Franciſcus Philelphus Lib.* —— *Epiſt.* —— *Anno Dom.* 142. in this Sort. *Vis ſcire quid interſit inter Feciales & Caduceatores? Feciales eos fuiſſe apud priſcos, qui certa Juris ſolemnitate Bellum hoſtibus indicebant; & Caduceatores eſſe Pacis Legatos, dictos a Caduceo quem Manu geſtabant.* Which *Caduceus Apollo* gave to *Mercury* the Herald of the Gods to bear when he went on their Meſſage. Herald is alſo called *Præco*, becauſe he is to denounce his Lord's Proclamation and Meſſages, the Praiſes of valiant Men in Peace. And therefore in Blazon of the Arms of any he muſt blaze them to the Honour and Praiſe of the Bearer, ſince *Heraldus* (as one writeth) *eſt Præco Virtutum non Victoriarum Hominum.* And yet I find the Name *Heraldus* in *Latin* no ancienter than *Æneas Sylvius*, and no Mention is made *de Rey des Heraz.* But I ſuppoſe I ſhall find the Officer, though not the Name, in the Time of *Henry* 3d, if I miſtake it not.

What their Place, Credit and Worth have been in former Ages (when Honour was reſpected more than now) is declared in the Honourable Ceremonies at their Creation. For the ſame ought to be by the Prince only (or by Commiſſion eſpecial from him to that Purpoſe); for ſo had the laſt Duke of *Norfolk* always a Warrant from Queen *Elizabeth*. And upon ſome Feſtival Days. The Order whereof *Gerhard Leigh* ſets down in this Sort.

[e] The Prince then asketh the Herald, whether he be a Gentleman of Blood or of ſecond Coat Armour. If he be not; the King endoweth him with Lands or Fees, and aſſigneth to him and to his Heirs congruent Arms. Then like as the Meſſenger is brought in by the Herald of the Province, ſo is the Purſivant brought in by the Eldeſt Herald, who at the Commandment of the Prince doth all the Solemnities; as to turn the Coat of Arms, ſetting the Maunches thereof on the Arms of the ſaid Purſivant, and putting about his Neck a Collar of *S. S.* the one *S.* being Argent, the other Sable, and when he is named the Prince himſelf taketh the Cup from the Herald, which Cup is all gilt; and poureth the Water and Wine upon the Head of the ſaid Purſivant; creating him by the Name of Our Herald; [f] and the King, when the Oath is adminiſtred, giveth the ſame Cup to the new Herald; of whoſe Creation ſpeaketh alſo *Upton*: For the Kings of Heralds the Collar ought to be one *S.* of Gold, and one other of Silver; and ſo ſhall your Lordſhip find in all their Monuments where they are buried, that their Pictures are adorned with ſuch Collars; as appeareth alſo in the funeral Obſequies of *William Aukſlowe Clarencieux*, whereof I find this remembred in Writing at that Time ſet down.

Memorandum Anno Domini 1476, the 7th of *May* was the Funeral of *William Aukſlowe*, otherwiſe called *Clarencieux* King of Arms, who was Right worſhipful after his Degree. His Crown offer'd by [g] *Ireland* King of Arms, his own Coat by *Windſor* Herald, his Collar by *Fawlcon* Herald; the King's

[c] Heralds. [d] The ſeveral Names of Heralds according to the ſeveral Parts of their Function contained in the Name Herald. [e] The Creation of an Herald. All the Heralds muſt be Gent. muſt have Arms given, if they have none. [f] The Cup and Collar of *S. S.* for the Herald. [g] *Ireland* K. of Arms. *Windſor* Herald. *Fawlcon* Herald.

Coat

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Coat remaining always upon the Herſe. And when Maſs was done, his Wife ordained a Right Worſhipful Dinner, where were all the Officers of Arms, with their Wives that would come, and divers Citizens.

For the Cup there needs no further Proof than the Records of the King's Houſe, where I have ſeen it ſet down, although I now remember not in what Place, that the Herald had his Cup given unto him.

In ſuch eſtimation were the Heralds in Times paſt, in the Reign of *Hen.* 5. and *Hen.* 6. that Purſevants might be created Knights. And therefore *Upton de militari Officio Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 11. writeth. *Et eſt ſciendum, quod Nuncij Proſecutores poſſunt eſſe Milites, & militaribus gaudere Inſignijs, & deauratis uti Velvet & alijs Pannis aureis indui, non tamen ſunt nobiles; & tales vocantur Milites linguares, quia eorum præcipuus Honor eſt in cuſtodia Lingua.* And how the Heralds and Purſevants ſhould wear the Arms of their Maſter, is expreſſed in theſe 4 Verſes.

Cinctorio Scutum dicas deferre pedinum,
Sic Equitis dignum fert Scapula dextera Signum;
Sed Humero lævo detulit Proſecutor ab ævo,
Aſt Heraldorum ſtat Pectore fons Titulorum.

[h] Their Office is alſo by *Upton*, *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 12. partly declared thus. *Sunt alij Nuncij Viatores qui Heraldi Armorum nuncupantur, quorum Officium eſt minores Nuncios creare, ut ſuperius dictum eſt, Multitudinem Populi faciliter numerare, Tractatus inter Principes matrimoniales & Pacis inchoare, diverſa Regna & Regiones viſitare, Militiam honorare & ſingulis Actibus militaribus intereſſe, decidere Clamores publicos, & Proclamationes in Torneamentis & ſingulis Actibus militaribus ordinare, fidelem Negociorum Relationem inter Hoſtes deferre, & neutri favere Parti in Actibus bellicis, aut in Pugna quæ inter duos aliquando Nobiles geritur incluſos, ſed omnia per Superiorem parti vel partibus mandata, ſeu a parte parti fideliter & ſine palliatione nunciare;* [i] *& iſti debent portare Tunicam Armorum Dominorum ſuorum, & eiſdem indui eodem modo ſicut Domini ſui, cum in Conflictibus fuerint vel Torneamentis, aut alijs Periculis bellicis, vel cum per alias Regiones extraneas equitaverint.*

[k] *Item in Convivijs managijs ac Regum & Reginarum Coronationibus, & Principum, Ducum & aliorum magnorum Dominorum Solemnitatibus, Dominorum ſuorum Tunicis uti poſſunt & tenentur, in Regionibus & Regnis licet extraneis, ad Honorem ſuorum & Magnificentiam Dominorum.*

Some Things in this Diſcourſe I think worthy to touch.

[l] 1. That the Heralds might create Inferiour Officers; as, *Lyon* King of Arms of *Scotland* doth at this Day make his Inferiour Officers.

2. That he be at all Tornements, Tilts, *&c.* And therefore (as I note in other Cuſtoms) they ought to have whatſoever of their Furniture falleth from any of them that *Torney*; But now will not they which begin to *Torney* pay their Fees, but further bring with them ſo many Servants and Pages into the Tilt, that they take the Herald's Fees of whatſoever falleth from their Maſters, with opprobrious Speech to the Heralds againſt all Reaſon, Orders and Cuſtoms. For why ſhould Men ſerve, if they may not have their Due of their Service? Next in this Place I obſerve, that the Heralds were (and ought to be) at all Marriages of the Nobility, (whereunto now they are never called) becauſe they ought to have the Garment of the Bride; and thus being gelded of their due Fees, they cannot maintain the Port of their Calling, or that the now *Garter* ſhould equal the *Garter* of *Hen.* 5. his Time; when *Garter* entertain'd the Emperour *Sigiſmond* at his Houſe in *Kentiſh* Town. For Reparation thereof ſome have in ſome Sort ſought to relieve them. And therefore K. *Edw.* 6. [m] did by his Letters Patents free them of all Subſidies, Taxes, Watches, and other Charges of Service. And King *Rich.* 3. (if my Memory deceive me not) gave them Cold *Arbor* Houſe; [n] which I cannot ſee how, when, or why they parted from it. Queen *Mary* (I take it) made them, or at leaſt confirm'd them a Corporation by the Help and Procurement of your Honourable Brother the Duke of *Norfolk*, who alſo procured them *Derby* Houſe, which they hold at this Day. And Queen *Eliz.* gave them Privileges which I have ſeen in Print ſubſcribed *per privatum Sigillum.* Much more I could ſay for the Heralds, but I ſhall be too tedious, and therefore deſire Your Lordſhip once more to look over the Plot of the Defaults of the Herald's Office, which I gave before to Your Lordſhip, digeſted into a Brief or Table.

If Heralds, my Lord, might truly have Fees of every one which gave them Fees in Times paſt, they might live in reaſonable Sort, and keep their Eſtate anſwerable to their Place. But now (whether it be our own Default, or the overmuch Parcimony of others, or Fault of the Heavens ſince by their Revolutions Things decay when they have been at the higheſt, I know not) the Heralds are not eſteemed, every one withdraws his Favour from them, and denies the accuſtomed Duties belonging to them. And therefore hoping Your Lordſhip will repair this ruined State of ours, I will ſet down what belonged unto us in the Time of King *Rich.* 2d, out of an old written Roll which came to my Hands.

" Ces ſont les Droits & Largeſſes appartenance
" & de auncient accuſtomez aux Roys des Armes
" ſeloune le Uſance en Roilme de Angleterre.
" [o] Et primement grant le Roy eſt Corone, pri-
" mement eſt de auncient accuſtomez aux Roys des
" Armes & Heroldes appertient notable & plantu-
" reuſe Largeſſe come de C *l. &c.*
" [p] Item grant le Roy fait primement lever &
" deſplier ces Banners ſur les changes appertient
" aux ditz Roys des Armes & as autres Haroldes
" que y ſont preſentie par leur droit C Marc.
" [q] Et grant le Service de ſon Fitz eſt fait Che-
" valier 40 Marc.
" [r] Item ſemblablement grant le Prince & un Duc
" fait lever & deſplier ſon Banners en premier fois
" appertient aux ditz Roys de Armes & Heraulx
" preſentes xx *l.* & ſi c'eſt un Marqueſſe vint Marks.
" S'il eſt Count 10 *l.* s'il eſt Baron cinque Marks
" d'Argent Croyns ou 15 Nobles. Et s'il eſt un
" Chevalier Bachelier qui novellement ſoit fait Ban-
" neret, aux ditz Roys des Armes & Heraldes pre-
" ſentes appertient pour leur droit cinque Marks ou
" 10 Nobles.

b The Herald's Office to make Purſevants and Meſſengers. *i* Every Herald is to wear his Coat Armour in Battles and in Tourneys. *k* When alſo they are bound to wear their Coats of Arms. *l* Obſervations out of *Upton*, an ancient Herald, *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 12. *m* Favourable Grants of Princes to them. *n* Cold Arbor. *o* At the Coronation of the King this C *l.* Fee hath continued as I have ſeen in the Privy-Seals of *Hen.* 7. and Queen *Mary*. *p* The Fees at the King's diſplaying of his Banners. *q* A Fee at the Knighting of the King's Son. *r* The Fee when a Prince, Duke, Marqueſs, Earl, Baron, and Banneret ſhall diſplay his Banner.

" Item

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" s Item quant le Roy eſt novelment eſpouſe ap-
" pertient aux ditz Roys des Armes & Heraldes
" preſentes notable & plantureuſe Largeſſe 50 *l.*
" Pareilliement quand eſt novelment Corone ap-
" pertient aux ditz Roys des Armes notable Lar-
" geſſe, *&c.*
" t Item touts & chaſcune fois que le Reyne a
" Enfant & l' Enfant peroient aux ſantz fontz de
" Baptiſme & eſt regenere, appertient aux a ceux
" Roys d'Armes par eux & les autres Heraldes pre-
" ſentes & devoient avoir Largeſſe notable Selone le
" tres noble Valeure & Pleſure de la Reyne, ou des
" Meſſeigneurs de ſon Conceile. Et ont accuſtome
" avoir unfois C *l.* autre fois C Marks, autre fois
" plus ou moine; & pareillement quant eſt purifie
" leur appertient Largeſſe comme deſſus.
" u Item ſemblablement quant les autres Prin-
" ceſſes, Ducheſſes, Marqueſſes, & Counteſſes & Ba-
" roneſſes ont Enfants, & parvionent aux ſantz
" Fontz de Baptiſme & ſont Regenerez y, ceulx
" Roys d'Armes & Heraldes dovient avoir Lar-
" geſſe; & Pareillement quant elles ſont purifie do-
" vient avoir Largeſſe ſelone leur Noble Valeure &
" Pleſure.
" x Item tout & chaſcun fois que le Roy portie
" Corone, *&c.* tiente Eſtate Royal, en eſpecial aux
" quarter haut Feaſts, c'eſt a ſcavoir, Noell, Paſche,
" Pentecoſte, & Toutz Santz, dovient & appertient
" a chaſcun des ditz Roys d'Armes qui ſeront pre-
" ſentz en la preſence du Roy allant a la Maſſe, a
" Chappell revenant & auxi toutz Temps des diſ-
" ner & ſi dovient avoir Largeſſe ſeloncq; le tres
" Noble Pleſure de Roy.
" y Item tout les fois qui un Vierge on Pucelle
" Princeſſe, ou Fille de Duc, Marqueſs, Count, ou
" Baron, eſte eſpouſe; aux ditz Roys des Armes
" appertient le Surcoit en quoy elle avera eſte eſpouſe,
" s'ilz ſont preſentz; & ſi non eux ſoit donne Ve-
" ſtue appertient, ou deſſus ditz la Mantel en quoy
" elle ſera eſpouſe.
" z Item toutz fois & quantz fois que Champe
" de Battayle en Liſtes ſoit ou etrance ou autrement
" eſt juge entreprins & ordonne au deux Champi-
" ons les jours que les ditz Champions ſe preſent-
" ment & que ils ſont mis dedans le Champe or-
" donie & eſtabli par faire & accomplier leure faits
" d'Armes aux ditz Roys des Armes ſe preſens ſont
" & ſi non aux autres Heraldes qui preſentz ſeront
" & devoiement avoir le garde de Secretts & Ne-
" ceſſaries que aſcun fois Surmendant aux ditz Cham-
" pions & par ces appertient & devoient avoir ſes
" Pavilions les queſſes y ceux Champions ſont mis
" dedans les ditz Liſtes & ſi l' un de ditz Champi-
" ons ſoit vanquis dedans le ditz Champe aux ditz
" Roys d'Armes & Heraldes que preſentz ſeront ap-
" pertient toutz les Harneſſe du dit Vanquis avecq;
" toute le autre Harneſſe que a terre ſoit cheut. Et
" en cas que ce ne ſeroit que Champe ou plaiſure
" ou Juſtes appertient aux ditz Heraldes preſentz
" les trape revers de Chavill des ditz Champions
" avecq; toutes les Lances rompues.
" a Item quant il advient que aſcune des Subjectes
" ſe mettons ſur le Champe *per* manner de Re-
" bellions contre le Majeſtie Royall & fortifient
" Champes ou place, ou ententione deliverez &
" donnez Battaille, & apres advient que par ap-
" pointment ou par paoure & crainte ou autre-
" ment ilz ſe departient du doit Camp fortifie ou
" ſue fuit ſans faire aſcune Battaile aux ditz Roys
" des Armes ou Heraldes qui preſents Seront ap-
" pertient & devoient avoir toutes ſes Voyes & Me-
" riſme & toute les Charotz Champe tant *per* le for-
" tifications comme autrement.

Further, at *Newyears-tyde* all the Noblemen and Knights of the Court did give *Newyears-Gifts* to the Heralds, and out of that Liberality the Heralds did (and to this Day do) give moſt of the Officers of the King's Houſe *Newyears-Gifts*, although thoſe *Newyears Gifts* are not half ſo much to us now as they were then, when Silver was but 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and every Thing prized under the 3d part that it is now: Whereof I have ſet down one Inſtance in the Time of *Edw.* 4. as I find it Regiſtred at that Time.

Memorandum, That on the Year of our Lord 1481. The King our leige Lord kept his *Chriſtmas* at *Windſor*, and the Queen accompanied alſo with my Lord Prince, firſt begotten Son of the King. He was Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, *Counte de Marche & Flinte & de Pembroke.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Of the King —— ——	6	0	0
Of the Queen —— ——	3	6	8
Of the Prince —— ——	3	0	0
Of the Duke of *York* the King's 2d Son	2	13	4
Of the Earl of *Lincolne* ——	1	0	0
Of the Marqueſs *Dorſette* ——	1	5	0
Of the Earl of *Rivers* ——	2	0	0
Of the Lord *Stanley*, Great Maſter of the Houſehold —— ——	1	0	0
Of the Lord *Haſtings*, Lord *Chamberlain*	2	0	0
Of the Biſhop of *Norwich* ——	0	13	4
Of the Biſhop of *Chicheſter* ——	0	13	4
Of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* ——	0	10	0
Of the Lord *Foucke* —— ——	0	13	4
Of the Lord *Dacres*, Chamberlain to the Queen —— —— ——	0	13	4
Of the Lord *Gray* —— ——	0	6	8
Of Sir *Edw. Widvill*, Kt. —— ——	2	0	0
Of Sir *William A parre*, Comptroller of the King's Houſe —— ——	1	0	0
Of Sir *John Elrington*, Treaſurer of the King's Houſe —— ——	1	0	0

Beſides the Gifts of many other Knights there named; whereof ſome gave more and ſome leſs as beſt liked them.

Beſides I find it Regiſtred in one other Book of Heralds then living, that in *Anno Dom.* 1477. which was about the 17th of *Edw.* 4. The King made many Knights of the *Bath*, at the Marriage of his Son *Richard* Duke of *York* to *Anne* Daughter and ſole Heir to *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, which not councelled to their moſt Honour, denied a great Part of the Duties (of old Preſidents) given to their Officers of Arms, and referred them to the Lord *Chamberlain*, [b] who well underſtanding of ancient noble Cuſtoms, went and ſhewed it to the King, and to the Duke of *Glouceſter* Conſtable of *England*, [c] which is Judge of every Officer of Arms, who went in his own Perſon, and commanded *William Griffith*, one of the Marſhals of the King's Hall, to charge every Man of the aforeſaid Company (being under their Juriſdiction) to pay their Duties to the Officers of Arms, *&c.* Thus far that Note.

s Fee at the King's Marriage. t The Fees at the Queen's Childing and Churching. u The Fees at the Childing and Churching of Princeſſes, Marqueſſes, *&c.* x And when the King wears his Crown, and keeps State upon high Feſtivals, *&c.* y Alſo at the Marriage of the Nobility. z At Combats or Juſts. a At Rebellions. b The Lord *Chamberlain* is appointed to ſee the Herald's Fees be paid. c The Conſtable as Judge of the Officers of Arms.

Our

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[a] Our Anceſtors were in Times paſt ſo careful of their Honour, and that every Man ſhould be furniſh'd according to his Degree, that they left not undetermin'd, with what Troops of Horſe every one ſhould be furniſhed when he went Ambaſſadour. And how every Meſſenger from a Sovereign King into *England* ſhould be received, as I have noted out of antient Books in this Sort.

	Horſe.	
A Duke of the Blood Royal (as near as Couſin *German*)	400	
A Duke of the Blood Royal	300	
A Duke	300	or more.
An Earl of the Blood Royal	200	or more.
An Earl	100	
A Baron of great Blood	40	or 50
A Baron	30	
A Knight for the Body	10	or 15
A Bannerett	15	or 20
A Knight	8	or 10
A Squire for the Body, after his Poſſeſſions	6	
A Squire	3	or 4
A Gentleman	3	

Likewiſe if any foreign Prince or King do ſend to our Sovereign any Meſſengers;

[b] If he be a Knight, receive him as a Baron.
If he be an Eſquire, receive him as a Knight.
If he be a Yeoman, receive him as an Eſquire.
If he be a Groom, receive him as a Yeoman, *&c.*

And ſo every Eſtate muſt be received as the Degree next above him doth require.

[c] It will not be unpleaſant (I hope) to your Lordſhip to know what the Authority of a King of Arms is in his Province; and for that Cauſe I have here ſet it down.

I. [d] As nigh as he can he ſhall take Knowledge and record the Arms, Creſts and Cognizances, and antient Words; as alſo of the Line and Deſcent, or Pedigree of every Gentleman within his Province, of what State or Degree ſoever he be.

Item, [e] He ſhall enter into all Churches, Chapels, Oratories, Caſtles, Houſes, or antient Buildings; to take Knowledge of their Foundations, and of the noble Eſtates buried in them: as alſo of their Arms, and Arms of the Place, their Heads, and antient Records.

Item, [f] He ſhall prohibit any Genrlemen to bear the Arms of any other, or ſuch as be not true Armory, and as he ought according to the Law of Arms.

[g] He ſhall prohibit any Merchant, or any other, to put their Names, Marks, or Devices in Eſcutcheons or Shields, which belong, and only appertain to Gentlemen bearing Arms, and to none other.

Item, [h] He ſhall make diligent Search if any bear Arms without Authority or good Right, and finding ſuch (altho' they be true Blazon) he ſhall prohibit them.

[i] The ſaid King of Arms in his Province hath full Power and Authority by the King to give Confirmation to all Noblemen and Gentlemen ignorant of their Arms; for the which he ought to have his Fee belonging thereto.

[k] He hath Authority to give Arms and Creſts to Perſons of Ability, deſerving well of the Prince and Commonwealth, by reaſon of Office, Authority, Wiſdom, Learning, good Manners, and ſober Government. They to have ſuch Grants by Patent under the Seal of the Office of the King of Arms, and to pay therefore the Fees accuſtomed.

Item, [l] No Gentleman, or other, may erect or ſet up in any Church at Funerals, either Banners, Standards, Coats of Arms, Helms, Creſts, Swords, or any other Hatchments, without the Licence of the ſaid King of Arms of the Province: or by Allowance of, or Permiſſion of his Marſhal or Deputy: Becauſe the Arms of the noble Eſtate deceaſed, the Day of his Death, the Place of his Burial, his Marriage and Iſſues ought to be taken and recorded in the Office of that King.

[m] Further, No Gentlemen ought to bear their Differences in Armory, otherwiſe than the Office of Armory requireth. And when younger Brethren do marry, erect and eſtabliſh new Houſes, and accordingly to bear their Arms with ſuch Diſtinction and Differences that may be known from their elder Families, out of which they are deſcended; the King of Arms of the Province is to be conſulted withal, and ſuch Differences of Houſes are to be aſſigned and eſtabliſhed by his Privity and Conſent, that ſo he may adviſe them to the beſt, and keep Record thereof; otherwiſe Gentlemen may hurt themſelves by taking ſuch a Difference as ſhall prejudice the chief Houſe from whence they are deſcended.

[n] The King of Arms of the Province is to have an eſpecial Regard, that no Man bear Arms by his Mother, be ſhe never ſo good a Gentlewoman, or never ſo great an Inheretrix, unleſs he bear Arms alſo by his Father's Stock and Living properly belonging to his Surname; *Quia apud jus in* Angliâ, *Partus non ſequitur ventrem.*

[o] Likewiſe he is to ſee that no Gentleman, deſcended of a noble Race, and bearing Arms, do alter or change thoſe Arms, without his Knowledge, Allowance or Conſent. If any do uſe the Arms of others, or ſuch as they ought not, and will not be reſtrained, he is under a certain Pain. And at a certain Day to warn each Offender to appear before the Earl-Marſhal, or his Deputy, before whom the ſame is to be order'd and reſtrain'd.

[p] Arms appointed for Biſhops ought not to deſcend to their Children, for they are not within the Compaſs of the Law of Arms, which only takes Notice of Biſhops as Officers of the Church, and not as Military Men, or Perſons to be employed in Office or Affairs of Laymen, tho' ſome of 'em have been very great Soldiers. For both Canons and Examples do forbid the ſame, ſince in temporal Actions in Time paſt it was alledg'd againſt them. For it was objected to *Hubert Walter*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, being Chief Juſtice and Chancellor in the Time of King *John*, that he intermeddled in Lay Cauſes, and dealt in Blood. As alſo the ſame was laid againſt other Clergymen for having of Offices in the Exchequer and the King's Houſe, when ſome of them were Clerks of the Kitchin, ſome Treaſurers of the Houſhold, *&c.* Yea, ſo much did our Anceſtors derogate from the Arms of the Biſhops; as that the Biſhops which were intereſted in the Arms of their Anceſtors, might not

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[a] With what Troops of Horſes our Ambaſſadours muſt be furniſh'd with that go out of *England*. [b] How Foreign Meſſengers of every Degree muſt be receiv'd. [c] The Office of a King of Arms in his Province. [d] To keep and regiſter the Arms and Deſcents. [e] Alſo Arms and Monuments in Churches. [f] To prohibit bearing the Arms of another, or falſe Armory. [g] To prohibit Merchants to put their Devices in Eſcutcheons. [h] Bearing of Arms without Authority. [i] Confirmation of Arms. [k] Giving of Arms to ſuch as bear Office. [l] None to erect Banners or Arms in Churches without the Permiſſion of the King of Arms. [m] Differences of the younger Houſes are to be by the Direction of the King at Arms. [n] None to bear the Arms of his Mother; unleſs, *&c.* [o] Change of Arms for ſuch as are unlawful. [p] Arms granted to the Clergy ought not to deſcend to their Children.

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bear the Arms of their Houſe, without ſome notorious Difference, not anſwerable to the Difference of other younger Brethren. As did the Biſhop of *Lincoln Henry Burgerſche*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury Thomas Arundell*, the Archbiſhop of *York Richard Scroop*, the Biſhop of *Norwich Henry Spencer*, and many others; who did not bear the common Differences of Arms of younger Sons: But great and notorious Differences, as Bordures, ſome engrailed, ſome with Mitres, or ſuch like; whereof I can ſhew your Lordſhip many Forms. And that it was not before the Time of * *Bartolus* the Lawyer, in the Government of *Charles* the IV*th* Emperor, permitted to Gown-men (or as the *French* termeth them of the long Robe; for under that Name were learned Men, Clergymen, and others comprehended) to bear *Armories*. Or elſe why ſhould that great Lawyer *Bartolus* argue the Matter, whether it were convenient that he ſhould take Arms (the peculiar Reward and Honour of Military Service in antient Time) or whether he ſhould refuſe them at the Emperor's hands? For if it had been then uſed that the long Robe ſhould have enjoy'd the Honour of Arms, *Bartolus* would never have doubted thereof. But ſince it was not then accuſtomed, he made Queſtion whether he ſhould take thoſe Arms or not; but in the end concluded that the Fact of the Prince was neither to be diſputed nor rejected, and therefore was willing to aſſume the Arms the Emperor had given him.

[q] Altho' the Marſhal in times paſt was but the Conſtable's Deputy, yet was he Aſſiſtant to the Conſtable in all Judgment. For by his Advice moſtly, and ſometime with his, and with the reſt of the Court Military, the Conſtable gave Sentence. Yet was he alſo to hear, and in ſome Sort to determine Cauſes, eſpecially in the Abſence of the Conſtable; which thoſe Marſhals more often, and with more Authority exerciſed ſince the 13*th* of *Hen.* VIII. in which *Edward Stafford* (or *Bohun*) the laſt Conſtable of *England* was beheaded. Since that time there hath not been any more Conſtables, whereby the Marſhal hath always after ſupply'd the Place of Conſtable, and ſentenced all Military Matters: Then if the Marſhal does the Conſtable's Office, he hath the ſame Priviledge the Conſtable had. And if the Conſtable might impriſon then (as I think will be well prov'd) the Marſhal may do the ſame, ſupplying the Conſtable's Office: And by Conſequence, all ſuch Deputy-Marſhal Commiſſioners, as have Authority from the Prince, to ſupply the Marſhal's Office, during the *Interim* or Vacancy of an Earl-Marſhal. Moreover, if they ſhould not have Authority to impriſon, in vain were it then to determine any thing. For if the Parties condemned will not obey, and they have no Power to compel them thereto, which in the end muſt be only by Impriſonment, in vain it is for them (as I ſaid) to decree any thing. But becauſe their Judgments ſhould be eſtabliſh'd, and the Offenders compell'd to perform ſuch Law, there was allowed to the Marſhal his Priſon, which to this Day is called the *Marſhalſea*. A Thing ſuperfluous and meer frivolous, that they ſhall have a Priſon and not commit Offenders to it: But that Priſon was not appointed to them in vain. For which cauſe it ſeemeth to me, that the now Marſhal's Deputies have *Jus incarcerandi*; and if any of your Lordſhips ſhould commit one Offender to that Priſon, I would gladly learn what Remedy he hath, either by Action of falſe Impriſonment, or otherwiſe; ſince no Man, I think, will bail him without your Conſents, or any other Judge of *Habeas Corpus* enlarge him. And then, foolery and needleſs it were for him to ſue an Action of falſe Impriſonment againſt thoſe that ſhall commit. And therefore I ſee not, but that he may remain in Priſon ſtill, upon Commandment of the Marſhal or Marſhal's Deputy, or upon Judgment in the Marſhal's Court, which in a Book Caſe [r] of the 13*th* of *Hen.* IV. is ſaid to be all one with the Conſtable's Court; which alſo is to be gather'd out of another Book-Caſe in Law Books of 37 of *Hen.* VI. where one brings an Action at the Common Law, of *Aſſault and Menacing*. The Defendant pleaded that the Plaintiff did *incutiri in Capite*; and that if the Plaintiff would charge the Defendant with Treaſon, as he did, he ſaid to the Plaintiff, that he would defend him by his Body during the Life of one of them; which was the ſame Menacing; whereupon it was ſaid, that ſuch Action for appealing of Treaſon, or calling Traytor, lieth not at the Common Law. But to uſe the Words of the Book; [s] *Giſt devant le Coneſtable & Marſhal, & la ſera determine par Ley Civille.* Whereupon Juſtice *Needham*, *Le comen Ley prendera Coniſance de Ley de le Coneſtable & Marſhal, car en appelle de morte eſt bone Juſtificatione, que le mort luy appelle le Treaſone devant le Coneſtable & Marſhall, par qui ils combuteront la, & le defendant vanquiſht le morte almort; & c'eſt bone Juſtificatione,* ——— Moyle *conceſſerunt, que Comon Ley prendra Notice del Ley del Coneſtable & Marſhal. Tamen* Priſott *contra, mes puis que les trois diſont ut ſupra* Priſott *non negavit.*

Whereby it appeareth that all the four Juſtices agreed, that the Conſtable and Marſhal had a Law by themſelves, whereof the Common Law doth take notice, as well as it doth of the Eccleſiaſtical Law, being a Law of itſelf from the Common.

Then if they have a Law by themſelves (and the Marſhal, as I gather out of theſe Caſes, is as far intereſted therein as the Conſtable, becauſe the Common Law here, in this Caſe, and in all other Places, calleth it the Conſtable and Marſhal's Court, ſtill joining them together, as it were, in equal Power) it muſt needs follow, that they ought to have Means to execute the Judgments of that Law, which cannot in the End be by any other Courſe but by Reſtraint and Impriſonment, being the laſt Coercion that can be uſed, as we ſee in the Contemners and Reſiſters of the Common Law. Which further affirmeth, that [t] Things of War done out of the Realm ſhall be determined by the Conſtable and Marſhal. Where I alſo obſerve, that the Marſhal is always joined with the Conſtable, as I before touched, and as appears alſo in a Book Caſe of 48 *Edw.* III. *fo.* 3. And *Stamford* in his Pleas of the Crown, *fo.* 65. As is alſo proved in 13 *Hen.* IV. *fo.* 13. Where it is deliver'd, that a Woman ſhall have an Appeal in the Conſtable and Marſhal's Court of the Death of her Husband ſlain in *Scotland*. And *Littleton* puts the like Caſe, that if the King make a Voyage into *Scotland*, and Eſcuage [u] be aſſeſs'd in Parliament, if the Lord diſtrain his Tenant, that holdeth by Knight's Service, of one entire Fee ſo aſſeſſed, and the Tenant plead and aver that he was with the King in *Scotland* by 40 Days, it ſhall be tried by the Certificate of the Marſhal (*of the Hoſte of the King*) in writing under his Seal; which ſhall be ſent to the Juſtices. But by this Marſhal of the Hoſt is always intended the Marſhal of *England*, who is to ſerve in thoſe Wars, which is called the Marſhal of the Armies; as I

* When the long Robe firſt began to bear Arms. [q] The Marſhal hath Power of Impriſonment. [r] The Conſtable and Marſhal ſaid to be all one. [s] The Conſtable and Marſhal have a Law by themſelves.; and the Common Law is to take Notice thereof, that Law being the Civil Law, which uſeth and alloweth Impriſonment. [t] Things done out of the Realm are to be tried before the Marſhal. [u] Upon what Occaſion Eſcuage is to be paid.

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can upon ſome Study ſufficiently prove by Record.

I hope your Lordſhip will not be offended that I peſter you with rhapſodical Things; and therefore preſuming of the ſame, I will ſet down what Heralds I have obſerv'd to be in ſeveral Princes Times by ſeveral Names. In which your Lordſhip may behold the flouriſhing State of that Degree, when it is furniſhed with Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of the Prince; and Heralds and Purſuivants of divers Noblemen: For they had alſo Heralds and Purſuivants who went with the King's Heralds to the Chapel before their Lords, who attended on the King. Of which Noblemen's Heralds, ſome of them dealt in Arms, and gave Authority to bear out Differences which they bear. Beſides, I ſhall ſhew therein the firſt Inſtitution of ſome Heralds, which I think ſhall not be diſtaſtful to your Lordſhip to read.

In the Beginning of *Edw.* III. *Andrew Windſore Norroy*, beſides theſe Heralds of his Children; *Clarenceaux*, belonging to the Duke of *Clarence*; *Lancaſter*, belonging to the Duke of that Name, who when the Houſe of *Lancaſter* obtain'd the Crown, was a King of Heralds; which ſo continu'd, until the Houſe of *York* got the Garland, and brought him back to an Herald. *Glouceſter*, the Herald of that Duke.

Windſore, whom the King created upon this Occaſion; as hath *Bertrande Argentre* in his Hiſtory of *Little Britain*, *Hen.* V. *cap.* 46. After the Battel of *Aurage*, in the Year 1364, which fell in the 38 *Edw.* III. in which *Charles le Blois* was ſlain, and *John Mountford* (aſſiſted by the King) had the Victory through the *Engliſh*; the News whereof was brought to King *Edward*; whereupon (to uſe *Bertrand*'s Words) *Le Roy d'Angleterre eſtoit a Douvers, qui en ſcente le Novelle entrois Jours que luy fut portie par un Purſcievant d'Armes de* Bretayne, *Envoye du Count* (which was *John Mountforde*) *Lequelle le Roy d'Angleterre fes Son Heraulte ſous le Noſme de* Windſore, *L* &c. where the Matter is ſet out more at large.

The Heraulds I read of in Records in other Princes Times, although they be not all; and whereof ſome have now Being, and ſome have not, are theſe;

I. In the Time of King *Richard* II.
Norroy King of Armes.
March Heraulde.
Burdeaux Heralde.
Bardolffe Heralde; who had Power of Armes (*Virtute officij*) whereof the Records of the 22 *Rich.* II. ſay *Bardolffe Heraldus Armorum Virtute Officij conceſſit* Roberto Baynarde, *ut liceat ſibi & hæredibus ſuis impreſſionem Filæ & Lambeaux in ſcutis Armorum ſuorum omittere.*

In the Time of King *Henry* IV. were
Lancaſter, King of Armes.
Percy Heraulde.
Libarde Heralde; with many more.
In the Time of King *Henry* V. were
Garter, by him firſt inſtituted.
Cadram, Heralde to the Earl of *Dorſet*.
In the Time of King *Henry* VI.
Guyen Heraulde.
Suffolke Heralde.
Mowbray Heralde; with others.

In the Reign of King *Edward* IV. the State of the Office for Heralds ſtood in this Sort, as appears by a Roll written about the Beginning of King *Henry* VIII. Wherein is ſhewed both what Number of Heralds were in that King's Reign, in *Edward* IV: And alſo how they decayed in the Time of King *Henry* VII. in this Sort.

Garter, *Clarenceaux*, *Norrey*, *Marche*, *Guyen*, *Ireland* } Kings.

Windſore, *Lancaſter*, *Fawcone*, *Cheſter* } Heraulds.

Blewmantle, *Rougecroſſe*, *Calleys*, *Barewicke*, *Roſe-blanche* } Purſevants.

The Duke of *Glouceſter* had { *Glouceſter* Herald, *Blanke Sanglier*, Purſevaunt.

The Duke of *Clarence* had { *Richmond* Heralde; *Noyre Fawcone*, Purſevaunt.

The Duke of *Buckingham* had *Hereford* Heraulde.
The Earl of *Warwick* had *Warwick* Herauld.
The Earl of *Northumberland* had { *Northumberland* Herauld. *Eſperaunce* Purſevaunte.
The Earl *Rivers* had *Rivers* Purſevaunt.
The Earl of *Worceſter* had { *Worceſter* Herauld, *Marenceu* Purſevaunte.
The Lord *Mountjoye* had *Charten Blew* Purſevaunt.

Now the King's Grace hath but 3 Kings
Garter, *Richmond*, *Norroy* } Kings.
and one Herald, *viz. Somerſet* —— *Lancaſter*, *York*, *Windſore*, and *Falcon* be void, and all the Purſevaunts, *Rougecroſſe*, *Rougedragon*, *Callys*, *Barwick*, *Guynes Hampnes*, *Riſebanke*, *Mount Orguill*, *Portcullis*, and *Rayſine*. —— And no Eſtate hath any, but only the Lord Marqueſs hath *Grobie* Purſevaunt; and the Earl of *Northumberland* hath *Northumberland* Herald.

This was in the Time of King *Henry* VII. God ſave King *Henry* VIII. Thus far that Roll ſhews the Time of King *Henry* VII. As alſo that of *Edward* the IV*th*, in which it ſeemeth that *Ulſter*, now King of Heralds in *Ireland*, had then no Life, but was called only *Ireland*.

In the Time of King *Eward* VI. there were only theſe Officers of Armes, as is proved out of the Letters Patents of that King; wherein he granteth to us to be freed from all Subſidies, and other Taxes, ſhewing the Honour and Immunities we have amongſt all Nations, Emperours, and Kings.

Garter, *Clarentieux*, *Norroy* } Kings.

Carliſle, *Windeſore*, *Yorke*, *Somerſet*, *Cheſter*, *Richmond* } Heraulds.

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Portcullys
Calleys
Barwick
Rougedragon
Blewmantle
Rougecroſſe
Ryſebancke
} Purſevants.

In the third Year of King *James*, thus ſtands the State of the Office of Armes.

Garter
Clarentieux
Norroy
} Kings; beſides *Ulſter* King of *Ireland*.

Yorke
Richmond
Somerſet
Lancaſter
Cheſter
Windſor
} Heralds.

Rougedragon
Rougecroſſe
Blewmantle
Portcullys
} Purſevants.

And one other Purſevant extraordinary, called *Portſmouth*.

Aſhm. No. 856. *p.* 431.

The EARL MARSHAL *his Office both in Peace and War. Set down by the Special Commandment from the King's* MAJESTY'S *own Mouth. Given to me, and faithfully performed as far forth as I can find by my Books, and my own Obſervations.*

Sic ſubſcribitur,

WILLIAM SEAGER, Garter.

All this is the true Copy taken of the Principal.

JO. KEITHE.

I. COMES *Mariſcallus* ANGLIÆ, is an Earl by Office, and ſo is no other Earl in *England* but he: The Earles Marſhall have ſometimes been the King's Lieutenant-General in Marſhal Affairs; and by their Office of Marſhalſhip have had Power and Authority to hear, and determine judicially of Queſtions, Doubts, and Differences betwixt Parties concerning Honour and Arms; and to that end the Earl Marſhal holdeth a Court of Judicature, called the Earl Marſhal's Court: As when Arms are uſurped and unjuſtly borne, the Earl hath Power to diſclaim the ſame, and to puniſh the Parties that ſhall falſely aſſume and take upon them the Armories of another, by the Name and Title of a Gentleman, when they are not ſo to be approved.

II. The Earl-Marſhal hath Power alſo, by ſpecial Commiſſion under the Great Seal of *England*, over the College of the Heralds, prohibiting the Provincial Kings of Arms to give and grant any new Coats of Arms without his Lordſhip's Conſent thereunto; his Lordſhip eſtabliſheth Orders amongſt the Heralds, for their better Rule and Government, and any Doubt or Queſtion, which they cannot decide amongſt themſelves, they refer that to the Arbitriment and Judgment of the Earl-Marſhal.

III. His Lordſhip giveth them their ſolemn Creations according to their Degrees, *viz.* Kings of Arms, Heralds, and Purſuivants.

IV. The Earl keepeth his Court-Marſhal either at *Weſtminſter*, in the painted Chamber adjoining to the Parliament-Houſe, or in his own Houſe, where in the great Hall he hath a large Table or Stage four ſquare, built with Rails thereabout, and Benches therein, and an half Pace raiſed above the ſame; there the Earl ſitteth in the midſt thereof, being accompanied on either Side with divers Noblemen, and ſometimes Judges, according to the Validity of the Cauſe that is then to be handled, to the end, that with their Advice and Council he may the more legally proceed.

V. His Lordſhip hath belonging to the ſaid Court a Purſuivant Meſſenger, that ſerveth his Precepts and Summons: He hath alſo a Cryer that ſtandeth on a Corner of the Stage; A Doctor of the Civil Law who ſitteth within the Rails, oppoſite againſt the Earl, to reſolve Doubts. The Regiſter, or Clerke of the Court, ſitteth before his Lordſhip's Foot, on either ſide of whom the Officers of Arms are placed to give their Opinions, being required.

VI. Without the Rails ſtandeth the Lawyers that plead, as Serjeants and Counſellors of the Law, and ſometimes Doctors and Proctors of the Civil Law, as the Cauſe doth require.

VII. The Meſſenger having returned his Proceſs or Summons into the Court, the Cryer calleth the Parties whom the Cauſe concerneth; they preſent their Petition or Bill of Complaint; the Regiſter readeth the ſame; the Lawyers plead *pro & contra* thereunto; and before the Deciſion the Court taketh Bond of the Parties to ſtand to the Award and Order of the Court-Marſhal.

VIII. When

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VIII. When the Court is to be diſmiſſed and prorogued for that time, the Regiſter pronounceth the Prorogation, and the Cryer proclaimeth it aloud, appointing a Day, as his Lordſhip ſhall pleaſe, for the producing of Witneſſes, or for further hearing, or for a final Determination and Judgment.

IX. But if the Cauſe concerneth the Claim of Dignities, as for Baronies, or Earldoms, or honourable Offices, which Differences happen ſometimes between Heirs Males and the Heirs General, then the Party Plaintiff exhibiteth his or her Petition to the King's Majeſty, and the King referreth that to be judicially heard in the Court Marſhal, there as that is found, the Earl-Marſhal advertiſeth the King how he findeth the Right of the Claim to be, and leaveth the Deciſion thereof to the King.

X. In this Caſe the Warrants are ſent forth, in the King's Name, for the Appearance of the Parties in the Court-Marſhal, and are ſerved or ſummoned by an Officer of Arms, who at a Day appointed returneth his Warrant or Writ, and preſenteth the Parties for the Trial of their Claims; if the Cauſe be doubtful or ambiguous, that is ſometimes referred to be heard and determined by the Upper Houſe of Peers in Parliament.

XI. The Earl-Marſhal beareth a Staff of Metal, gilt with pure Gold, at either End tipped with Black, enamell'd. King *Richard* the ſecond, in the 21*ſt* Year of his Reign, granted to *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*, Earl-Marſhal of *England*: *Quod idem dux ratione officii ſui habeat, gerat, & deferat quemdam Baculum aureum circa utrumque finem de nigro annulatum, non obſtante quod aliquis ante hæc tempora Baculum Ligneum portare conſueverit, ut patet ex Archivis in Turri* Londinenſi.

XII. In time of War with this golden Staff he marſhalleth and ordereth Battels in the Field, and hath the leading of the Van-Guard, and in the time of Peace he beareth it uſually at his Pleaſure: *But eſpecially on Feſtival Days in the Court, and in Solemn and Royal Proceedings before the King, and taketh his Place with the Lord Great Chamberlain, or the Conſtable next before the Sword.*

XIII. The Earl-Marſhal is placed by Act of Parliament, 31 *Hen.* VIII. next after the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Conſtable, and before the Lord High Admiral and the Lord Steward, and Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſe.

XIV. At the Coronation of the King the Earl-Marſhal hath the ordering of the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, and ſeeth the Regalities and Robes of King *Edward* the Confeſſor to be in a Readineſs; there the ſolemnizing is to be holden, and to that end ſendeth to the Office of the Robes, Jewel-Houſe and Ward-Robe to make the Preparations.

XV. He appointeth the Building of the Scaffold whereon the King is to be crowned, and giveth Order to the Gentlemen-Uſhers for the covering and furniſhing thereof with Hangings, Chairs, Traverſes, Carpets, and Cuſhions, *&c.* eſpecially the *Seige Royal* wherein the King is to be crowned.

XVI. At which time the Earl-Marſhal is one of thoſe that doth all the neareſt Offices to the King's Perſon; as to help to lead him, and to ſupport his Majeſty in his Chair, putting his Hand with others of the Nobility to ſet the Crown on his Majeſty's Head, doing his Homage firſt, and then preſenting all others of the Nobility in their ſeveral Degrees and Eſtates, being all inveſted in their Robes of Eſtate, wearing their Coronets when they do their Homage.

XVII. The Earl-Marſhal appointeth what Number of Knights of the *Bath* are to be made at the Coronation of the King, and maketh Election of them forth of the Nobility, or of the worthieſt Knights Sons and Heirs; and directeth by Letters in the King's Name unto them to appear by a Day, for the Proviſion of ſeveral Habits and other Things neceſſary. The Day being come, the Earl-Marſhal, with the Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, give them their Oath, after they are all bathed, and are in their Hermit's Habit; and after they have feaſted and re-veſted themſelves in other Habits, they ride to the Court with their Eſquires; the Earl-Marſhal preſents them to the King the ſame Day, to receive the Order of Knighthood.

XVIII. Of every Knight of the *Bath* the Earl-Marſhal receiveth a Fee in Money, *viz.* five Pounds for the Horſe the Knight rideth upon, and a Mark for the Horſe's Furniture.

XIX. At the Creation of any great Eſtate; as Duke, or Marqueſs, or Earl, the Earl-Marſhal ought to have the Furniture of the ſaid Eſtate, or Compoſition for the ſame; as alſo by antient Cuſtom he hath had the like, of Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and Abbots at their Conſecrations.

XX. At the funeral Obſequies of Kings, Queens, and Princes, the Earl-Marſhal is a chief Commiſſioner appointed with the Lord Treaſurer, the Lord Chamberlain, and others of the Lords of the King's Council, to give Orders to the Ward-Robe for the Diſtribution of Black for Mourners, for the furniſhing the Hearſe with Velvets, Palls of Cloth of Gold, Eſcutcheons, Banners, and Hatchments; giving Charge to the Officers of Arms to give their Attendance, and to ſee all Things royally and princely performed.

XXI. At Combats, Barriers, Tournaments, and Juſts royal, the Earl-Marſhal is the chiefeſt Officer, to ſee thoſe Matters and Actions of Honour and Arms accompliſhed; there alſo he hath the Appointment of the Judges; and riding with his Tipſtaves round about the Liſt, or Tilt, ordereth every thing at his Command, at which time the Knight-Marſhal is but his Attendant.

XXII. Touching Duels and private Quarrels between Gentlemen, growing upon diſgraceful Words, Blows, or Challenges, the Earl-Marſhal hath Power and Authority to ſtay and commit the Perſons; confining of them, and taking of ſufficient Bonds for their good abearing and forthcoming; compelling the Offenders to make Satisfaction to the Parties injured, according to the Form and Advice of a Book publiſhed in Print to that Effect, by the Appointment of our late Sovereign King *James* of happy Memory.

Sic Subſcribitur,

WILLIAM SEGAR, Garter,

Principal King of Arms.

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Obſervations on the Office and Officers of Arms, concerning their Proceedings in Viſitations, their Dignity and Power: Alſo two Grants, the Firſt, of Edward VI. *to the Kings, Heralds and Purſuivants, whereby they are diſcharged of all Subſidies and Fifteenths, and all other Taxes,* &c. *for ever; the Second, a Grant by* Philip *and* Mary *of* Darby-Houſe *to the Uſe of the ſaid Corporation, for their Office.*

HAVING gone thro' Mr. *Thynne*'s Epiſtolary Tract of the Duty and Office of an Herald, and alſo given you the Earl-Marſhal his Office both in Peace and War, by Sir *William Segar*, Garter, I proceed to ſome further Collections, which I preſume can neither be improper nor unpleaſant to ſuch as ſhall approve of the former:

It is to be obſerved, that as they are incorporate and collegiate, ſo for their more regular proceeding have they a Publick Signet, with which they ſeal and authorize all ſuch Buſineſs or Affairs as are concerted by the Office in general.

" * *Garter* is the principal King of Arms, and " goeth firſt as the only Ring-leader of them all; " not ſo much for the Antiquity of his Creation, " as for the Supereminence of the Order of the " Garter; for he was but inſtituted by King *Henry* V. " His peculiar Office is with all dutiful Service to " attend upon the Knights of the Garter at their " Solemnities; to advertiſe them which are choſen of their new Election; to call them to be " enſtalled at *Windſore*; to cauſe their Arms to " be hanged up upon their Seats; and to marſhal " the Funeral Rites and Ceremonies of them, as " alſo of the greater Nobility; as of Princes, " Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons; and to do many other Services unto the " King and State.

" The Privileges of Garter King of Arms, his " Goods and Servants; as appeareth in the black " Book of the moſt honourable Order of the Garter; whereof this antient Inſtitution following " is enregiſter'd.

" *Hii tres hujus Ordinis Officiales*, viz. *ſcriba*, Garterus Rex *Armorum, & Hoſtiarius ab atra Virga* " *nuncupatus; ipſi cum ſuis tam rebus quam Miniſtris* " *in ſuis Officiis permanentibus ſub perpetua ſupremi* " *protectione ac propugnaculo ſecurè durabunt. Unde ſi* " *quævis Injuria, ſeu Violentia ipſis inferatur, vel ab* " *eis qui ſupremo ſubjecti ſunt vel externis, quoties* " *cauſas ſuas arbitrio ſupremi ſubmittent, ipſe cum* " *Sodalibus exhibebit eis juſtitiam aut exhibendam ex* " *æquo & congruo procurabit. Si vero pars adverſa* " *cauſam ſuam ſupremo ſubmittere detractabit, ipſe* " *cum Comilitonibus eum erga Officiales hos animum habebit, ut ipſorum cauſam, quoad juſtum atque æquum* " *erit cum debito favore tueri velit.*

King [a] *Henry* V. in a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, as Sovereign of the ſame, with the Advice and Conſent of the Knights Companions, did ordain and conſtitute an Officer, for the Service of the ſaid Society, by the Name of Garter.

That for the Dignity of the Order, the Office of King of Arms was annex'd thereunto by the ſaid King *Hen* V. In reſpect alſo of which Garter is there call'd [b] Sovereign of the Office of Arms over all the Servants of Arms of *England*. And the ſame Officer hath been ſince call'd [c] Chief and Principal King of Arms, and ſo [d] acknowledg'd by the reſt of the Kings, the Heralds, and Purſuivants themſelves. So that in his Ordination he was firſt conſtituted Garter, and then the Appointment therein follows, to make him King of Arms.

That Garter and Principal King of Arms are two [e] diſtinct Offices united in one Perſon, doth thus appear in the ſeparate Employments.

Garter's Employment is to [f] attend the Service of the Garter, in reference to which he hath allow'd him,

I. A Mantle and Badge.
II. A Houſe in *Windſor* Caſtle.
III. Penſions both from the Sovereign and [g] Knights.
IV. And alſo Fees.

The King of Arms's Employment is to perform Services relating to the Office of Arms, to whom appertains,

I. A rich Coat and a Crown.
II. Lodgings within the College of Arms.
III. A Penſion out of the Exchequer.
IV. And likewiſe Fees.

But the chief Character of a diſtinct Office is the Oath.

Garter's [h] Oath relates only to Services to be perform'd within the Order, and is taken in Chapter before the Sovereign and Knights Companions, at his Admittance into the Office. But he takes no Oath before the Earl-Marſhal, when created King of Arms; he being regulated by the Laws of the Order, the Sovereign's Pleaſure, and conſequently their Officer, and not ſubject to the Earl-Marſhal's Authority; nor as Garter (but as King of Arms) intermeddles with any thing under it.

[i] A King of Arms his Oath is peculiarly fram'd to his Employments in the Office of Arms, and diſtinct from Garter's; and taken before the Earl-Marſhal, or his Deputy at his Creation, under whoſe Juriſdiction he alſo is, *viz.* ſo far as the Earl-Marſhal his Power, Rules, and Orders extend.

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* *Weaver*, p. 669. [a] *Aſhm.* Appendix Numb. 5. See his Book of the Order, *p.* 252. [b] Append. No. 5. Conſtit. Offic. Ord. *cap.* 4. [c] Conſtit. Offic. Ord. *cap.* 4. Ord. of the Duke of *Clarence*, Art. 1. Duke of *Norf.* Ord. Art. 5. [d] Ord. in Chap. 20. *June* 31 *Hen.* VIII. Addreſs to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, 1580. Declarat. to the Duke of *Norf.* 4 *Eliz.* [e] *Aſhm.* on the Ord. *fol.* 252. See the aforeſaid Addreſs to the Earl of *Shrewsb.* [f] Lib. Niger, *p.* 236. *Aſhm.* Book, *p.* 253, 255. [g] Append. No. 5. Orders in Chap. 14. *Sept.* 1617. Lib. *Carol. p.* 89, 90. Conſtit. Offic. Order, *cap.* 4. [h] Lib. Niger, *p.* 314. Lib. *Carol*, *p.* 105. [i] See the Oath for a more perfect Definition thereof.

But

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But they reach not within the Order of the Garter, nor as King of Arms can he act there.

The Office of Garter hath been acknowledged by the Officers of Arms to be a distinct Office from King of Arms, as appears by their Reply to Sir *William Dethick*'s Answer, 14 *March*, *Anno* 1601. who was charg'd with embezelling Books out of the Office of Arms, in these Words——

" [k] It is known his Father was poor in Books, " but only such as concern'd his Office of Garter " (not the Office of Arms) and are hereditary " to the same.

So also where the Lords Commissioners for the Office of Earl-Marshal obtain'd from King *James* an Annuity of 200*l. per Annum*, to the said Sir *William Dethick*, [l] in respect of the Surrender of his Patent, and relinquishing the Office of Garter to Sir *William Segar*.

That * Garter is an Office of the Order appears from the Statutes. *Item*, There be ordain'd five Officers appertaining to the said Order, *viz.* Prelate, Chancellor, Register, King of Arms named Garter, and an Usher at Arms, named the Black Rod.

The same Officers (and no other) are enumerated in the Constitutions made for the † Officers of the Order, and particularly belonging thereunto, and Garter one of their Number.

Here in express Text, Garter is said to be an Officer appertaining to the Order, not to the Earl-Marshal; and consequently not to his, but to the Sovereign's Nomination.

The three || Officers, *viz.* Register, Garter *Rex Armorum*, and Black-Rod, are under the Protection of the Sovereign; and if any Injury be done them by Subjects or Foreigners, they submitting their Cause to the Judgment of the Sovereign and Knights Companions, they shall be bound to receive them and do them Justice, and if the adverse Party will not submit, they shall be bound to take part with, and favour the Officer.

It will be objected that the Earl-Marshal ought to nominate Garter, because the King hath given him Power in his Patent for that Office under the Great Seal, to nominate Officers in these Words [m] *Una cum omnibus & singulis Dignitatibus præcedentiis*, &c. *Officiis & Nominationibus Officiariorum*, &c. *eidem Officio Comitis Mareschalli* Angliæ, *qualitercunque, sive quomodocunque spectantibus, aut de jure pertinentibus.*

Resp. I. By these Words it is evident that the Power of Nomination is granted to the Earl-Marshal, of such Officers as belong to the Office of Earl-Marshal only. But Garter (as Garter) is an Officer belonging to, and under the Jurisdiction of the Sovereign and Knights of the Garter, and wholly independent to the Earl-Marshal, until he be created King of Arms, and then dependent of him only in relation to that Office. But admit Garter were within his Jurisdiction, the Signification of these Words [n] *Nominationes Officiariorum* in the *Latin* Letters Patent, are explain'd in all the *English* Commissions to be, to recommend, or to commend the Names of meet and skilful Persons to the King; which is no more than presenting of Names by the Earl-Marshal to the King, for him to make Choice of, but not to limit or restrain his Royal Power and Prerogative, that he may not refuse such Persons as shall be so recommended to him. And when this is done, neither the Earl-Marshal nor his Deputy can create Garter a King of Arms, without a particular Commission or Warrant, sign'd with the King's Hand, and to him directed.

II. Admit also that the Power of Nomination of Garter had been by particular Name granted to the Earl-Marshal by the aforesaid Letters Patents, yet, they passing under the Great Seal, it can have no Effect within, or upon the Rules and Statutes of the Order, or upon any Officer relating thereto. For so was it averr'd in the Bishop of *Salisbury*'s Case, *Anno* 12. *Car.* I. And since that time (some Years before the Earl-Marshal's Patent was granted) in [o] two Chapters of the Order, the Great Seal or other Seal is accounted ineffectual, and over-ruled in Vindication of the Honour and Privileges of the most noble Order of the Garter. And seeing the ** Restraint is now thus put upon the Great Seal, Garter henceforward ought to have his Patent for the Office of Garter under the Seal of the Order only; and that other for his Pension as King of Arms under the Great Seal; for he needs no Great Seal to make him King of Arms, that Dignity he receives by Creation.

Nor did any Officer of Arms [p] receive any Benefit or Profit in the Office of Arms, till he had taken his Oath and had his Creation; which being past, he had immediate Title to his Fees, tho' he have no Patent; of which there are many Instances.

III. It appears before, that the Sovereign, with Consent of the Knights of the Order, instituted the Office of Garter; and that Garter hath been always sworn [q] in Chapter, and received his Habit, Badge, Privilege, and Pension from the Sovereign; which being so, his Successors ought undoubtedly to nominate upon a Vacancy, unless a Relinquishment of this Privilege be produced from the same Authority that erected the Office; for it will not be enough, for the Earl-Marshal to shew that his Predecessors have nominated Garter to be principal King of Arms; but he must shew that they first nominated him Garter.

IV. If Garter had been heretofore accounted the Earl-Marshal's Officer, it would somewhere appear that his Predecessors had made Rules and Orders for Garter to walk by, touching his Employments within the Order (because they have frequently done that, as he is King of Arms, and a Member of the Heralds College.) But neither does Garter execute any part of his Office as Garter within the College of Arms; nor as he is King of Arms doth he any thing within the Order.

And here may be noted, that the King's Declaration 15 *June*, 1673. for asserting the Earl-Marshal's Jurisdiction in many enumerated Particulars, extends to Officers and Things within the Office of Earl-Marshal only, and particularly to Garter as King of Arms, and not otherwise. And the Earl-Marshal his Order, 17 *June*, 1673. for Garter's bringing his Books, Rolls and Papers, into the Office of Arms, relates only to such wherein he is concern'd as King of Arms, and

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[k] Earl Marshal's Book, *fol.* 3. [l] Ibid. fol. 22. 22 *June*, 1606. * Art. 15. † See the Constitut. Off. of the Order. || Constit. Off. *cap.* 5. [m] See the Patent. [n] See the Commissions *annis* 34 & 44 *Eliz.* & 1. 13. 15 *Jac.* I. & 14 *Car.* II. [o] 17 *Jan. Anno* 20 *Car.* I. 20 *Feb. Anno* 13 *Car.* II. See Sir *John Ayton*'s Pat. 21 *Feb. Anno* 13 *Car.* II. ** Since then also the Alms-Knights have had their Patent under the Seal of the Order, tho' before under the Great Seal. [p] See the Paper of Proofs for the same. [q] Sir *Christ. Barker* sworn. See *Ashm.* Book, *p.* 253. Sir *William Dethick*, lib. *Carol. p.* 105. Sir *Edw. Walker*, lib. *Carol. p.* 7.

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not to ſuch as concern the Order of the Garter.

V. The Caſe concerning an Officer peculiarly appointed to the Service of the Order, to whom ever ſince his Inſtitution the Office of King of Arms hath always follow'd of Courſe, and hitherto never disjoin'd nor ſeparated; why may not the Sovereign, after he hath choſen a Perſon to the Office of Garter, impoſe upon the Earl-Marſhal to recommend him King of Arms? This will be no ſtrange thing if it be conſider'd, that the Office of King of Arms was at firſt annexed to Garter, and that by the Sovereign and Knights Companions: And alſo that it is a declar'd Prerogative belonging to the Sovereign within the Order, that he can, and doth impoſe [r] upon the Knights Companions Nomination of ſuch foreign Kings and Princes to his Election, as he ſhall pleaſe.

Beſides, the Order of the Garter is in the Nature of a diſtinct Sovereignty [s] govern'd by Laws and Aſſemblies of its own, and wholly independent from other Laws: And that the King, as Sovereign, in Matters and Things relating thereunto, hath ſole and abſolute Power in altering, changing, and [t] explaining; himſelf being the ſupreme Law and Interpreter thereof, and conſequently no Grant can preſcribe or bound the Sovereign, who hath the [u] Regulation of the whole as his undoubted Privilege.

It may be further objected, that Garter hath been always choſen from among the Officers, and therefore he that is not an Officer there, ought not to be admitted Garter.

That Garter hath been always ſo choſen is deny'd; for *John Smert*, ſecond Garter, was no Officer in the College of Arms, before he obtain'd the Office of Garter. And Sir *Tho.* [x] *Wriotheſley* was neither King of Arms, nor Herald, nor Purſuivant pertaining to the King (only Purſuivant to the Prince, which was next to no Officer) before he was made Garter.

But it follows not, that becauſe the Sovereign hath for the moſt part been pleas'd to chuſe his Garter out of the Society, that therefore he is of Neceſſity oblig'd ſtill to do ſo, in Caſe he hath greater inducing Reaſons to the contrary.

King *Hen.* V. (Garter's Founder) ſaith expreſsly that Garter ſhall be [y] Sovereign of the Office of Arms. And King *Hen.* VIII. That he ſhall be [z] chief of the Officers of Arms. But no where it is ſaid that he ſhall be choſen from among that Society; for the Office of Garter is not fix'd upon the Officers of Arms; but the Office of King of Arms is annex'd unto that of Garter. But if the King were oblig'd to chuſe Garter from among the Officers of Arms, it were but making him (whom he intends for Garter) a Purſuivant over Night, and chuſing him to be Garter the next Morning.

Beſides, Garter's Qualifications are there ſet down; to be a Gentleman of Blood, and of Arms, and of clear Reputation, * which if any one want, (if he be an Officer of Arms) the Law of the Order doth abſolutely prohibit his Election.

Wherefore, if another Perſon be as knowing in the Ceremonies of the Order, and qualified for the Employment as the Statutes require, what can hinder but that the Sovereign may nominate him thereto, if he pleaſe?

Pat. 18 Edw. IV. *M.* 28. *Part.* II.

† *REX omnibus ad quos*, &c. *Salutem. Sciatis quod cum non ſit novum ſed jamdiu ab antiquis temporibus uſitatum, quod inter cæteros officiales & Miniſtros quos Principum lateribus pro eorum magnificentia atque gloria adhærere decet, eorum quibus Officii Armorum Cura committitur copiam habere debeat, ut nec Tempus Bellorum neque Pacis ſine convenientibus & aptis miniſtris debeat preteriri. Nos igitur Conſiderationis aciem in laudabilia ſervicia quæ delectus nobis* Johannes Wriotheſley *alias nuper dictus* Norrey *Rex Armorum partium Borealium Regni noſtri* Angliæ, *in hiis quæ ad Officium illud ſpectare intelliguntur exercuit, dirigentes eundem; propterea & non minus ob ſolerciam & ſagacitatem quas in eo ſatis habemus exploratas, in principalem Heraldum & Officiarium incliti noſtri Ordinis Garterii; Armorumque Regem* Anglicorum, *ex gracia noſtra ſpeciali ereximus, fecimus, conſtituimus, ordinavimus, creavimus, & coronavimus; ac per præſentes erigimus, facimus, conſtituimus, ordinamus, creamus, & coronamus, ac ei Officium illud, nec non tamen le Garter, ſtilum, titulum, libertates & præeminentias hujuſmodi Officio convenientia & concordantia ac ab antiquo conſueta damus & concedimus, ac ipſum in eiſdem realiter inveſtimus: Habend. occupand. & exercend. Officium illud, ac Nomen, Stilum, Titulum & præeminencias prædict. eidem* Johanni *pro termino Vitæ ſuæ, cum omnibus juribus, proficuis, commoditatibus, & emolumentis eidem Officio qualitercumque debit. pertinent. ſive ſpectant. & ulterius conceſſimus & per præſentes concedimus præfato* Johanni *in Regem Armorum Anglicorum ut præfertur erect. quadraginta libras per Annum ratione & cauſa officii illius. Percipiend. eidem* Johanni *ſingulis Annis durante vita ſua pro vadiis & feodis Officii prædicti, de parva cuſtoma noſtra, in portu Civitatis noſtræ* London, *per manus cuſtumariorum ſive collectorum Cuſtomæ prædictæ, in portu prædicto pro tempore exiſtent. ad terminos Sancti* Michaelis *& Paſchæ per æquales portiones, una cum tali Liberatura Veſturæ qualem & eiſdem modo & forma prout aliquis alius hujuſmodi Rex Armorum ſive Principalis Heraldus tempore Domini* Edwardi *nuper Regis* Angliæ *Tertii progenitoris noſtri habuit & percepit. habend. & percipiend. annuatim Liberaturam hujuſmodi eidem* Johanni *ſingulis Annis ad Terminum Vitæ ſuæ ad magnam Garderobam noſtram per manus cuſtodis ejuſdem pro tempore exiſtentis. Eo quod expreſſa mencio de vero valore annuo præmiſſorum, ſeu alicujus eorum, aut de aliis donis ſive conceſſionibus eidem* Johanni *per hos ante hæc Tempora fact. in præſentibus minime fact. exiſtit. aut aliquo ſtatuto, actu, ordinatione, proviſione, ſeu reſtrictione in contrarium fact. edit. ordinat. ſeu proviſ. aut aliqua aliâ re, cauſa vel materia quacumque non aſtant. In cujus*, &c. *Teſte R. apud* Weſtm. *ſexto die* Julii *per ipſum Regem & de data prædict.*

Provincial ** Kings of Arms at this Day are only two, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*; *Clarencieux* was ordain'd by King *Edw.* IV. For he obtaining the Dukedom of *Clarence*, by the Death of *George* his Brother, who was ſecretly murther'd in the Tower of *London*, made the Herald which properly belong'd to the Duke of *Clarence*, a King of Arms, and call'd him *Clarentius*, or *Clarencieux*. But Sir *Henry Spelman* thinks it an Office of greater Antiquity. The Juriſdiction of this Office extends through the Realm on the South ſide of *Trent*; as that of *Norroy* doth on the North ſide, whence he is call'd *Norroy*, or King of the Northern Parts ††.

[r] *Aſhm.* of the Order, *p.* 271. [s] Ibid. *p.* 241. [t] Lib. Rub. *p.* 122. [u] *Aſhm.* of the Order, *p.* 194. [x] See Sir *Edw. Walker*'s large Fol. claſped Book, *fo.* 11. [y] Appendix, Num. 5. [z] Conſtit. Off. Ord. *cap.* 4. * But not that he ſhall be an Officer of Arms. † *Wriotheſley*'s Patent in *Weaver*, p. 662. †† *Weaver*'s Mon. *p.* 671. ** What Affairs are under the Juriſdiction of a King of Arms in his Province, you have already ſeen in Mr. *Thynne*'s Aſſertions. He has allow'd him a rich Coat and Crown, Lodgings in the College of Arms, a Penſion out of the Exchequer, and likewiſe Fees.

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There have been many Remonſtrances between Garter and theſe provincial Kings concerning their particular Prerogatives: In which each Party has been ſo partial in his own Cauſe, that it is no eaſy matter to ſay what was each King's Right. Garter was for granting and confirming Arms, whilſt *Clarencieux* and *Norroy* inſiſted upon it as their Privilege only; with many other Things too tedious to name. But theſe Matters have been ſince regulated by the Earl-Marſhal, who has ſo ordain'd, that to all new Grants, Garter ſhall firſt ſign and ſeal; and then the King of that Province in which the Receiver lives, and both have their Fees. But either *Clarencieux* or *Norroy* may give a Confirmation, without being compell'd to have Garter's Aſſiſtance.

The Patent for a Provincial King of Arms is in Form following.

" *CAROLUS Secundus Dei Gratia *Angliæ*, " *Scotiæ*, *Franciæ*, & *Hiberniæ* Rex, Fidei " Defenſor, &c. Omnibus ad quos præſentes Literæ " pervenerint ſalutem. Sciatis, quum non ſit novum & vacuum, ſed neceſſarium & digne Antiquitus uſitatum, inter cæteros Officiarios, & Miniſtros quos Principum lateribus pro eorum Magnificentia & Gloria adhærere deceat, eorum præſertim quibus Officii Armorum cura committitur copiam habere liceat, ut nec Tempus Bellorum neque Pacis abſque convenientibus, & aptis Miniſtris præterire debeat. Idcirco Notum facimus, quod non ſolum ex plurimorum fidelium noſtrorum quibus in eâ parte fidem plenariè adhibemus relatu, verum etiam per Rerum geſtarum Experientiam quam noſipſi habemus de Fidelitate, Circumſpectione, Induſtria atque bona Diligentia dilecti Servientis noſtri *Willielmi Dugdale* Armigeri, unius Fecialium chariſſimi Patris noſtri *Caroli* beatæ Memoriæ a Ceſtriâ denominati, ob Sagacitatem & Solertiam quas in eo ſatis reperimus exploratas. Conſiderante ſque ejuſdem *Willielmi* continuationem Serviciorum numero, Merito id poſcentem, ipſum in Regem Armorum, & Principalem Heraldum partium Borealium Regni noſtri *Angliæ*, ex Gratiâ noſtra ſpeciali ac ex Scientia & mero motu noſtris erexi-mus, fecimus, conſtituimus, ordinavimus & creavimus, ac per præſentes pro nobis, Hæredibus, & Succeſſoribus noſtris erigimus, facimus, conſtituimus, & creamus; & Nomen ei impoſuimus *Norroy*, quod cum Stilo, Titulo, Libertate & Præheminentia hujuſmodi Officio convenientibus & concordantibus, & ab antiquo conſuetis, eidem *Willielmo* damus & concedimus, ac ipſum in eiſdem realiter coronavimus, & inveſtivimus. Habendum, gaudendum, occupandum, & exercendum Officium illud, necnon ac Nomen, Stilum Titulum & Præheminentiam prædict. eidem *Willielmo* pro Termino Vitæ ſuæ, cum omnibus Juribus, Proficuis, Commoditatibus & Emolumentis quibuſcunque eidem officio qualitercunque ſpectantibus & pertinentibus. Dantes ulterius & per Tenorem præſentium concedentes eidem *Norroy* Authoritatem, Poteſtatem & Licentiam, Literas Patentes, Arma claris Viris donand. ſecundum Ordinationes per Comitem-Mariſchallum nuper præſcriptas & cum eorum Conſenſu; ac cætera omnia & ſingula quæ dicto incumbunt Officio Regis Armorum, ſive neceſſe dignoſcuntur in Jure, vel ex Conſuetudine Temporibus retroactis faciend. exercend. & exequend. Qui quidem *Norroy* ad hunc Statum nobis præſentibus, omnibus aliis Regibus ac Heraldis, ac quam pluribus Magnatibus & Fide dignis Regni noſtri *Angliæ* prædict. coram nobis præſentibus, & ſpecialiter per nos ad hoc vocatis adhibitis, & ſolemniter requiſitis & conſuetis ſuper ſancta Dei Evangelia ſolemne nobis præſtitit Sacramentum. Dedimus inſuper & conceſſimus, ac per præſentes pro Nobis, Hæredibus, & Succeſſoribus noſtris damus & concedimus, eidem *Willielmo* a Nobis Regi Armorum, & Principali Heraldo partium Borealium, ut perfertur, erecto quadraginta Libras Sterlingorum per Annum ratione & causâ ejuſdem Officii percipiend. eidem *Willielmo* à Feſto Annunciationis Beatæ Virginis *Mariæ* ultimo præterito; Annuatim & ſingulis Annis durante Vita ſua de Theſauro noſtro hæredium & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum ad Receptum Scaccarii noſtri hæredium & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum per Manus Theſaurariorum & Camerariorum noſtrorum ibidem pro tempore exiſtentium, ad Feſta Sancti *Michaelis* Archangeli, & Annunciationis Beatæ *Mariæ* Virginis æquis Portionibus, una cum talibus liberaturis & Veſturis qualibus & in eiſdem Modo & Formâ prout aliquis alius Rex Armorum, ſeu Heraldus tempore *Edw.* III. nuper Regis *Angliæ* Progenitoris noſtri exiſtentis in Regno noſtro prædict. habuit & præcepit. Habendum & percipiendum liberaturas & Veſturas hujuſmodie idem *Willielmo* annuatim pro termino Vitæ ſuæ ad magnam Garderobam noſtram, hæredum, & Succeſſorum noſtrorum per manus Cuſtodis ejuſdem Garderobæ noſtræ, Heredum & Succeſſorum noſtrorum pro tempore exiſtentium; aliquo Statuto, Actu, Ordinatione, Proviſione, Proclamatione, ſive Reſtrictione in contrarium inde antehac habit. fact. edit. ordinat. ſive provisâ, aut aliqua aliâ Re, Causâ vel Materiâ quacunque in aliquo non obſtante. Eo quod expreſſa Mentio de vero Valore Annuo, vel de Certitudine Præmiſſorum vel eorum alicujus, aut de aliis Donis, ſive Conceſſionibus per nos, ſeu per aliquem Progenitorum, ſive Prædeceſſorum noſtrorum præfato *Willielmo Dugdale* ante hæc Tempora fact. in præſentibus minime fact. exiſtit, aut aliquo Statuto, Actu Ordinatione, Proviſione ſive Reſtrictione in contrarium, inde ante hæc habit. edit. fact. ordinat. ſive provisâ, aut aliquâ aliâ Re, Causâ, vel Materia quacunque in aliquo non obſtante. In cujus rei Teſtimonium has Literas noſtras fieri fecimus Patentes, Teſte meipſo apud *Weſtmonaſterium* decimo octavo Die *Junii*, Anno Regni noſtri duodecimo.

Per ipſum Regem.

WILLYS.

Irrotulatur in Theſaurar. recept. Scaccarii Domini Regis Caroli *Secundi xxvj die* Octob. *Anno Regni ſui duodecimo.*

ROBERT PYE.

Irrotulatur inter Record. Domini Regis Caroli *Secundi, infra Recept. Scaccarii ſui in Officio Clerici Theſaurar. Clerici Pellium Octavo die* Novemb. *1660. Annoque dicti Domini Regis* Caroli *duodecimo.*

WILLIAM WARDOUR.

* *Dugdale's* Patent for his Place of *Norroy.*

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The Patent for Windsor *Herald.*

" *CAROLUS* Secundus Dei Gratia *Angliæ*,
" *Scotiæ*, *Franciæ*, & *Hiberniæ* Rex, Fidei
" Defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos præsentes Li-
" teræ pervenerint Salutem. Sciatis quod non sit
" novum & vacuum, sed necessarium & digne An-
" tiquitate usitatum, inter cæteros Officiarios &
" Ministros quos Principum lateribus pro eorum
" Magnificentia & Gloria adherere deceat, eorum
" præsertim quibus Officii Armorum Cura com-
" mittitur copiam habere liqueat, ut nec Tempus
" Belli neque Pacis absque convenientibus & aptis
" Ministris præterire debeat. Idcirco Notum faci-
" mus, quod nos de Fidelitate, Circumspectione,
" Sagacitate, Solertiâ ac bona Diligentiâ dilecti
" subditi nostri *Eliæ Ashmole* Armigeri plenius con-
" fidentes, ipsum in unum Heraldorum nostrorum
" ad Arma infra Regnum nostrum *Angliæ*, ex Gra-
" tia nostra speciali ac ex certa Scientia & mero
" Motu nostris ereximus, fecimus, constituimus,
" ordinavimus & creavimus; Nec non Nomen vul-
" gariter nuncupatum *Windsor* ei imposuimus, ac
" per præsentes imponimus, quod cum Stilo, Ti-
" tulo, Libertate & Præheminentia huic Officio
" convenientibus & concordantibus, & ab Antiquo
" consuetis eidem *Eliæ* damus & concedimus per
" præsentes; habendum, gaudendum, occupan-
" dum, & exercendum Officium illud, ac Nomen,
" Stilum, Titulum, Libertatem & Præheminen-
" tiam prædict. eidem *Eliæ* ad Terminum, & pro
" Termino Vitæ suæ naturalis, cum omnibus Juri-
" bus, Proficuis, Commoditatibus, & Emolumen-
" tis quibuscunque eidem Officio qualitercunque
" spectantibus sive pertinentibus. Dedimus insu-
" per & concessimus ac per præsentes pro nobis,
" Hæredibus, & Successoribus nostris damus &
" concedimus, eidem *Eliæ* a nobis Heraldo ad Ar-
" ma per Nomen *Windsor*, ut perfertur erecto;
" quadraginta Marcas Sterlingorum per Annum
" Ratione & Causa ejusdem Officii percipiendas &
" solvendas eidem Eliæ annuatim & singulis Annis
" durante Vitâ sua naturali, de Thesauro nostro Hæ-
" redum, & Successorum nostrorum ad recept. Scacca-
" rii nostri, Hæredum & Successorum nostrorum *West-*
" *monasterii*, per Manus Thesaurarii & Camerarii no-
" strorum, Hæredum, & Successorum nostrorum ibi-
" dem pro tempore existentium, ad Festa S. *Michaelis*
" Archangeli, & Annunciationis Beatæ *Mariæ* Vir-
" ginis, æquis Portionibus, & una cum talibus Li-
" beraturis & Vesturis qualibus, & in eisdem Modo
" & Formâ, prout *Johannes Bradshaw* Armiger, *Au-*
" *gustinus Vincent* Armiger, *Samuel Thompson* Armi-
" ger, *Richardus* St. *George* Armiger, *Thomas Lant* Ar-
" miger, *Nicholaus Dethick* Armiger, *Ricardus Turpin*
" Armiger, & *Edwardus Norgate* Armiger, nuper
" *Windsor* Heraldi, aut aliqui Heraldi tempore *Ed-*
" *wardi* tertii nuper Regis *Angliæ*, Progenitoris no-
" stri existentes in Regno prædicto habuit & per-
" cepit, habuerunt & perceperunt, vel habere &
" percipere debuerunt. Eo quod expressa Mentio
" de vero valore Annuo, aut de Certitudine præ-
" missorum aut eorum alicujus, aut de aliis Donis
" sive Concessionibus, per nos seu Aliquem Pro-
" genitorum sive Prædecessorum nostrorum præfato
" *Eliæ Ashmole*, ante hæc Tempora fact. in præsen-
" tibus minimè fact. existit, aut aliquo alio Sta-
" tuto, Actu, Ordinatione, Provisione sive Re-
" strictione hac habita, facta, edita, ordinata sive
" provisa, aut aliqua alia re, causa, vel materia
" quacunque in contrarium inde in aliquo non ob-
" stante. In cujus rei Testimonium has Literas
" nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste meipso
" apud *Westmonasterium* decimo tertio die *Julii*,
" Anno Regni nostri duodecimo.

Per ipsum Regem,

HOWARD.

Irrotulatur in Thesaurarii Recepto Scaccarii Domini Regis Caroli *Secundi Septimo die* Decembris, *Anno Regni sui duodecimo.*

ROBERT PYE.

Irrotulatur inter Record. Domini Regis Caroli *Secundi infra Recepta Scaccarii sui in Officio Clerici Thesaurarii, Clerici Pellium, decimo die Decembris*, 1660. *Annoq; dicti Domini Regis* Caroli *duodecimo.*

WILLIAM WARDOUR.

Heralds, though by their Place created Esquires (which is as much as a King of Arms is by his) were ever Gentlemen of a less Account than those Kings of Arms. Their adjunct Titles shew that anciently they attended on Noble Personages, Peers of the Realm in Martial Expeditions, *&c.* But tho' as such they had divers Privileges, yet had they not such as pertained to the Kings of Arms, or Heralds of the Sovereign. At this time, and for many Years, the Heralds chief Function is to assist with the Kings of Arms in performing the Ceremonies of all Coronations, publick Installations, Processions, Creations, Festivals, Funerals, and other Solemnities; at all which they must be habited in their respective Ornaments of Dignity and Office, as you may more clearly perceive in the following Orders, *viz.*

* *Ashmole's* Patent for *Windsor* Herald.

Orders

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Orders to be observed and kept by the Officers of Arms, made by the High and Mighty Prince Thomas *Duke of* Norfolk, *Earl-Marshal of* England, *Anno* 1568, *the* 18*th Day of* July, *in the* 10*th Year of the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth.

WHEREAS before this Time, the * Earls-Marshals of *England* have not only had the nomination and placing of all the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms into their several Offices, but also further Authority by Vertue of the said Office of Earl-Marshal, to make Orders and Statutes to be observed and kept by the said several Officers of Arms, as the said Earl-Marshals shall think more meet and convenient; not only binding them to observe their Duties to their Prince and Country, according to their several Oaths taken at what Time as they were created and made Officers of Arms, but also further to enjoin them to such Orders to be observed and kept amongst themselves, as every one of them may do their Duties one to another, according to his Place and Ancientry in the said Office of Arms. Wherefore upon divers and sundry good Considerations, and for the taking away of sundry Abuses and Discords, which are and do daily increase amongst the said Officers of Arms, and for the better increase of Learning and Knowledge, to be henceforth had and continued in the said Office of Arms, and to the Intent that they thereby may be the more able to serve well in their Vocation and Calling in the Times of Peace and War; It is therefore order'd and decreed by the High and Mighty Prince *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, now Earl-Marshal of *England*, That these Orders and Statutes hereafter following shall be inviolably kept and observed by the said Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms, in every Clause, Article, and Sentence, according to the true Content and Meaning of the same.

I. † It is ordered and decreed by the said Earl-Marshal, That the House commonly call'd *Darby-House* in *London*, and now the College of Heralds, shall be severally divided amongst the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms, in such Sort as they themselves shall agree upon in their Chapter by the most Voices. Provided always, that the lower Room in the said House, lying on the South Side of the Gate (wherein at present the Records of the Office of Arms do remain) shall so still continue as a Library or Office for the safe Custody and Preservation of the said Records.

II. *Item*, || It is order'd and decreed by the said Earl-Marshal, That all such Records, Rolls, Books and Pedigrees, as at this Present are remaining in the said Library, or hereafter are to be brought to the same, shall so still remain as Records of the said Office; not to be taken thence by any of the said Officers of Arms, nor any one of them, without the Consent and Assent of the Three Kings of Arms for the Time being, or Two of them at the least, whereof *Garter* to be one. Provided also, that at what Time as either *Clarencieux* or *Norroy*, or their Deputies for the Time being, shall make his or their Visitations according to their Oaths taken at their Creations; it shall be lawful for any of them to take forth of the said Library such of the same Books and Records as shall be needful and necessary for their said Visitations. Provided always, that the said Kings of Arms shall be bound to bring again into the said Office of Arms immediately after his or their said Visitations all the same Books, as also the Gatherings of their said Visitations.

III. *Item*, †† It is further order'd and decreed by the said Earl-Marshal, That for a more certain sure and true keeping of the Records in the said Library and Office of Arms, no Person shall have any Entry or Recourse into the said Office or Library, without one Officer of Arms to be there present with him. But that for the avoiding of all Inconveniencies that may otherwise happen, certain of the Company of the Office shall continually give Attendance in the said Office or Library by the Month, in this Manner, *viz.* The eldest Herald and Pursuivant shall begin to attend within the said Office or Library from the first Day of the Month, and there continue at convenient Times till the last Day of the same Month inclusive; which ended, the second Herald and next Pursuivant shall begin to attend likewise for the next Month; and so the Residue to follow in Order and Ancientry, until that they have all gone through; and then they to begin again, and so to continue the same Order for ever. And furthermore, the said Heralds and Pursuivants, that so shall give Attendance, shall also do their Diligence in the Absence of the Kings of Arms, to answer all such as shall have to do in the Office any otherwise. Provided always, that they so attending shall not deliver out of the said Library, or Office, or otherwise, any Arms, Crests, or Pedigrees; or otherwise enter into any Book of Record any Arms, Crests, or Pedigrees; or alter any Record without the Consent of the three Kings of Arms, or of one of them at the least. And all such Sums of Money as shall arise, grow, and be obtained in the said Library or Office, by way of Search, Pedigree, or such like, shall be put into a common Chest; and at the End of every Month shall be divided and distributed in like Manner as the Prince's Largesses are at this present, and wont to be. Provided always, that there shall be no Pedigree set forth, or made in the Office, nor without the Office, without the Consent of the three Kings of Arms jointly together; or two of them at the least, whereof Garter to be one. The Profits thereof to be divided as followeth. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the two Kings of Arms *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, or either of them, in their Visitations, to make or set forth in Paper only, such Matches of Descents of any Gentlemen as they shall take Notes of in their Visitations; so that to the same Descents, they, nor any of them shall not subscribe their Names. And if any of the said Officers do at any Time hereafter make, or set forth any Pedigree of

* The Earl-Marshal's Authority to set Orders among the Officers of Arms.

† Division to be made of the College of Arms, as by Chapter they shall agree.

|| The Records to be kept in the Library, and not to be carried thence, but by the Consent of the three Kings of Arms.

†† Attendance to be given monthly in the Library by the Heralds and Pursuivants, according to their Ancientry.

Descent,

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Deſcent, to any Perſon or Perſons, contrary to the Meaning and Intent hereof, Then it is agreed by the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, that he, or they ſo doing, ſhall loſe all the Profit and Dividend that may riſe unto him or them by Vertue of the ſame Office. It is therefore further agreed, that he that ſhall travail to ſet forth any Deſcent, in ſuch Order as is aforeſaid, ſhall have in Conſideration of his Pains, his double Part thereof, according to his Degree in the ſaid Office.

IV. *Item*, * It is order'd and decreed by the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, that *Garter* ſhall be reputed and taken as the Chief and Principal King of Arms; and that he ſhall have the chief Preheminence, Place, and Voice before all other Officers of Arms in all their Chapters and Aſſemblies; the proclaiming of the Queen's Majeſty's Style, and alſo all other Styles of Honour; the bearing of Letters Patents at the Creations of all Noblemen, and their Gowns that they wear before their Creations; his Place with the Judges in all Juſts, Triumphs, and Tournaments Royal, as the other Kings of Arms have; the Certificates of the Elections and Deaths of all Knights of the Honourable Order of the Garter, and their Gowns at their Inſtallations: And alſo, the placing of the Lords in Parliament and all other Aſſemblies of Honour, with all Fees thereunto belonging. And further it is order'd, that † *Garter*, *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy*, or any of them, according to the ancient Order amongſt the Officers of Arms, ſhall have the only ſummoning and calling of Chapters, to be holden by the ſaid Officers of Arms at the College aforeſaid. And that no Chapter ſhall be hereafter holden by the ſaid Officers of Arms, except there be preſent at the ſaid Chapter the three Kings of Arms, if ſo many of them be living, and four Heralds; to the Intent that no Matter may be there ended without the Aſſent and Conſent of eight Voices, whereof the Voice of every King of Arms ſhall be accounted and taken for two Voices, according to the laudable Cuſtom of ancient Time uſed in the ſaid Office of Arms. Provided always, that it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid Officers of Arms, in any of their Chapters aforeſaid, to make any Ordinance, Article, or Decree which ſhall be contrary or not agreeable with any part of theſe Orders herein ſpecified.

V. *Item*, || It is order'd and decreed by the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, That for the better Increaſe of Learning and Knowledge to be henceforth had and continued in the ſaid Office of Arms, and Fellows of the ſame; and to the Intent that they thereby may be more able to ſerve well in their Vocation in Times both of Peace and War: It is therefore decreed, that the three Kings of Arms, as Occaſion ſhall ſerve, ſhall hold and keep a Chapter for the only debating and diſcuſſing of ſuch Doubts, Queſtions, and Controverſies, as by Poſſibilty may riſe and grow, not only upon the Bearing, Uſing, Pailing or Quartering of any Arms or Enſigns of Honour, or upon the Deſcents or Pedigree of any Noble or Gentle Perſonages; but alſo of the right Uſage and Ceremonies to be obſerved at Coronations, Creations, Funerals, and all other ſuch like Solemnities and Aſſemblies of Honour and Worthineſs: And of the Laws, Ordinances, and Orders of the Field; and of the ſummoning of Towns and Holds; the taking, uſing, and ranſoming of Priſoners: As alſo, of their doing of Meſſages, or giving of Defiances; as of their Behaviours and Demeanours in the proclaiming or uttering of any Thing that may be given them in Charge to declare, utter, pronounce or do to any foreign Potentate. As alſo the receiving, entertaining, placing and Service of Ambaſſadors, or any other foreign Eſtate; and generally of all other Things appertaining to their Office. In which Chapter this Order ſhall be uſed and kept.

VI. That every Purſuivant and Herald of Arms, (beginning with the youngeſt of the ſaid Office, and ſo proceeding in due Order, at one Chapter a Purſuivant and at the next a Herald) ſhall after the Officers of Arms aſſembled and ſet in their Places, ſtanding before them put forth three Caſes or Queſtions, which by Poſſibility may chance to happen upon any of the aforeſaid Matters. And after the Caſes or Queſtions ſo propounded, and by them heard and well underſtood; the Kings of Arms ſhall chooſe and appoint, whether of the three Caſes they will have argued and debated in that Chapter. Whereupon the ſaid Herald or Purſuivant that putteth the ſaid Caſes ſhall firſt of all plainly and diſtinctly declare what he thinketh thereof, and what Reaſons and Authorities have moved him to be of that Mind and Opinion. And then every Purſuivant, Herald, and King of Arms, (beginning at the youngeſt, and ſo proceeding in due Order) ſhall in like ſort declare what their Opinions are in the ſame Caſe; to the Intent that being thus exerciſed by Conference and Conſultations amongſt themſelves, they may, as good Officers, be the more able and ready to do their Duties and Service to their Prince and Country; upon Pain that every of the Officers of Arms making Default of ſuch Meetings, Aſſemblies, for Exerciſe of Learning, and not being lawfully letted by the Prince's Service or other Cauſe reaſonable, ſhall forfeit ſuch Summs of Money as ſhall be thought meet in their ſaid Chapter.

VII. *Item*, ** It is alſo order'd and decreed by the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, That *Clarencieux* and *Norroy* within their ſeveral Provinces ſhall have the diſpoſing and ordering of all Combats, fighting in Liſts, bearing of Banners, crying of Juſts and Prizes, and their Places with the Judges in all Juſts, Triumphs, and Tournaments, with all Fees and Commodities thereunto belonging; ſaving and reſerving to the other Officers of Arms ſuch accuſtomed Fees and Droicts as heretofore they had and enjoy'd.

VIII. *Item*, †† It is alſo order'd and decreed by the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, That Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Kt. otherwiſe called *Garter* Principal King of Arms, ſhall have the ordering, marſhalling, and ſetting forth of the Burials of all ſuch Noble and Honourable Perſonages, as now are, or at any Time hereafter ſhall be, of the Honourable Order of the Garter, and their Wives; in ſuch ſort as his Predeceſſors in the Office of Garter have heretofore had and enjoyed. And that he ſhall further have the Burials of all the Nobles, being Peers of this Realm, and of the High Court of Parliament and their Wives; with the two Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* and *York*, and the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* only. As alſo the ordering and ſetting forth of the Burials of the Heirs Apparent of all Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, and their Wives. And it is further order'd, that he the ſaid *Garter* ſhall take to ſerve with him at the Funerals of the aforeſaid Noble and Honourable Perſonages, firſt *Clarencieux* and then *Norroy*, Kings of Arms; and ſo ſucceſſively one after another, the

* The Office and Prerogative of *Garter*. † *Garter*, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, or any one of them may call a Chapter
|| Chapters to be holden for the debating of Matters that may ariſe in the Office: And for Increaſe and Exerciſe of Learning.
** The Office and Prerogative of *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*. †† The Burials appropriate and incident to *Garter*.

Heralds

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Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms in Order, according to their Ancientry and Degree in Office. And ſo to begin again.

IX. *Item,* * It is alſo order'd and decreed by the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, that *Clarencieux* and *Norroy* ſhall within their ſeveral Provinces have the only ordering, marſhalling and ſetting forth of the Funerals of all other Gentle and Noble Perſonages, *viz.* that is to ſay all Eſtates from a Baron downwards (except Knights of the Order, and their Wives) without the Lett or Interruption of any other Officers of Arms. And the ſaid *Clarencieux* and *Norroy* ſhall take to ſerve with them at the ſaid Funerals (as Occaſion ſhall ſerve, and as the Place ſhall require) other the Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms ſucceſſively, one after another in order, according to their Ancientry and Degree in Office. It is alſo order'd, that *Norroy* King of Arms ſhall have a Turn at the Funerals in the Province of *Clarencieux* among the ſaid Heralds and Purſuivants, as the eldeſt Herald. It is moreover order'd and decreed by the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, that if it ſhall fortune any of the Kings of Arms to be in the Prince's Service, in Viſitation, or Sickneſs, or otherwiſe abſent; that then one of the ſaid Kings of Arms to be the other's Deputy, as tho' he himſelf were there preſent. And further it is order'd and decreed, that if it fortune any of the ſaid Heralds or Purſuivants to be viſited with Sickneſs, that then it ſhall be lawful for every of them in Time of Sickneſs to aſſign his Deputy to ſerve for him at any ſuch Funeral; which Deputy ſhall be accountable to him of all Droicts and Commodities, received or had for any ſuch Funerals. Provided alſo, that the ſaid Deputy ſo ſerving, ſhall be allowed his reaſonable Charges of him then being ſick; any Thing in theſe Articles to the contrary notwithſtanding. Provided always, that at what Time as any of the ſaid Heralds or Purſuivants ſhall ſerve at any of the Funerals aforeſaid, the King of Arms not being preſent thereat, the ſaid Heralds or Purſuivants ſo ſerving, ſhall within one Month next after the Funeral, pay to the Kings of Arms to whom it ſhall appertain, ſuch ordinary Fees as at this preſent are uſed, or heretofore have been accuſtomed.

X. *Item,* † It is alſo order'd and decreed by the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, That every King of Arms, Herald, and Purſuivant that ſhall ſerve at any Funeral, as is aforeſaid, ſhall bring into the Library or Office of Arms a true and certain Certificate, under the Hands of the Executors and Mourners that ſhall be preſent at the ſaid Funeral, containing the Day of the Death, the Place of the Burial of the Perſon ſo deceaſed; and alſo, to whom he or ſhe married; what Iſſue they had, what Years they were of at the Time of the ſaid Burial, and to whom they were married; to the Intent that the ſaid Certificate may be Regiſter'd, and to remain as a perpetual Record in the ſaid Office for ever.

XI. *Item,* || It is alſo order'd and decreed by the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, That from henceforth there ſhall be no new Arms granted to any Perſon, or Perſons, without the Conſent thereunto of the Earl-Marſhal had. Provided always, that it ſhall be lawful for *Garter*, *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy*, and every of them jointly together to give new Creſts, and for Confirmations as ever heretofore they have done; the Profits whereof to be equally divided amongſt them three, ſo as no other Officer of Arms ſhall intermeddle or have to do with the ſaid Grants of new Arms, Creſts, and Confirmations, or receiving any Part of the Commodities riſing thereof; for that the ſame Droicts have always been due to the ſaid three Kings of Arms ever heretofore, and to no other Officer of Arms, as may appear by all old Precedents in the Office. And that no Patents of Arms be granted, unleſs the Hands of the three Kings of Arms be thereunto ſubſcribed, the Profit whereof to be equally divided amongſt them three.

XII. *Item,* †† It is alſo order'd and decreed by the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, That the three Kings of Arms, *Garter*, *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy* ſhall yearly, within one Month next after the Feaſt of St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, bring and deliver to the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, or his Deputy appointed for that Purpoſe, at *Howard-Houſe* in *London*, one Book, containing a true Copy and Tract of all ſuch Patents and Grants of new Arms as have been granted by the ſaid Kings of Arms, or any of them, within one Year next before the bringing in of the ſame Book; which Book ſhall be intituled and called the *Earl Marſhal's* Book; to the Intent that it may ſo appear unto him what new Arms have been given the ſame Year.

XIII. *Item,* ** It is alſo order'd and decreed by the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, That the three Kings of Arms, *Garter*, *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy* may make, appoint, ſubſtitute and ordain the one of them to be the other's Deputy, in Times of their being in the Prince's Service, in Viſitation or Sickneſs, or otherwiſe abſent; as concerning Funerals, and other Functions in the Office of Arms, in every Thing, or Things, as if they themſelves were there preſent; any Article, Statute, Ordinance or Cuſtom heretofore made and uſed to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XIV. *Item,* It is order'd and decreed by the ſaid Earl-Marſhal, That all Statutes, Orders, and Decrees heretofore had or made ſhall be clearly taken away and of none Effect, after the Date of theſe preſent Orders. In Witneſs whereof I the ſaid Earl-Marſhal have to theſe Preſents ſubſcribed my Hand, and thereunto ſet the Seal of my Arms the Day and Year aboveſaid.

T. NORFOLK.

This Copy agreeth with the Original, being fair written in Parchment under the Hand and Seal of Arms of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* before named; and remaineth in the Hands of the Right Honourable *Henry*, now Earl of *Northampton*. Examined the 18th Day of *May*, Anno 1611.

NICH. CHARLES, *Lancaſter.*

Viſitations which are perform'd by the Provincial Kings of Arms, *&c.* are in the Nature of the Circuits of our Judges. For as theſe take the Kingdom round for the Adminſtration of Juſtice, at ſuch and ſuch particular Times, ſo do thoſe, and there inquire into all Matters concerning Nobility and Gentility; ſuch as Arms, Creſts, Pedigrees, Titles, or Deſignations, *&c.* taking ſtill as they go Cognizance of all, and degrading Interlopers and Upſtarts. The Time allotted for theſe Viſitations was once in about thirty Years, becauſe then it is ſuppos'd every one might readily bring Proofs without too much Trouble to either the King of Arms or

* The Burials appropriate and incident to *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*. † A Certificate to be taken at Funerals. || The Grant of new Arms to be with the Earl-Marſhal's Conſent. †† A Book to be yearly made of all Patents and Grants of new Arms; and to be call'd the Earl-Marſhal's Book. ** The three Kings of Arms to appoint and make each to be other's Deputy.

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himſelf; it being a Time within Memory, whereas much longer Time would exceed Memory, and might endanger other Evidences being loſt. The Reaſon urg'd by our Kings of Arms for not continuing this excellent Cuſtom (as I'm inform'd) is from the continued Diſturbances of the State, which has employ'd, either in Services Abroad, or at leaſt from their Seats very many of our Gentry. Yet methinks theſe reſident being ſo numerous above the reſt, I could wiſh that they had been taken; for Viſitations are never in Parliament ſitting.

But tho' theſe Provincial Kings have Power ſpecified in their Patents, not only to grant Arms, *&c.* but to enjoy all the Power, Prerogative, Fees and Privileges of their Predeceſſors, whereby they ſhould ſeem authoriz'd to make Viſitations, to demoliſh unwarrantable Monuments at their Pleaſure; yet have they always a ſpecial Commiſſion for viſiting their Province, as you will ſee by that of Mr. *Dugdale*, *Norroy*, now following.

*CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of God King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To our truſty and well-beloved Servant *William Dugdale*, Eſq; *Norroy* King of Arms of the North-Eaſt and Weſt Part of our Realm of *England*, from the River of *Trent* Northward, and to all our loving Subjects greeting. Foraſmuch as God of his great Clemency and Goodneſs hath committed to our Empire and Government the Nobility, People and Commons, of this our Realm of *England*, and other our Dominions; We minding of our Royal Power and abſolute Authority to viſit, ſurvey, and view throughout all our Realms of *England*, and other our Dominions, as well for a due Order to be kept and obſerv'd in all Things touching the Office and Duties appertaining to Arms. As alſo for Reformation of divers and ſundry Abuſes and Diſorders daily ariſing and growing for want of ordinary Viſitations, Surveys, and Views in Times convenient, according to the ancient Form and laudable Cuſtoms of the Laws of Arms. And that the Nobility and Gentry of this our Realm may be preſerved in every Degree, as appertaineth as well in Honour as in Worſhip. And that every Perſon and Perſons, Bodies Politick, Corporate and others may be the better known in his and their Eſtate, Degree, and Myſtery, without Confuſion or Diſorder; have therefore conſtituted, deputed, ordained and appointed for Us, and in our Name, our ſaid truſty and well-beloved Servant *William Dugdale*, Eſq; Norroy King of Arms, of the North-Eaſt and Weſt Parts of our Realm of *England*, from the ſaid River of *Trent* Northward, by himſelf or his ſufficient Deputy or Deputies, under the Seal of his Office deputed and authoriz'd, to viſit all the ſaid Province, and all *North-Wales*, and all the Parts and Members appertaining to the Office and Charge of the ſaid *Norroy* King of Arms, according to the Laws of Arms, from Time to Time, as often and when he ſhall think moſt meet and convenient for the ſame. And to convent and call before him the ſaid *Norroy*, or his Deputy or Deputies, at ſuch certain Places and convenient Time as he, his Deputy or Deputies ſhall appoint, all manner of Perſon or Perſons that do or pretend to bear Arms, or are ſtyl'd Eſquires or Gentlemen, within all the aforeſaid Parts of our Realm of *England* and *North-Wales*, and to cauſe all ſuch Perſon or Perſons then and there to produce and ſhew forth by what Authority and Right they do challenge and claim the ſame. And we do hereby further grant to our ſaid Servant and his Deputy and Deputies, full Power, Licence and Authority, not only to enter upon reaſonable Requeſt and at reaſonable Times of the Day into all Churches, Caſtles, Houſes and other Places at his or their Diſcretion, to peruſe and take Knowledge, Survey and View of all Manner of Arms, Cognizances, Creſts, and other Diviſes of all and ſingular our Subjects, as well Bodies Politick as others within all the aforeſaid part of our Realm of *England* and *North-Wales*, of what Dignity, Degree, Eſtate or Myſtery ſoever they be of, lawfully authorized to have, uſe or bear any ſuch Arms, Cognizances, Creſts or other Deviſes, with the Notes of their Deſcents, Pedigrees, Marriage and Iſſue; and the ſame to enter on a Record in a Regiſter or Book of Arms, according to ſuch Order as is preſcribed and ſet forth in the Office, Charge and Oath taken by our ſaid Servant at his Creation and Coronation. And alſo to correct, controul and reform all Manner of Arms, Creſts, Cognizances, and Deviſes unlawful or unlawfully uſurped, born or taken by any manner of Perſon, or Perſons, within all the ſaid Province and *North Wales* aforeſaid, contrary to the due Order of the Law of Arms: And the ſame to reverſe, pull down, or otherwiſe to deface at his or their Diſcretion; as well in Coat, Arms, Helms, Banners, Standard, Pennons, and Hatchments of Tents and Pavilions. As alſo in Plate, Jewels, Paper, Parchment, Windows, Grave-Stones, Tombs or Monuments, or elſewhere, whereſoever they be placed or ſet; whether they be in Shield, Eſcocheon, Lozenge, Square, Roundel or otherwiſe, contrary to the ancient Laws, Cuſtoms, Rules, Privileges, and Orders of Arms. And further We by theſe Preſents do give and grant to the ſaid *Norroy*, his Deputy and Deputies, full Power and Authority to reprove, controul and make infamous by Proclamation (to be made at the Aſſizes or General Seſſions within the ſame his Province and within *North-Wales* aforeſaid, to be had and kept, or at any other Place or Places as he or they ſhall think moſt fit and convenient) all and all manner of Perſon and Perſons, that unlawfully or without juſt Authority, Vocation or due Calling, do or have done, or ſhall uſurp or take upon him or them any manner of Title of Honour, Dignity, or Worſhip, as Eſquire, Gentleman, or other. And likewiſe to reform and controul all ſuch as at any Funerals or Interments ſhall uſe or wear any mourning Apparel, as Gowns, Hoods, Tippets, or ſuch like, contrary to the Order limited and preſcribed in the Time of the moſt noble Prince, King *Henry* VII. otherwiſe or in any other ſort than to their Eſtates and Degrees doth or ſhall appertain. And that no manner of Perſon or Perſons ſhall at any ſolemn Funeral, or other Interment of any Perſon of Quality, or otherwiſe within the aforeſaid Province and part of *North-Wales*, furniſh, ſupply and accomodate the ſaid Funerals or Interments with any Palls of Velvet, without the ſpecial Licence of our ſaid Servant, or ſuch other of our Officers of Arms unto who mby reaſon of their Offices it ſhall appertain, or his Deputy or Deputies, firſt had and obtained. And furthermore by theſe Preſents We prohibit, forbid, and ſtraitly command that no Painter, Glaſier, Goldſmith, Graver, or any other Artificer whatſoever he or they be, within the ſaid Province of the ſaid *Norroy* and parts of *North-Wales*, ſhall take upon them to paint, grave, glaſe, deviſe or ſet forth by any Ways or Means any manner of Arms, Creſts, Cognizances, Pedigrees, or other Deviſes appertaining to the Office of Arms, or in any other Form or Manner than they may lawfully do and ſhall be allowed by the ſaid *Norroy*, his Deputy or Depu-

* A Commiſſion authorizing *Wm. Dugdale*, Eſq; Norroy King of Arms, to viſit his Province. *Aſhm.* p. 95.

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ties, according to the ancient Laws and Statutes of Arms. And We forbid, and ſtraitly command all our Sheriffs, Commiſſioners, Archdeacons, Officials, Commiſſaries, Scriveners, Clerks, Writers, or any other whatſoever they be, to call, name, or write in any Aſſize, Seſſions, Court, or other open Place or Places; or elſe to give or uſe in any Writing the Addition of Eſq; or Gentleman to or for any manner of Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, unleſs they be able to ſtand unto, or juſtify the ſame by the Law of Arms of our Realm; or elſe to be aſcertained thereof by Advertiſement in Writing from the ſaid *Norroy* King of Arms, or his Deputy or Deputies reſpectively. And further, We ſtraitly charge and command that no other Perſon or Perſons ſhall intromit or meddle in any Thing or Things touching and concerning the Office of Arms, within the ſaid Province and Parts of *North-Wales*, without the ſpecial Licence and Authority of the ſaid *Norroy* in Writing, under the Seal of the ſaid Office, firſt had and obtained from the ſaid *Norroy* (the Right of Garter, principal King of Arms, in and concerning the ſaid Office of Garter always to him ſaved and reſerved.) All which ſaid Power, Preheminence, Juriſdiction, and Authority above ſpecify'd for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, We do give and grant by theſe Preſents to the ſaid *William Dugdale*, Eſq; *Norroy* King of Arms, his Deputy or Deputies, ſo long as he ſhall continue, or be in the ſaid Office of *Norroy* King of Arms, of the North-Eaſt and Weſt Parts of our Realm of *England*, in as large and ample Manner and Form, in any Thing and Things, as any of his Predeceſſors, or any other bearing the Name and Title of *Norroy* have, or had, did, or might do, by force of any Letters Patents, granted by any of Our Predeceſſors to them or any of them; or as of Right he or they, or any other ought, or might have uſed to do or exerciſe by Force of his ſaid Office; together with all manner of Fees, Droicts, Profits, Advantages and Emoluments whatſoever thereunto belonging, or due and accuſtomed for the ſame. Wherefore We will, and ſtraitly charge and command all and ſingular Our Juſtices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all other Our Officers, Miniſters, and Conſtables; and all and every our loving Subjects, That in Execution of the Premiſes they effectually employ their beſt Aid, Aſſiſtance, Furtherance, and Councels to Our ſaid Servant, his Deputy or Deputies, ſo often and when, as he, or any of them ſhall require the ſame, in all that they conveniently may, and as they tender Our Favour, and will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. And further, by theſe Preſents we do authorize our ſaid Servant to nominate and appoint, under the Seal of his ſaid Office, ſo many Deputy or Deputies reſpectively, as ſhall be thought expedient for the better Execution of all and ſingular the Premiſes. And if there happen to fall out in the Viſitation of Our ſaid Servant, his Deputy or Deputies, any manner of Scruple, Doubt, Queſtion, or Miſdemeanour of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, that cannot be conveniently decided or ended by Our ſaid Servant, or by ſuch Deputy or Deputies, or Attornies, as he under the Seal of his ſaid Office ſhall name and appoint; Then Our Will and Pleaſure is, that our ſaid Servant, or ſuch Deputy or Deputies, or Attornies, (named as is aforeſaid) ſhall command ſuch Perſon or Perſons, whom the ſaid Queſtion, Scruple, or Miſdemeanour ſhall concern, under a certain Pain, and at a certain Day to appear before the Earl-Marſhal of *England* for the time being, before whom the ſaid Scruple, Queſtion or Miſdemeanour ſhall be heard and ordered, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of Arms in that Caſe provided, and of antient Time uſed, any Law, Proclamation, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary, in any wiſe, notwithſtanding. In Witneſs whereof We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Ourſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the ſeventh Day of *July*, in the fourteenth Year of Our Reign.

Per ipſum Regem.

BARKER.

This Commiſſion being acquir'd, the King of Arms, or his Marſhal, *i. e.* Deputy, ſets out upon his Survey, accompanied with ſuch other Officers of the College as he ſhall ſuppoſe neceſſary, together with a Painter to make Draughts of ſuch Monuments, Arms, *&c.* as he ſhall have Occaſion to take Notice of; ſending his Circular Warrants to the Bailiffs of the ſeveral Hundreds or Wards in the County he intends to viſit firſt; requiring them to be aiding and aſſiſting in their Place, to ſummons all ſuch Gentlemen, or reputed Gentlemen, as are reſident in his Hundred or Ward. The Form of which Warrant, together with a Recommendation from the Biſhop and Chancellor of the Dioceſe, I have thought meet to inſert.

To Robert Maſtby, *Bailiff of the Ward of* Cheſter.

* THESE are to require you, and in the King's Majeſty's Name to charge and command you forthwith upon Sight hereof, to warn thoſe Knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen, whoſe Names are under-written, and all the reſt within your Ward, as well thoſe that aſſume the Titles as others, perſonally to appear before me *Richard St. George*, *Norroy* King of Arms, on *Thurſday* being the *24th* Day of *Auguſt* next, at Widow *Hudſpithes* in *Clapitt-Street* within the City of *Dureſme*; (where I intend to ſit for the regiſtring of the Knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen within your Ward) and that they bring with them ſuch Arms and Creſts as they now uſe and bear, with their Pedigrees and Deſcents, and ſuch of their Evidences and ancient Writings, as if need require, may juſtify the ſame; that I knowing how they uſe and challenge thoſe Titles, and bear their Arms, may make Entrance of the ſame accordingly. But if I ſhall not hear from them upon this Notice by you given, then theſe Contempts will enforce me to proceed as my Commiſſion appointeth in ſuch Caſes; not only to adjourn thoſe that be Gentlemen to anſwer the ſame, before the Lords and Commiſſioners for the Office of Earl-Marſhal of *England* on a Day prefix'd; but alſo to diſclaim and make infamous by Proclamation all ſuch as ſhall refuſe to make Proof of their Gentry, having uſurp'd the Title thereof without juſt Authority, and juſt Calling. Of all theſe things charge them not to fail, as they will avoid the further Peril and Trouble that may enſue. Dated at *Dureſme* this *14th* Day of *Auguſt*, 1615.

My honourable good Friends and Neighbours, this is a Service which concerneth your Honours and Arms, and the Good of your Poſterity, and for the Continuance and recording of your Gen-

* Viſitation of *Durham* taken 1615. *fol.* 1. 6.

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trys and Pedigrees; a thing uſual and accuſtomed heretofore, fit to be preſerved from Decay, which is incident to things of this Nature. We therefore wiſh you to attend, according to the Effect of this Warrant, and there you ſee his Majeſty's Letters Patents authorizing this his Survey.

WILLIAM DURESME.
RICHARD HUTTON, *Chancellor of* Durham, *and Serjeant at Law.*
RICHARD ST. GEORGE, NORROY *King at Arms.*

And ſhould it ſo happen, that any the Receivers of ſuch Summons or Notice by the Bailiff (regardleſs of the King's ſpecial Patent or Commiſſion under the Broad Seal of *England*) ſhould ſhew ſuch Contempt as to refuſe their Attendance; then is the King of Arms to ſummon ſuch Refuſers to attend perſonally the Earl-Marſhal himſelf in his proper Court at a particular Time, then and there to anſwer for the ſaid Contempt. The Form of this Summons you may ſee in the Copy of a real one.

To John Liſter, *Bailiff of* Eaſington-Ward.

* FOraſmuch as you whoſe Names are underwritten, have ſhewed yourſelves obſtinate and contemptuous againſt the King's Commiſſion and Authority, in refuſing to make your Appearance before me at *Durham*, where I lately ſat for the regiſtring of ſuch Gentlemen as are reſident within your Ward, according to ſuch Warning as was given you by the Bailiff thereof: I muſt therefore proceed as my Commiſſion enjoineth me in ſuch Caſes of Contempt. Theſe are therefore in his Majeſty's Name ſtrictly to charge and command you, and every of you, that you make your Perſonal Appearance before the Lords Commiſſioners for the Office of Earl-Marſhal of *England*, on the firſt Day of *November* next, there to anſwer, and ſhew juſt Cauſe of this your Diſobedience and Contempt; thereof fail you not, as you will avoid the Forfeiture of 50*l.* a piece to his Majeſty, and the further Peril and Trouble that by any of your Contempts may enſue.

Dated at Dureſme *this 22d of* Auguſt, 1615. RICHARD ST. GEORGE, NORROY *King of Arms.*

The King of Arms, upon a Viſitation, is allowed to take with him out of the Office ſuch Books, and prior Viſitations, as concern or relate to the Counties he intends to viſit, which always lie open before him, whenever he ſits to do Buſineſs; and generally contain fair Pedigrees of ſuch Gentry as have been reſident any conſiderable time in the County. By this means neither have much Trouble; one, two, or at the moſt three Deſcents being often ſufficient to clear a Title; which Deſcents may be juſtified by the Church Regiſter.

And for ſuch Gentlemen, *&c.* that having tranſplanted themſelves thither from any other Quarter of the Kingdom (provided either by their Name, or any other Inductive, the King of Arms is inclined to believe them Gentlemen) ſhould not have any atteſted Pedigree, Eſcutcheon, *&c.* nor yet otherwiſe ſufficient to prove a preſcribed Right; yet may they enter themſelves, and as many Generations upwards as they can clear, together with ſuch Arms as they have uſed; but the latter muſt in a Note have their Title reſpited, till a further Proof thereof be brought; which thoſe Gentlemen are left to bring at the Viſitation of the County out of which they came, or by ſending for ſuch Accounts out of the College Regiſters of thoſe Parts, and by ſending to thoſe Parts for ſuch Evidences, or their Copies, as may be found ſerviceable. But then it is to be noted, that all ſuch Tranſcripts of Evidences, and ſuch Depoſitions as are thus tranſmitted, are to have their Verity atteſted upon Oath before a Maſter in Chancery, or his Proxy or Deputy (which are frequent in the Country) or elſe are they of little Service.

As every Gentleman may enter as many of his Poſterity as he can prove, or as may join him to a Pedigree in ſome prior Viſitation; ſo alſo doth every Man ſign his Deſcent with his own Hand; which ſerves as a firm Teſtimony to his Deſcendants, who doubtleſs may very well know it.

But for ſuch Uſurpers of Dignities as have vaunted in the Enſigns and Titles of Gentility, *&c.* without any Ground or Reaſon for their ſo doing; theſe are obliged, under their own Hands, to diſclaim all Pretence, Title, *&c.* for ever; (unleſs called thereunto by the King, the original Fountain of all Honours and Dignities) and for their Preſumption in publickly uſing ſuch Titles and Enſigns, before they have a Right, they are degraded by the publick Cryer in the Market-place neareſt to them.

The Form of their Diſclaim runs thus.

Cheſhire,

3 *Sept.* 1663.

† WE, whoſe Names are here underwritten, being duly ſummoned by *William Dugdale*, Eſq; *Norroy* King of Arms, in his Viſitation of the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, as well for the approving and juſtifying our bearing of Arms, as the taking upon us the Names and Titles of Eſquires or Gentlemen; not being able to ſhew any good Right to either of thoſe Titles, nor knowing at preſent of any Arms belonging to us, do hereby diſclaim all ſuch Attributes and Arms; and do promiſe henceforth to forbear to make uſe of either, until ſuch time as we can by lawful Authority do the ſame.

Robert Morrey,
Jonathan Croſie,
James Knoll,
Richard Heath, &c. } of *Cheſter.*

Having ſhew'd you (I think) ſufficiently the Uſe and Management of theſe Viſitations, I proceed to touch lightly upon the Office of the Kings of Arms and Heralds, in marſhalling of the Funerals of Kings, Princes, Nobles, and Gentlemen. I need not repeat here each Man's particular Province or Right, having ſhew'd it already in the Duke of *Norfolk's* Orders.

The Heralds in the Funerals of Men of great Eſtates do firſt order and appoint ſuch Numbers of Standards, Banners, Pennons, Eſcutcheons, *&c.* as are ſuitable to the High Dignity of the Defunct; then diſpoſe them in proper Order, name the ſuitable Number of Mourners, and marſhal ſuch Eſtates as attend the Corps, according either to their Relation to the deceaſed, or the Honours or Dig-

* *Ex eadem Viſitatione*, fol. 2. *a.* Summons to ſuch as refuſed to enter their Deſcents, to appear before the Lords Commiſſioners. † A Form of a Diſclaim.

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nities they bear, in ſuch Order as they are to march; diſpoſing themſelves in their proper Places, being habited in the Enſigns of their Office and Dignity, bearing aloft the Trophies of the deceaſed Noble, during the Proceſſion, according to the antient and laudable Cuſtom of *England*. The ſame is perform'd, for thoſe of leſſer Rank, with Diſtinctions according to their Titles.

I have often wonder'd to ſee that our Nobility and Gentry, whoſe Predeceſſors have been ſo fam'd for their gallant and noble Obſervance of Honour, *&c.* ſhould be content to ſee ſuch mean Perſons ſupporting the Enſigns of their Anceſtors Glory and Grandeur (and perhaps before the Corps of a Father) rather than that the Kings, Heralds and Purſuivants (whoſe Place it is) ſhould carry them in their Coats of the Arms of their Sovereign, embroider'd with their Crowns, Collars, *&c.* which ſpeak an Honour done even at that inſtant from the Prince, in the Perſons of his Miniſters attending in the Royal Surcoat.

As the King of Arms, in his ſpecial Commiſſion before mention'd, hath Power to correct, pull down, and deface all Arms and Enſigns unlawfully put up in any publick Places; and for that end to call in to his Aſſiſtance the civil Power of his Province; ſo you will here ſee an Inſtance thereof in the aforeſaid *William Dugdale*, *Norroy* King of Arms, his Petition as follows.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners for the Office of Earl-Marſhal of England.

* THE humble Petition of *William Dugdale*, Eſq; *Norroy* King of Arms for the North Part of this Realm ſheweth, That your Petitioner is by his Majeſty's Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of *England*, lawfully inveſted into the Place and Office of Provincial King of Arms, for the North Parts of this Realm, in as full and ample manner as any of his Predeceſſors have been. By Virtue whereof, the Direction and Ordering of all ſolemn Funerals there, doth of antient Uſage belong to him. And moreover, that for the better aſſerting of your Petitioner's Right therein, his ſaid Majeſty, by his ſpecial Commiſſion under his ſaid Great Seal (whereby he hath impowered your Petitioner to viſit his ſaid Province, for regiſtring the Deſcents and Arms of the Gentry therein reſiding; and for pulling down, correcting and defacing all Arms and Enſigus of Honour unlawful, or unlawfully ſet up in any publick Places therein) hath ſtraitly charged and commanded, that no other Perſon or Perſons ſhall intromit or meddle with any thing touching and concerning the Office of Arms within your Petitioner's ſaid Province, without the ſpecial Licence and Authority of your ſaid Petitioner in Writing, under the Seal of his ſaid Office, firſt had and obtained. Nevertheleſs, that one Mr. *William Meinell*, by the Help of *Francis Nower* a *Painter Stainer* in *London*, in the Month of *October* laſt paſt, did make and prepare divers irregular and unjuſtifiable Eſcutcheons, Atchievements, Penons, and Enſigns of Honour and Arms; and did upon *Saturday* the 27*th* of the ſame Month marſhal, order, and direct a great and ſolemn Funeral at *Bradley* in *Derbyſhire*, within your Petitioner's ſaid Province, for *Francis Meinell* an Alderman of *London*, to the great and apparent Injury and Damage of your Petitioner, and Affront to his Majeſty's Authority, under whom your Petitioner holds his ſaid Place and Office.

Your Petitioner therefore moſt humbly prays, that your Lordſhips will be pleaſed to direct your Letters unto the Juſtices of Peace, and other his Majeſty's Officers in the County of *Derby* aforeſaid, exciting them to give ſuch Aſſiſtance to your Petitioner, in the pulling down and defacing ſuch Eſcutcheons and Atchievements, as he ſhall find to be hung up there by the Appointment and Direction of the ſaid *William Meinell*, or any other. And that your Lordſhips will alſo be further pleaſed to ſend for the ſaid *William Meinell* and *Francis Nower*, to anſwer this their Miſdemeanour in the Premiſes, as your Lordſhip's Predeceſſors have heretofore done in the like Caſes.

And your Petitioner ſhall pray, &c

By this Petition you ſee that all Atchievements, Banners, Standards, Penons, *&c.* unlawful, or unlawfully ſet up in publick Places, *&c.* are to be taken down and defaced. But ſee the Commiſſioners Anſwer to the ſaid Petition.

† After our hearty Commendations. Whereas We have received certain Information from *William Dugdale*, Eſq; *Norroy* King of Arms for the Northern Parts of this Realm, that one Mr. *William Meinell*, by and with the Help and Contrivance of *Francis Nower*, a *Painter Stainer* in *London*, hath in the Month of *October* laſt irregularly cauſed to be hung up certain irregular unjuſtifiable Penons, and other Enſigns of Honour and Arms, in the Pariſh Church of *Bradley*, within the County of *Derby*, as Memorials for *Francis Meinell* an Alderman of *London*, lately deceas'd; to the manifeſt Injury and Damage of him the ſaid *Norroy*, (unto whom, by his Office, the ordering and directing of all Things of that Kind, within his ſaid Province, do of antient Right duly and properly belong) and to the apparent Affront of the King's Authority, under whom the ſaid *Norroy*, by Vertue of his Majeſty's Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, holds his Place and Office. We therefore his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the Office of Earl-Marſhal of *England*, unto whom it chiefly belongeth by reaſon thereof, to give Countenance and Aid unto this his Majeſty's Servant, in the Preſervation of Order in all Things appertaining to Honour and Arms, and to prevent that Confuſion therein, which by the exorbitant Practice of Painters will otherwiſe inevitably happen; have thought fit to advertiſe you of this Matter, and to deſire you, as you tender his Majeſty's Service herein, to give all Aid, Countenance, and Help to him the ſaid *Norroy*, in the pulling down of thoſe Atchievements and Penons, as by the Tenor of his ſaid Majeſty's Commiſſion you are required to do. And ſo We bid you heartily farewel; reſting

Given at *Whitehall* this 6*th* of *November*, 1666.

Your loving Friends,

Albemarle.
Dorcheſter.
E. Manchеſter.
Carliſle.

To our very loving Friends Sir John Curſon, *Kt. and Bar.* German Pool, *Eſq; and other his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and Officers in the County of* Derby, *or any of them.*

* *William Dugdale*'s Petition to the Commiſſioners for the Office of Earl-Marſhal for Aſſiſtance in pulling down unlawful Eſcutcheons, *&c.* † The Commiſſioners Anſwer to the ſaid Petition.

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All Perſons are to take Notice that Sir * *Edward Walker*, Knight, Garter principal King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, hath given full Power, Licence, and Authority to *Richard Philips* of *Stratford* upon *Avon*, in the County of *Warwick*, to paint, or cauſe to be painted in all Churches, Chapels, and other Places where Need ſhall require, the Arms of our Sovereign Lord King *Charles* the Second, and the Royal Family, within the Counties of *Warwick*, *Worceſter*, and *Glouceſter*. And to paint the ſeveral Eſcutcheons, after the Deceaſe of ſuch of the Nobility within the ſaid Counties, as he ſhall be ordained to paint at the Inſtance of the ſaid Heirs, Executors, or Adminiſtrators, or any of them. Prohibiting all others within the ſaid Counties (but ſuch as he ſhall appoint) to meddle with, or paint the Arms of his Majeſty within the Counties aforementioned, as they will anſwer before ſuch Officer or Officers as have Power to puniſh them for doing thereof. Dated under his Hand and Seal of the Office, 30*th* Day of *May*, in the 16*th* Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *Charles* II. of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, 1664.

Upon the Death of a Purſuivant, Herald, *&c.* The Earl-Marſhal doth nominate or recommend ſuch Perſon to the King to ſucceed, as he ſhall think fit and able. But then this Nomination is not ſuch as ſhall any ways reſtrain the Royal Prerogative of putting in another, if ſuch ſhould be his Majeſty's Pleaſure; tho' I do not remember any Inſtance of that Kind.

The Form of this Recommendation follows.

WE the Lords Commiſſioners for the Office of Earl-Marſhal of *England* do hereby certify, that *Robert Chaloner*, Bluemantle, eldeſt Purſuivant of Arms, is a fit Perſon to ſucceed in the Office of *Lancaſter* Herald, now void by the Death of *William Ryley*, Eſq; and do hereby recommend him to his Majeſty for a Grant of the ſaid Office accordingly. Given under Our Hands this 24*th* Day of *July*, 1667.

J Roberts.
Albemarle.
Dorcheſter.
E. Manchеſter.

If the King thinks meet to accept that Recommendation, he orders his Patent, gives a ſpecial Commiſſion to the Earl-Marſhal for his Creation, and an Order to the Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, willing him upon Sight thereof to deliver, or cauſe to be deliver'd a rich Coat of the Royal Arms, embroider'd upon Velvet with Gold, as formerly was accuſtomed, *&c.* After which the ſaid Herald proceeds to the College, where he is created in Form.

There are alſo beſides theſe Heralds and Purſuivants in Ordinary, the like Places extraordinary, who wait for a Vacancy to be in Ordinary. They can receive no Fees in the Office, but formerly had a Coat, *&c.* allowed them as the reſt, and might attend at Proceſſions, *&c.* tho' of late that Privilege is deny'd.

An Order made by Thomas *of* Lancaſter, *Conſtable of* England, *for the placing of the Kings, Heralds, and Serjeants at Arms.*

WE *Thomas* of *Lancaſter*, Son and Brother to the moſt noble King of *England* and of *France*, Duke of *Clarence*, Earl of *Arundel*, Great Seneſchal of *England*, and Conſtable of the King Our Sovereign's Army, to all to whom theſe preſent Writings ſhall come greeting. Whereas of late divers Queſtions and Debates are grown between certain of the King Our Sovereign's Gentlemen, and the Kings of Arms, being and remaining in the Service of my Lord the King, on the other Party: In that the ſaid Parties will ſay and maintain to have Right and Privilege by reaſon of their Offices, to go and place themſelves neareſt before the King's Perſon, when he either rideth or goeth any whither abroad, or in the Place of him that carrieth the Sword before him; and likewiſe on ſolemn Feaſt Days, when the Meat ſhould be ſerved on the King's Table, to go before the Maſter of the Houſhold, or High Steward. Upon which Differences the ſaid Parties have divers times gather'd together, and come before Us, and requeſted Us, That as we are their Judge, and that to Us belongeth the Courſe and Knowledge of all Cauſes, Queſtions, and Debates which happen amongſt them; That they might be certain of the Order which they ought to keep, and in what Manner and Form they ought to go; that We will not refuſe them our Appointment, and thereof to make plain Declaration. We give to weete, That with great Advice and ripe Conſideration of the Matters beforeſaid; and by the Advice and Counſel of ſome Officers and Lords of the Privy-Council to my Lord the King; and of divers others well acquainted with the antient Ordinances and Statutes Royal; We have ſaid, declared, appointed and ordained; We ſay, declare, appoint, and ordain by theſe Preſents, That as often as the King ſhall ride or go to the Church on Foot or on Horſeback, or in any Army in Field, or in Town, or other Place or Places, where the King's Honour ought to be maintain'd: The chief King of Arms or Herald, being preſent wearing the King's Arms, ſhall from Henceforth keep his Place, and go ſtrait before the King's Perſon, or him that ſhall carry his Sword before him. And the other Kings of Arms and Heralds (becauſe one Coat of Arms repreſenteth all the King's Coats) ſhall go ſtrait before the other Lords. And this ſhall be for the King's Eſtate. And the ſaid Serjeants, which were principally founded and ordained for the Conſervation of the Perſon of the King and his Lords, ſhall keep Place, and go on either ſide, that is, on the right Hand and on the left, before him that ſhall carry the Sword, or before the other Lords, to keep and defend them away from the Preſs of People on either Side. And alſo that on ſolemn Feaſt Days, or any other Days, when the King ſhall keep his Royal Eſtate, or make any ſolemn Feaſts, the ſaid King of Arms and Heralds ſhall go ſtrait before the Maſter of the Houſhold or High Steward, going before thoſe Meſſes of Meats that ſhall be ſerved at the Table before the King. And on the other Party the ſaid Serjeants at Arms

* Sir *Edward Walker*'s Deputation to Richard *Philips*, to paint the King's Arms.

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ſhall go and keep their Places on the Sides, as on the right Hand and on the left Hand of the Maſter of the Houſhold, or High Steward, or any other in his Place going before the Meats and Services of the King, to keep and defend them from the Preſs of People, and to make large Way to the ſaid Maſter of the Houſhold, and to ſuch as ſhall bear the aforeſaid Meats. And if that it ſhall happen that there be but one King of Arms, or Herald, and one Serjeant of Arms, they ſhall go cheek by cheek before the King's Perſon. And if there be two Serjeants of Arms, the ſaid King of Arms or Herald ſhall go and place himſelf between the ſaid Serjeants of Arms that ſhall go on each Side, either of the King, or of his High Steward as aforeſaid. Which Ordinances and Agreements We will henceforth to be holden, kept, and obſerved by the ſaid Gentlemen Kings of Arms, Heralds, and Serjeants of Arms, ſo, and in ſuch Form and Manner as is aboveſaid, without contrarying the ſame in any Manner that may be. And to the end that it may be a Thing ſure and ſtable for ever, We have given and granted unto the ſaid Parties, at their Requeſts, theſe Preſents, whereunto for Witneſs we have ſet our Seal. Given at the Royal Siege of my Sovereign the King, before the Town of *Caen*, in his Dutchy of *Normandy*, the 3*d* Day of *September*, *Anno Domini* 1417.

The true Copy of the Patent granted by King Edward VI. *to the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms; whereby they are diſcharged of all Subſidies and Fifteens, and all other Taxes, Tolls, and ſuch like for ever.*

EDWARD VI. by the Grace of God King of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith; and of the Church of *England* and alſo of *Ireland* in Earth the Supreme Head: To all them, to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting. Whereas our faithful Subjects the Lords and Commons of Our Realm of *England*, being together aſſembled in our Parliament lately holden at *Weſtminſter*, this preſent Third Year of Our Reign, did grant unto Us a certain Relief to endure by the Space of three Years then next to come, That every Lay-Perſon being as well Our natural Subject, as alſo every Eſtranger having Goods and Chattels to the Value of Ten Pounds, and above, ſhould pay to Us every Year during the ſaid three Years, Our natural Subject for every Pound of the Value of his Goods and Chattels 12 *d.* and every Stranger 2 *s.* as in the Eſtatute or Act of the ſaid Parliament among ſundry other Things therein declared evidently and plainly doth appear. And albeit the ſaid Eſtatute, or Act, doth oblige Our well-beloved Servants *Chriſtopher Barker*, alias *Garter*, Kt. King of Arms, *Thomas Hawley*, alias *Clarencieux* King of Arms, *Gilbert Dethick*, alias *Norroy* King of Arms, *Leonard Warcoppe*, alias *Carliſle* Herald of Arms, *Charles Wriotheſly*, alias *Windſor* Herald of Arms, *Bartholomew Butler*, alias *York* Herald of Arms, *William Harvie*, alias *Somerſet* Herald of Arms, *William Flower*, alias *Cheſter* Herald of Arms, *Laurence Dalton*, alias *Richmond* Herald of Arms, *Robert Fayrie*, alias *Portcullis* Purſuivant, *Martin Marouf*, alias *Rougedragon* Purſuivant, *Edmond Atkinſon*, alias *Bluemantle* Purſuivant, *Simon Newboth*, alias *Rougecroix* Purſuivant, *William Lambard*, alias *Riſebank* Purſuivant, *Nich. Fellow*, alias *Calais* Purſuivant, *Hen. Fellow*, alias *Guiſnes* Purſuivant, and *Hen. Ree*, alias *Berwick* Purſuivant, to the Payment of ſuch Sums of Money of every Pound of the Value of their ſaid Goods and Chattels as are claimed in the ſaid Eſtatute, and aſſeſſed and taxed upon them, and every of them no leſs effectually, without any Exception than the ſame bindeth the reſt of Our Subjects. Yet nevertheleſs, for as much as ſundry Records and Teſtimonies of great and honourable Antiquity, and of no leſs Credit, have now lately reduced to Our perfect Knowledge the Kings of Arms, Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, elected as Perſons vertuous, and for their Qualities, Knowledge, and Experience, meet to ſerve in the Affairs of the Common Wealth, have been heretofore by Emperors, Kings, and Princes of Chriſtian Realms, upon moſt worthy and juſt Conſiderations, not only maintained and ſupported honeſtly, as well with yearly Stipends and Penſions, as daily Profits, Advantages, and Commodities, ſufficient to the Neceſſity of the Decent and convenient Living of them and theirs in honeſt State without any Impeachment; (which daily Profits, Advantages, and Commodities, are now lately much decayed to their Hindrance, eſpecially in this Our Realm, as is before alledged) but alſo have been by the ſame ſundry Emperors, Kings, and Princes, enriched and adorned Time out of Man's Memory with divers and ſundry Kinds of Privileges, Liberties, and Franchiſes, which are, among others, that they and every of them be free, exempt, quiet, and diſcharged not only from all Subſidies, Diſmes, Fifteens, Reliefs, Contributions, Taxes, Gifts, Grants, Benevolences, and generally from all other manner of Charges, as well in Time of War as Peace, in all ſuch Realms and Dominions as wherein they made their Demoure, but alſo in all Markets and other Places from Tolls, Fines, Cuſtoms, Impoſitions and Demands: And as well from Watch and Ward in all Cities, Towns, Caſtles, Burroughs and Villages; and from the Election or Appointment to any Office of Mayor, Sheriff, Bailiff, Conſtable, Scavenger, Church-Warden or any other publick Office or Room in Cities, Towns, Caſtles, Burroughs, and Villages of what Degree, Nature, or Condition ſoever the ſame be of. And foraſmuch alſo as we underſtand all Kings of Arms, Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, have always heretofore from the Beginning of the Office of Arms enjoyed, and preſently do enjoy all and ſingular the Privileges, Liberties, and Franchiſes aforeſaid, with many others in all Chriſtian Regions, without any Diſturbance, Lett or Impeachment to the contrary; We therefore conſidering the ſame, and earneſtly minding as well the Advancement of the ſaid Office of Arms, as the quiet and honeſt Supportation of Our Servants and Miniſters thereof, do of Our eſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge and meer Motion, by the Advice and Conſent of our moſt dearly beloved Uncle *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Governour of our Perſon and Protector of all our Realms, Dominions, and Subjects, and of the reſt of Our Council, by theſe Preſents not only ratify, and generally approve, give, grant and confirm to the ſaid Kings of Arms, Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, and to every of them, and their Succeſſors in their Rooms and Offices for ever, for Us and Our Succeſſors all and ſingular the Privileges, Liberties, and Franchiſes before recited, and all ſuch other Privileges altho' here not recited as have been of honourable Antiquity upon juſt Conſiderations to them granted by Emperors, Kings, and Princes of right famous Memory heretofore: But alſo do eſpecially by theſe Preſents pardon, remit, releaſe, and utterly for Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, exonerate the ſaid *Chriſtopher*, *Thomas*, *Gilbert*, *Leonard*, *Charles*, *Bartholomew*, *William*, *William*, *Laurence*, *Robert*, *Martin*, *Edmond*, *Simon*, *William*,

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liam, Nicholas, Henry, Henry, and all and ſingular other our Purſuivants of Arms as well Ordinary as Extraordinary, altho' they be not here expreſsly named, and altho' they be already or hereafter ſhall be certified in Our Exchequer, without their proper Names with the Addition of their Offices, and every of them, of all and ſingular ſuch Debts, Sums of Money and Demands, whatſoever they be, that are granted to Us for the Relief aforeſaid, as upon the ſaid *Chriſtopher, Thomas, Gilbert, Leonard, Charles, Bartholomew,, William, William, Laurence, Robert, Martin, Edmond, Simon, William, Nicholas, Henry, Henry,* and all and ſingular Our Purſuivants of Arms, whatſoever they be, or any of them are by any Ceſſor of Taxes aſſeſſed or taxed to Our Uſe, and certified or not certified into Our Exchequer by any Our Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners, or Our Aſſigns in any County or Counties of this Our Realm of *England* or *Wales*, and charged upon them or any of them, in Our ſaid Exchequer, altho' the ſaid Kings, *&c.* in the ſame Certificates be certified or not certified by their proper Names and Surnames, with the Additions of their Offices and Miniſteries. And We by the Advice and Conſents aforeſaid, do freely give and grant by theſe Preſents to the ſaid Kings of Arms, Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, and to every of them, the ſaid Debts and Sums of Money that are aſſeſſed, taxed, and put upon them and every of them without Accompt, Anſwer, or any other Thing to be yielded paid or done to Us for the ſame. Furthermore We of Our more abundant Grace, by the ſame Advice and Conſents do by theſe Preſents grant, that as well the ſaid *Chriſtopher, Thomas, Gilbert, Leonard, Charles, Bartholomew, William, William, Laurence Robert, Martin, Edmond, Simon, William, Nicholas, Henry,* and *Henry,* that now are Kings and Heralds of Arms, and divers other Purſuivants of Arms, that now are at this Preſent, altho' they be not expreſsly named in theſe Preſents, and every of them; as alſo all and ſingular other Kings of Arms, Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, that hereafter ſhall be, as well in Our Time as in the Time of Our Heirs and Succeſſors, and their Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, and every of them as well of and for all and ſingular Sums of Money to Us granted and aſſeſſed and taxed and put upon the ſaid Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms, that now are or ſhall be, for the Relief aforeſaid, already certified and returned or to be certified and returned into Our Exchequer or not returned: As alſo of all other Debts, Sums, and Demands of Money, whatſoever they be, that hereafter ſhall be given, granted, put forth, taxed and aſſeſſed upon the ſaid Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms that now are, or that hereafter ſhall be, or any of them for any Relief, Subſidy, Diſmes, Fifteens, Quote, Benevolence, Gift, Contribution, or any other Grant hereafter to be made to Us, Our Heirs, or Succeſſors Kings of *England*, by Authority of Parliament or otherwiſe. And furthermore by theſe Preſents, We, by the Advice and Conſents aforeſaid, do grant that albeit the ſaid Kings of Arms, Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, that now are, or that hereafter ſhall be Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms, are not yet certified into our Exchequer, by any Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners of this Our Realm of *England* that now are, or that hereafter ſhall be upon the Relief aforeſaid, granted to Us aforeſaid, or that hereafter ſhall not be certified into Our Exchequer by their proper Names and Surnames, with the Addition of their Offices, and every of them upon any other Reliefs, Subſidies, Diſmes, Fifteens, Quotes, Benevolences and Contributions, to be hereafter given and granted to Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, Kings of *England*, hereafter by Authority of Parliament or otherwiſe. Yet nevertheleſs by the Advice and Conſents aforeſaid, We will by theſe Preſents, and firmly command as well the Treaſurer, and Barons of Our Exchequer, that now are, and that hereafter ſhall be; as alſo all and ſingular Our Commiſſioners, Aſſeſſors, Taxers, Collectors, and other Our Officers, Miniſters and Subjects, and thoſe of Our Heirs and Succeſſors, Kings of *England*, that ye and every of you upon the only Demonſtration of theſe Our Letters Patents, or Our Writ or Writs thereupon made, proſecuted, and directed out of our Chancery under Our Great Seal to the ſame Barons, Commiſſioners, Aſſeſſors, Taxers, Collectors, or other Our Officers, Miniſters, and Subjects, or to thoſe of Our Heirs and Succeſſors, Kings of *England*, or any of them, do upon the Oaths of the ſaid Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants, and Officers of Arms, or any of them made, given, and taken before Our ſaid Barons, Commiſſioners, Taxers, Aſſeſſors, Collectors, or any other Our Officers, Miniſters, and Subjects, to whom or any of them it doth in this Caſe appertain, exonerate, diſcharge, and cauſe to be exonorated and diſcharged the ſaid Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms, and every of them againſt Us, Our Heirs, and Succeſſors, and every of them, as well of all and ſingular ſuch Sums of Money or Demands as are upon them or any of them aſſeſſed, taxed, and rated for the Relief to Us granted aforeſaid: As alſo for all and ſingular other Subſidies, Diſmes, Fifteens, Quotes, Benevolences, Contributions, Gifts and Grants, hereafter to be made, paid to Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, Kings of *England.* And this without any other Writ, Precept, or Commandment of Us, Our Heirs, or Succeſſors, or without any Confeſſion of Our General Attorney, or of the Attorney of Our Heirs and Succeſſors hereafter to be had, made, and proſecuted, any Eſtatute, Act, Ordinance, Proviſion, Reſtraint, Proclamation contrary thereof, heretofore made and ordained, or hereafter to be made and ordained notwithſtanding. And by the Advice and Conſents aforeſaid, We will, and by theſe Preſents do grant and command that Our ſaid Kings of Arms, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms have their Letters Patents ſealed and delivered under Our Great Seal of *England* frankly and freely without Fine, great Fee or little to be paid or yielded to Us or to Our Uſe in Our Chancery for the ſame. Tho' expreſs Mention be not made in theſe Preſents of any other Grants made by Us, or any of Our Progenitors to the ſaid Kings of Arms, Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, or of the very Certainty or true Value of the Premiſſes, or any Eſtatute, Act, Ordinance, Proviſion, Reſtraint, or Proclamation heretofore had to the contrary notwithſtanding. In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Ourſelf at *Weſtminſter* the *4th* Day of *June*, in the *3d* Year of Our Reign.

Per ipſum Regem & de datâ prædicta Authoritate Parliamenti.

Sub Magno Sigillo in viride cerâ cum Appendiciis ſericis. *Subſignat'*

SOUTHWEL.

Irrotulatur in Memorand' Scaccarii noſtri de Anno quarto Regis nunc Edwardi *Sexti*, viz. *inter Recorda de termino Sancti Hillarii. Rotulo ex parte Rememoratoris Regis.*

Irrotulatur in Memorand' Scaccarii de Anno tertio Domini Regis infraſcript' viz. *inter Recorda de termino Sanctii Michaelis. Rotulo ex parte Rememoratoris Theſaurarii.*

T. POWLE.

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The True Copy of the Corporation and Grant of DERBY-HOUSE to the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms.

PHILIP and *Mary*, by the Grace of God King and Queen of *England*, *France*, *Naples*, *Jeruſalem*, and *Ireland*, Defenders of the *Faith*, Princes of *Spain* and *Sicily*, Archdukes of *Auſtria*, Dukes of *Milan*, *Burgundy*, and *Brabant*, Counts of *Habsburgh*, *Flanders*, and *Tirrol*. To all thoſe to whom theſe preſent Letters ſhall come greeting. Know you, that We, of our eſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, have granted for Us, Our Heirs, and Succeſſors of Us the ſaid Queen, to Our well-beloved *Gilbert Dethick*, Kt. *alias* Garter Principal King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, *Thomas Hawley*, alias *Clarencieux* King of Arms of the South Parts, *William Harvey*, alias *Norroy* King of Arms of the North Parts, *Charles Wriotheſly*, alias *Windſor*, *William Flower*, alias *Cheſter*, *Laurence Dalton*, alias *Richmond*, *Edmond Atkinſon*, alias *Somerſet*, *Martin Marouff*, alias *York*, and *Nicholas Tubman*, alias *Lancaſter*, Heralds of Arms, and to all other Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms; That they and their Succeſſors, that is to ſay, *Gilbert Dethick*, alias *Garter*, *Thomas Hawley*, alias *Clarencieux* King of Arms of the South Parts, *William Harvey*, alias *Norroy* King of Arms of the North Parts, *Charles Wriotheſly*, alias *Windſor*, *William Flower*, alias *Cheſter*, *Lawrence Dalton*, alias *Richmond*, *Edmond Atkinſon*, alias *Somerſet*, *Martin Marrouff*, alias *York*, and *Nicholas Tubman*, alias *Lancaſter*, Heralds of Arms, and all other Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms for the Time being, for ever ſhall be one Body corporated in Matter, Word, and Name, and to have perpetual Succeſſion; as alſo to have and uſe a certain common Seal for their Buſineſs and other Affairs for ever. And that they and their Succeſſors ſhall be called by the Name of Garter King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, *Clarencieux* King of Arms of the South Parts, *Norroy* King of Arms of the North Parts, Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms for ever. And that they and their Succeſſors for ever by the ſame Name be Perſons able and capable in Law, and ſhall have and bear the ſame Name for ever. And that the ſaid Garter King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, *Clarencieux* King of Arms of the South Parts, *Norroy* King of Arms of the North Parts, and the Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms and their Succeſſors, by this manner of Name, may and ſhall be able to purchaſe Lands, Tenements, Rents, Hereditaments, and Poſſeſſions, as alſo Goods and Chattels whatſoever; and for Lands, Tenements, *&c.* in righteous Cauſes, for any manner of Goods and Chattels in any manner of Actions, Cauſes, Demands, Quarrels, and Pleas, as well real as perſonal, or in any kind of mixed, or of what kind of Nature the ſame may be in any Court, before any Juſtice or Judge, ſpiritual or temporal, may or ſhall be able to plead and implead, anſwer, and be anſwered for ever, even as in like manner as other of our Liege People, Perſons able and capable in Law, have accuſtomed to plead and implead, anſwer, and to be anſwered. And that the aforeſaid *Garter* King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, *Clarencieux* King of Arms of the South Parts, *Norroy* King of Arms of the North Parts, and the Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, and their Succeſſors, might at their liking dwell near together, and at congruent and opportune Days, Places, and Times, might meet or come together to intreat, communicate, confer and agree amongſt themſelves, as often, and when it ſhould pleaſe them one with another for Counſel and Adviſement for the good Eſtate, Erudition, and Government of their Faculty aforeſaid: And that their Records, Emoluments, and other gotten Goods, might be more ſafely kept in ſure Cuſtody; And that they might have ſome Place or fit Manſion in the ſame Place: We of Our abundant Grace have given and granted, and by theſe Preſents for Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors of Us the ſaid Queen, do give and grant to the aforeſaid *Gilbert Dethick*, now *Garter* Principal King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, *Thomas Hawley*, alias *Clarencieux* King of Arms of the South Parts, *William Harvey*, *Norroy* King of Arms of the North Parts; and the other Heralds and Purſuivants aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors; All the ſame our capital Meſſuage, or Houſe, called *Derby-Houſe*, with the Appurtenances, ſituate and being in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet* and St. *Peter*, within our City of *London*, in a certain Street there leading from the South Door of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* to a certain Place called *Paul's Wharf*: And alſo all our Houſes, Buildings, Chambers, Shops, Cellars, Gardens, void Grounds, Foundations, Eaſements whatſoever; appertaining to, or belonging to the ſame capital Meſſuage, or Houſe called *Derby-Houſe*, or with the ſame ſet, let, or uſed, or occupied, now being in the Tenure or Occupation of Sir *Richard Sackvile*, Kt. and lately parcel of the Lands, Poſſeſſions, and Hereditaments of the Right Honourable *Edward* Earl of *Derby*, and the Reverſion and Reverſions of the ſaid capital Meſſuage, or Houſe, and of the other Premiſes, with the Appurtenances, and every Parcel thereof; as alſo the Rents, and all other Profits reſerved upon any Demiſes, or Grantings of the Premiſes, or of any Part or Parcel thereof, done howſoever as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample Manner and Form as the ſaid *Edward* Earl of *Derby*, or any other or others heretofore ever had, held, or enjoyed the Premiſes, or any Part or Parcel thereof, or at any time had poſſeſſed, or being ſeized, or ought, or ſhould have held and enjoyed. And as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample Manner and Form as the aforeſaid capital Meſſuage or Houſe; and all other the Premiſes came, or ought to have come to Our Hands, or to the Hands of Our moſt dear Brother *Edward* the Sixth, late King of *England*, by Reaſon or Pretext now being, or ought to have been. To have, hold, and enjoy the aforeſaid capital Meſſuage, or Houſe, and all other and ſingular the Premiſes, with the Appurtenances, to the aforeſaid *Gilbert Dethick*, Kt. *alias Garter* King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, *Thomas Hawley*, alias *Clarencieux* King of Arms of the South Parts, *William Harvey*, alias *Norroy* King of Arms of the North Parts, and the Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors for ever, to the proper Uſe and Behoof of them the ſaid *Gilbert Dethick*, alias *Garter*, King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, *Thomas Hawley*, alias *Clarencieux* King of Arms of the South Parts, *William Harvey*, alias *Norroy* King of Arms of the North Parts, and others the Heralds, and the Purſuivants of Arms aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors for ever. To hold of Us, Our Heirs, and Succeſſors of Us the ſaid Queen, in free Burgage within our City of *London*, for all Rents, Services, Exactions, and Demands whatſoever, therefore in any manner to be yielded, paid, or done to us the ſaid Queen,

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Our Heirs and Succeſſors. And moreover, of Our abundant Grace We have given, granted, and by theſe Preſents for Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give and grant to the aforeſaid *Gilbert Dethick*, King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, *Clarencieux* King of Arms of the South Parts, *Norroy* King of Arms of the North Parts, and other Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms aforeſaid, all Iſſues, Rents, Revenues, and Profits of the ſaid Meſſuage Capital, and all other and ſingular the Premiſes, with the Appurtenances, from the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary* laſt paſt, hitherto coming and growing. To have to the ſaid *Garter* King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, *Clarencieux* King of Arms of the South Parts, *Norroy* King of Arms of the North Parts; and the other Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms aforeſaid of Our free Gift, without Account, or any other thing therefore to be yielded, paid, or done unto Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors in any manner. For that expreſs Mention of the true yearly Value of any other Value or Certainty of the Premiſes, or any of them, or of other Gifts or Grants, by Us, or any other of Our Progenitors before this time, or at this preſent not being or made unto the ſaid *Gilbert Dethick*, alias *Garter* King of Arms of *Engliſhmen*, *Clarencieux* King of Arms of South Parts, *Norroy* King of Arms of the North Parts, and the other Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms aforeſaid, and their Predeceſſors, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proviſion, or Reſtraint made, ſet forth, ordained or provided to the contrary, or any other Thing, Cauſe, or Matter whatſoever, in any wiſe notwithſtanding. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Ourſelves at Our Manor of *Hampton-Court*, the 18*th* Day of *July*, in the Firſt and Third Years of Our Reigns.

By Writ of the Privy-Seal, and of the Date aforeſaid, by Authority of Parliament.

ADAMS.

A Dictionary

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A

DICTIONARY,

Explaining the ſeveral Terms uſed by

HERALDS,

IN

ENGLISH, LATIN, and *FRENCH,*

With their Etymologies, Derivations, &c.

A.

A *Batement* in Heraldry, is underſtood to be ſome accidental Figure, annexed to the paternal or principal Bearing of any Family, whereby the ſame is abaſed, as to its Dignity, and rendered of leſs Eſteem. Of this Sort may be properly accounted all thoſe additional or ſubſtractive Alterations in Coat Armours, which denote Juniority of Birth, or a Removal from the Honour or Dignity of the principal Houſe. My Author, Mr. *Guillim*, indeed, from *Leigh*, &c. hath ſet forth certain Figures, which he gives as the ſignificative Symbols of ſundry baſe, and ungenerous Actions, and terms them Abatements of Honour: But I never yet met from him, or any other, One Inſtance of the bearing of theſe Whimſies (for ſo I cannot but term them) conſidering that as Arms are by them, and all, agreed to be *Inſignia Nobilitatis & Honoris*, ſuch can no ways admit of any Mark of Infamy or Baſeneſs which would make them ceaſe to be Arms, and change to deſpiſeable Badges of Infamy and Diſgrace, which all would covet to lay aſide, rather than carry: Beſides, properly and legally Speaking, as no hereditary Honour or Dignity can be in Fact abaſed, ſo neither can their Marks: Both indeed may be forfeited, as in the Caſe of Treaſon, where the Scutcheon is totally reverſed, intimating a total Suppreſſion of the Honour or Dignity. See more of this in my Diſcourſe of *Abatements*, printed in the Diſplay. The *Latins* term them *Diminutiones vel Diſcernicula Armorum.*

Accidents in Arms are both thoſe Abatements beforehandled, and the ſeveral Points of a Shield, whereby we expreſs the local Poſition of any Figure therein.

Adumbration, is a Shadowing; and when any Figure is born ſo ſhadowed, or obſcured, as that nothing but the bare Purfile or (as Painters ſay) the Out-line is viſible, ſuch is ſaid to be adumbrated: In *Latin*, *Adumbratus*. As this Form of Bearing, is ſo very ſingular, I ſhall conceal my Objections againſt the Blaſon, which I cannot approve; ſome term ſuch Adumbration, Tranſparency, which though it may ſomething plainer deſcribe the Bearing, yet I cannot like it.

Alerion, a ſmall Bird painted without Beak or Feet, like the Martlet or Martinet. *Vid.* Martlet.

Ank'red, this Term I never knew to have been uſed, but to define a particular kind of Croſs, whoſe Extremities reſemble the Flooks of an Anchor. Mr. *Gibbon* blames *Morgan* for this Blaſon, and Charges him with giving a wrong Draught. I will ſay no more as to the Diſpute in relation to either; but that Monſieur *Baron*, in his *L' Art Heraldique*, has much the ſame Figure which he terms *Ancré*, and the better to explain himſelf in *Latin*, *Anchoratus*. And, methinks, 'tis much if ſo learned an Advocate ſhould be unacquainted with the Book of his own Country, to which *Gibbon* imputes Mr. *Morgan*'s Errour. Beſides *Favin* (as he allows) has the ſame Term in one place, as well as a Croſs of *Malta*, (*a*) or a Croſs of 8 Points, *Crucem Malthenſem*, or *Octogonam*; it may be termed alſo according to Mr. *Gibbon*, *Crucem ad Singulas ejus extremitates, in duos acu-*

(*a*) He gives Two Draughts, like to *Gibbon's* and *Morgan's*; perhaps they may be two Croſſes, his Croſs *Ancrè* like our *Moline* not pierced.

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tos angulos terminantem; or else *in duos aculeos, seu spicula prodeuntem.* The Figure is among my Crosses in the Display, and was the Badge of the Knights of the Order of St. *Mary* of *Mount Carmel*, and of St. *Lazarus* in *France*; as also of those of St. *Maurice* (as *Favine*); and likewise of the *Trinitarian Fryars* which they wear on their Breast and Left Shoulder, as Mr. *Gibbon* has observed, and as may be seen in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, besides being the Ensign of *Maltha*, and born in the Collar of the Knights *du St. Esprit.*

Annulet——a Ring. In *Latin Annulus*, as the Book of St. *Albans*; but *Camden* in the Arms of *Vipont* uses *Annellus.*

Animé, a *French* Term, and used when the Eyes, *&c.* of any rapacious Creature, are born of a different Tincture from the Creature it self: We say incensed (the *Latins*, *Animatus* or *incensus*) of such or such Tincture.

Argent, the common *French* Word for Silver, of which Metal, all white Fields or Charges are supposed to consist. In *Latin*, *Argenteus*, sometimes *Albus* or *Candidus*, but the Latter are not so proper as it is supposed to represent the Metal Silver, and not a Colour.

Armed, This we use when the Horns, Teeth, Beak or Tallons of any Beast, or Bird of Prey (being their Weapons) are born of a different Tincture from those of their Bodies, saying Armed so and so. The *French* use the same *Armé*, and the *Latins Armatus.*

Armes, in *French* the same; in *Latin*, *Arma*; a borrowed Name (by way of Figure called *Metonymia subjecti*) from the Military Habiliments (properly called Arms) on which these Figures were antiently painted or emboss'd. They have other Names alluding to their instructive Qualities, as *Tessera Gentilis*, *Insignia*, *Symbola*, &c. Coats of Arms, or Coat-Armours; other borrowed Names, signifying the same Things; and used from the ancient Custom of Embroidering these Emblems upon Surcoats, *i. e.* those loose Habits of Silk which the Ancients wore over their Armours to keep them clean. In *Latin*, *Tunicas Armorum gerunt*, *&c.*

Armorie, or *Armory*, One Branch of the *Heraldique* Science, consisting in the Knowledge of those Coat-Armours above-mentioned, as to their Blazons and various Intendments.

Armoriſt, a Person well skilled in the Knowledge of Armory.

Arraché, a *French* Word, here signifying any Member forcibly torn off from the rest of the Body. We say Erased, the *Latines*, *Extirpatus.* *Vide* Erased.

Atchievement; by this Word, we understand the Arms of some Person or Family born, together with all the exterior Ornaments of the Shield, as Helmet, Mantle, Crest, Scrolls, and Motto, together with all such Quarterings, if any there be, as the said House or Line may have atchieved by Alliances, *&c.* So marshalled in their Order as the Science directs.

Attired, Thus we express the Horns of Stags, Bucks, Antelopes, *&c.* when of a different Tincture from their Bodies or Heads, supposing them rather Ornaments than Weapons, as they are not Beasts of Prey, but of a mild and pacifick Disposition.

Avelane, a Term peculiar to the Form of a Cross, whose Quarters resemble the Philbert-Nut; in *Latin*, *Crux Avellana.*

Azure, by this we understand the Colour Blue; the *French* have also *Azur*, the *Latins*, *Cyaneus Caruleus* or *Asureus*, according to the Book of St. *Albans*, *Vredus*, *Chiffletius*, *Camden*, &c.

B.

Barbed and *Crested*, the *Latin*, *Barbula* and *Crista*, *Vredus in Hennenbergh.* The Common *English* term is Wattled and Combed, and signifies the Comb and Gills of a Cock, when particulariz'd for being of a different Tincture from the Body.

Barnacles, Instruments used by Farriers to curb and command unruly Horses; in *Latin*, termed *Pastomides.*

A *Bar*; this is an Ordinary in form of, but less than the Fess, called by the *French*, *Fasce en devise.* Sir *John Fern* gives it in *Latin*, by the Word *Trabes*; but Mr. *Gibbon* approves better of *Vectis*, in regard the former expresses rather the bigger Sort of Timber or Beams; when as for *Vectis* he tells us that *Cornelius Kilianus Dusleus* (a great Etymologist) makes it the *Latin* for the *Belgick* Word *Hameyde*: Says he *Hameyde est obex Vectis, Repagulum, sive Lignum transversum, quod ostiis opponitur in postem.* And this Word, adds my Author, The Lord *De l'Espinoy*, in his Researches of the Nobility of *Flanders*, uses in the Blazon of the Arms of the Illustrious Family of the *Vander Hameydes* of *Hainault*, who take their Name from *Hameyde*, one of the 22 Baronies of that Province, thus, *D'Or à trois hameydes de Gueuls*, that is, *Or*, 3 Humets, *Gules*, or Bars Couped; and according to my Author, in *Latin*, thus, *Tres miniatos Vectes à latere Scuti disjunctos in Solo aureo. Chiffletius* uses *Tenia transversa* in *Hungaria* and *Luxembergh*; and so *Vredus* in *Saxe* Modern. *Fasciola*, the Diminutive of *Fascia*, my Author thinks to be a very good Word; but this disagrees with our *English* Practice, which denies the Fess any Diminutive; yet it is consonant to the Custom of *France*, and other Nations who do allow it. Old Blazoners used *Barra*, and for a Barrulet *Barrula.*

Bar-gemel——i. e. a double Bar. The *French* term these *Jumelles*, and the *Latins*, according to the *French* Advocate *Baron*, *Jugariæ fasciolæ*, or *Instite bijuges.* Our Countryman, Mr. *Gibbon*, has *Fasciolæ gemellæ*, *geminæ*, or *geminatæ*, and *Fasciolæ duplices*, as though they were Diminutives of the Fess, which I am inclined to believe, though some of our Writers are so much against that Ordinary's having any Diminutive.

Baron, the lowest Title of Peerage in *England.*

Baronet, the Diminutive of Baron, signifying a Degree of Dignity above Common Knighthood, and inferiour to a Baron; as much as to say, a little Baron; the same is Hereditary, and was instituted by King *J.* I.

Baron and *Femme*, Terms used to express the Arms of a Man and his Wife, marshall'd together, as he beareth *Baron* and *Femme*, &c. *i. e.* He beareth as Man and Wife, *&c.* The Words are *French*, and literally translated, are Man and Woman.

Barrelet or *Barrulet*, the Diminutive of the Bar, consisting of a quarter Part, or one Half of the *Closet*, in the *Latin*, *Barrula*, by some *Fasciola transversa*, in *French*, *Burelle.*

Barruly, in *French*, *Burelé*, in *Latin*, *transversè fasciolatus*, that is a Field divided barr-ways, in many equal Parts.

Barry,——The Ancients, saith Mr. *Gibbon*, rendred it by *Barratus*: *Vredus*, from the *French*, who as often term it *Fascé* or *Facé*, as *Burelé*, uses the Word *Fasciatum* in *Coucy*; But in *Vieville*, he terms it *Taniatum*; And in both Places he adjoins the Adjective *transversus*, which considering the Etymology of *Fascia*, is there needless. We understand it to be a Shield divided transverse into 4, 6, or more equal Parts, and consisting of two or more Tinctures interchangeably disposed. *Note*, that with us in *England*,

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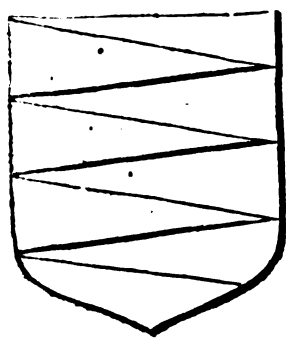
gland, the Number of Pieces is always even; and by that means it is, that we understand when a Field is divided Bar-ways, or when it is charged with Bars. But the *French*, and other Nations are not so nice in these Points, they as often say Barry of 7 or 9, as 3 or 4 Bars.

Barry-Bendy; by this we understand a Shield, equally divided into four, six, or more equal Parts by Lines drawn transverse, and diagonal, interchangeably varying the Tinctures of which it consists. The Ancients, as Mr. *Gibbon* observes of the Book of St. *Albans*, would blazon thus, *Arma Barrata Bendaria ex albo & rubeo.* But I should think it much more intelligible, thus, *Scutum in sex partes & transverse & oblique de Argento & colore rubeo (vicissim contra posito) divisum.*

Bande,——a *French* Term, the same with our Bend.

Bandé——as our Bendy.

Banderole, *Petite Enseigne*, a small Banner or Banner Roll, as we say.



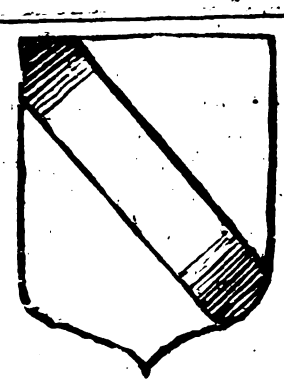
Barry-Pily; this is Mr. *Guillim's* Method of expressing this Form of Bearing: *Gerrard Leigh* is worse in his *Barry-Bendy*, *Bara* calls it *Pointes en face*, and names the Number of Pieces. *Segoine*, a Learned *Frenchman*, has *Parti Emanché*, so hath Monsieur *Baron*, who renders it in *Latin*, by *Runcinatus*, *Cuspidatus*, or *Cuspidatim mutuo insectus.* Mr. *Gibbon* in his *Introductio ad Latinam blazoniam*, Something after *Bara*'s Opinion, holds them to be *Piles* in Fess, counter-placed, and accordingly blazons the Arms of the *Landas*; *Quinæ (ex argento) pontis pilæ transversæ, totidémq; è minio, vicissim contra positæ, totum Clypeum transeuntes*; or instead of *Pontis Pilæ*, he tells us we may say, *Cuspides transversæ.* He adds *totum Clypeum transeuntes*, to distinguish it from *Party per Pale, dancetté:* And if I may give my Opinion, Party per Pale *dancetté*, throughout, is a Concise way, and full as expressive as any. The *French* say, *Emanché d'Argent & de Gueuls* of so many Pieces.

Base, the Bottom of the Shield.

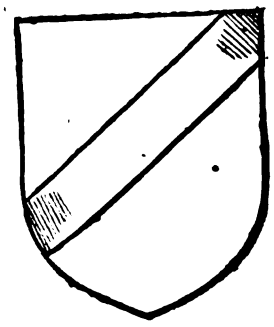
In Base,——denotes the Position of any thing placed in the Bottom of the Shield. The *Latin in ima parte*, as *Chiffletius* in *Austria vetus, in imo in Sicilia.*

Bâton or *Battoon*, is a *French* Word signifying a Staff or Cudgell, 'tis generally used as a Mark of Bastardy. The Ancients used to express it in *Latin* by the Words *Fissura* and *Baculus.* Mr. *Gibbon* is for the Diminutive *Bacillus*, which he thinks exactly answers to the *French* Baton. *Vredus* uses the Word *Vectis* which the aforesaid Author thinks with the Adjunction of *obliquus* might do better for a Bend; but if the Bend signifies the Shoulder-belt, I think it very improper there also.

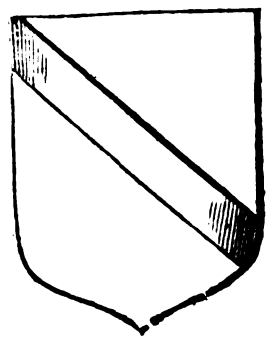
Becqué, a *French* Word signifying beaked. When the Beak and Legs of any predable Fowl are of a different Tincture from the Body, we say Beaked and Membred of such Tincture. *Baron* renders it in *Latin*, *Rostratus & Tibiatus. Chiffletius* has *Rostro & Cruribus in Carniola* and *Germania*; *Vredus* the same in *Polognia*, *Pomerania*, and *Brandenbergh.*



A Bend, *La Bande* in *French*, is one of the nine Honourable Ordinaries, containing a third Part of the Field when charged, and a Fifth when plain. The Ancients expressed it in *Latin* by *Benda. Cambden* has *Area transversa* and *Areola transversa*, which Latter being a Diminutive, should rather suit the Bendlet. But Mr. *Gibbon* justly objects against the Word, which, signifying the whole Floor of any Thing, is much more proper for the Field than any Charge, and in that Sense, as he observes, *Chiffletius* oftentimes useth it; as also doth *Vredus:* besides the Adjective, as he further observes, had been better *obliqua* than *transversa*, as better denoting its Location. *Chiffletius* expresseth it sometimes by *Baltheus*, and so doth *Vredus*, which agrees exactly with its Description in *La Trophée d' Armes Heraldiques*, (*viz.*) *La Bande represente le Baudrier*, the Bend represents the *Baudrick*, or Shoulder-Belt, which *Peacham* more fully describes to the same Effect. Learned *Camden* indeed will have the Fess to be the *Baltheus militaris*, and the Truth is, as Mr. *Gibbon* observes, they may both be termed *Baltheus*, so they be distinguished with proper Adjectives, as the Former, by the Adjunction of *obliquus* or *humeralis*, the Latter by *transversus* or *lumbaris. Chiffletius* useth also *Tænia diagonalis* for a *Cotise* which Adjective *Gibbon* thinks renders it so proper an Expression, that he keeps the Word *Tænia* (as doth *Baron* in his *L'Art Heraldique*) entirely disapproving of *Fascia*, which is used by *Vredus*, unless there be adjoined the Adjective, *obliqua* or *diagonalis*, by Reason *Fascia significat Vinculum per mediam partem cingens transversé.*



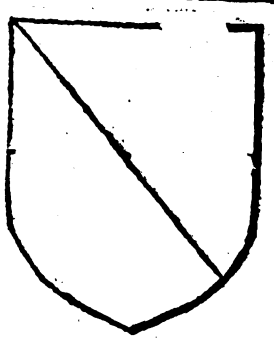
A *Bend-Sinister*, differs from a Bend only in its Location, as appears by the Cut, and may be rendered in *Latin* the same way, by the Addition of the Word *sinistra*; but the *French* call it *une Barre*, and their Advocate Monsieur *Baron*, renders it in *Latin*, *Vitta.*



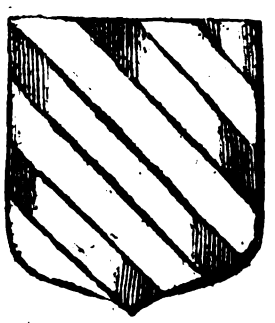
A *Bendlet*, is the half of a Bend, the Ancients expressed it in *Latin*, *Bendula.*

In Bend; by this Term we understand such Things quick or dead to occupy that Part of the Scutcheon to which the Bend is allotted, or that they are placed obliquely resembling a Bend. Mr. *Gibbon* from *Vredus*, renders it in *Latin*, *obliqué dextrorsùs positum*; and from *Chiffletius* in *Marchionatu Sancti Romani Imperii*, *obliquè dextrorsùs & sinistrorsùs positum*, *i. e.* in Bend dexter and sinister too.

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Per Bend, or *party per Bend*, by the *French* is rendred *Tranché*; in *Latin*, according to *Vredus*, *obliquè dextrorsùs bipartitum*; *Chiffletius* has *in obliquum bipartitum*; and for both *Party per Bend* dexter and ſiniſter too, *Scutum obliquè dextrorsùs & ſiniſtrorsùs Sectum*, which is what we uſually term *per Saltire*. *Note*, That if this Line of Partition had been Indented, Ingrailed, *&c.* You muſt have uſed the Adverbs *Dentatim*, *Ingrediatim*, *&c.* or elſe the Adjectives.



Bendy, by this we underſtand a Field or Charge divided into four, ſix, or more Parts, diagonally, and of various Tincture. With us the Number is always even, but Foreigners mind not that, with whom you may as often meet Paly, Bendy, Barry, of ſeven and nine, as of eight or ten. *Chiffletius*, in old *Burgundia*, terms *Bendy* of ſix *Scutum Sexies auro & cyano obliquo dextrorsùs faſciatum*, which by the help of *obliquo* is expreſſive; and as *Gibbon* informs me, *Vredus* imitates him, but he himſelf rather recommends *oblique taniatum & vacerratum*, in regard of the genuine Signification of *Faſcia*.

Bendy Pily,——*See* Pily Bendy.

Bevilé, is by ſome uſed to expreſs any thing broken or open, like a Bevel or Rule uſed by Carpenters, *&c.* but I do not approve it.

Bezants or *Beſants*; by theſe we underſtand certain round and flat Pieces of Bullion, without Impreſs being ſuppoſed to be the Money of old *Bizantium*, now *Conſtantinople*, whence they have that Name. Monſieur *Baron* renders them in *Latin*, *Bizantius nummus*, but Sir *George Mackenzie* from *Chaſſaneus*, and other Authors calls them *Beſanta*, the *French* ſay *Beſant*; with us they are always ſaid to be of Gold, but Foreigners have them of Silver alſo.

Billets, in *French*, *Billettes*; Theſe *Guillim* would perſwade us to be *Billet doux*; but *Treſor Heraldique* ſays, moſt Authors take them for Bricks. And accordingly Sir *George Mackenzie* in his Science of *Heraldry*, tells us, that many *Engliſh* Families ſettled in *France* bear them to denote their Extraction from *England*, where ſo much Brick is made, and, together with Monſieur *Baron*, and others, renders them in *Latin*, *Laterculi*. Mr. *Gibbon* has *Plinthides*, from *Chiffletius*, and *Vredus in Brienne*, *Chaſteau-villain*, and *Eu* (a Term borrowed from their Form.

Billetty, in *French Billeté*, ſignifies ſomething ſtrewed as it were all over with Billets, in the *Latin* it may be *Laterculatus*, or you may ſay *Scutum cum Laterculis ubique ſtratum*.)

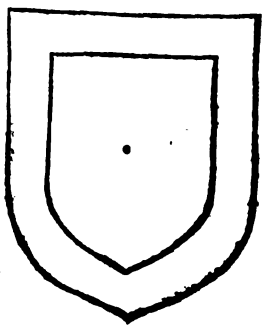
Blazon or *Blaſon*, is an obſolete Word, ſignifying (as Mr. *Nisbet*, an ingenious *Scots* Author, in his Treatiſe upon Cadency informs me) the blowing or winding of an Horn, and introduced as a Term in Heraldry, from an ancient Cuſtom the Heralds (who were Judges) had of Winding an Horn at Juſts and Tournaments, when they explained and recorded the Atchievements of thoſe Knightly Sporters. The Word, through Cuſtom, is now brought to ſignify Deſcription; for to blazon, is to deſcribe the things born in Arms, as they ought with their proper Significations or Intendments. The Antients rendred it by *Blaſonia*. Monſieur *Baron* has *Nobilium vel Gentilitiorum Scutorum explicatio*, and you may uſe *Deſcriptio ſeu Recitatio*.

Blazonry, the ſame as Blazon.

Blanche, a *French* Word ſignifying White.

Blanch-Lyon, a Title or Deſignation of One of our *Engliſh* Purſuivants at Arms; in *Latin* it may be *Armorum Servulus*, *quem à Leone dicunt albo*.

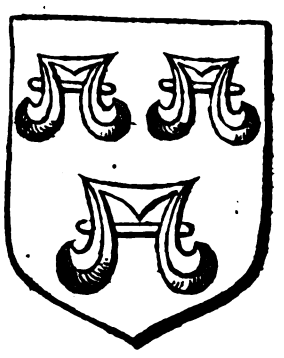
Blue-Mantle, another Title of a Purſuivant at Arms, rendered by *John Gibbon* Blue Mantle (in the Title Page of his *Introductio Ad Latinam Blaſoniam*) *Armorum Servulus*, *quem à Mantelio dicunt Ceruleo*.



Bordure, is a *French* Word ſignifying a Border, the Ancients expreſſed it in *Latin* by *Bordura*. *Camden*, as Mr. *Gibbon* obſerves, uſes *Limbus* in *Stuarts* Arms. *Chiffletius* the ſame in new *Burgundia*, and ſo *Vredus* in *Crubeck*, &c. But in *Dreux* and *Norimbergh* he uſes *Margo*, and *Inſtita* in *Savoy*. Monſieur *Baron* has *Margo extimus*, but *Peacham* has *Fimbria*, which conſidering its genuine Signification, is the more proper Word.

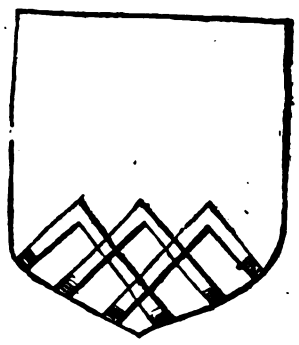
Bordured, i. e. bordered, by the Ancients (as in *Libro Sancti Albani*) *Borduratus* and *Fimbriatus*, which laſt is beſt.

Bottoné or *Boutonné*, See among Croſſes.



A *Water-Bouget*. This is a Bearing very rarely to be found in any foreign Author, though frequent, and very ancient in *England*. It may be rendred in *Latin*, ſaith *Gibbon*, *Uter aquarius militaris*; for ſuch indeed it is, being anciently uſed by Soldiers, to fetch Water to the Camp. And thus accordingly he blazons the Coat of *Roſſe*, a Baron of great Account under King *Henry* II. and that married the Daughter of the King of *Scots*, viz. *Geſtabat tres uteres aquarios militares ex argento, in Scuto miniato*.

Branched, any thing ſpread into Branches.



Brazed, is a Term I never met with, but to deſcribe this manner of Bearing three Chevrons; it comes from the *French* Word *Bras*, which ſignifies Arms, which are often folded or interlaced.

Breteſſé, ou des Baſtonnades; the *French* thus term what we call imbattiled, counter-imbattiled, that is imbattiled on both Sides. In the *Latin*, *Utrinque pinnatus*, is very expreſſive.

Briſé, a *French* Word ſignifying any thing broken, as a Chevron, or other Ordinary; in the *Latin*, *fractus*, or *Ruptus* will ſerve, but then the Form in which ſuch Ordinary is broken, ought to be expreſſed.

Briſure, by this Word the *French* expreſs *filial* or *familique* Differences born in Coat-Armour, becauſe as they ſay, they ſeem to break the principal Figure with which they are carried. Their Countryman *Baron*, renders it in *Latin*, *Adſcititia Sectio*, we term them Differences, and in *Latin*, *Diminutiones vel diſcernicula Armorum*, thus *Mackenzie*.

Brochant, any thing running as it were over another, in *Latin*, *ſupercurrens*.

Bu-

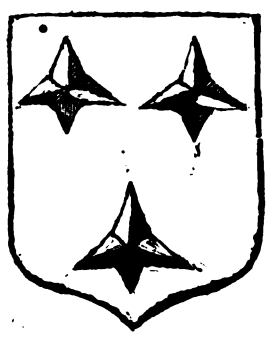
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Burelle, See Barrelet.
Burelé, See Barruly.

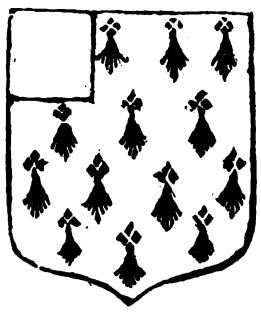
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Aboched or *Caboſſed*, from *Caboche* in *French* which ſignifies an Head, is uſed when Beaſts Heads are born without any part of the Neck full faced. Mr. *Gibbon* in *Latin* renders it *Cervorum, Taurorum Ora*, Harts or Bull's Heads caboſſed, to juſtify which, he quotes *Chiffletius*, who has *Leopardorum roſtra*, or *Leopardorum Ora*, blazoning the Arms of *Stanley*, *In Scuto Argenteo, Taniam obliquam cyaneam, tribus cervinis oribus impreſſam aureis*; but as this will not do ſo well where the Horns are of another Tincture, he has *Tria cervina capita argentea (ora obvertentia) quibus cornua ſunt aurea in parma nigra* for *Cavendiſh*.

Cabré, This is a *French* Term ſignifying erect. Monſieur *Baron* has *Cheval cabré*, we ſhould ſay an Horſe Saliant, or erected on his hind Feet, in *Latin*, *erectus* or *ſaliens*, might ſerve.

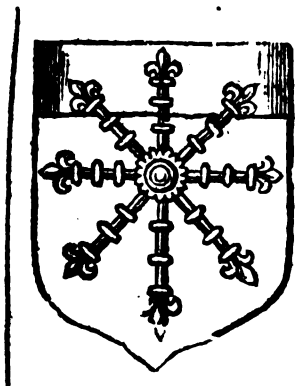


Caltraps, by ſome Cheval-Traps, and in *French*, *Chauſſe-trappes*; Mr. *Gibbon* is for Gal-traps, they being uſed in War, thrown into the Way, to gall the Horſe, which they do, always having one Point upright, howſoever they are flung. *Boſwel* terms them *Murices* and *Tribuli*, but in regard *Murex* and *Tribulus* have other Significations, Mr. *Gibbon* is for adding *bellica inſtrumenta*, and thus he blazons the Arms of Trapps, *Tria bellica inſtrumenta (Murices vel Tribulos vocant) nigra, in Campo candido.*



Canton, is a *French* Word ſignifying a Quarter, or rather a Corner, as the Figure repreſents. The Book of St. *Albans*, *Camden*, and *Vredus* call it *Angulus*, and *Gibbon* thinks *Angulus quadratus*, *dexter & ſiniſter* is ſignificant for both our Canton, dexter and ſiniſter. *Vredus*, he informs us, doth alſo uſe *Quadrans Angularis*. He himſelf blazons the Coat of *Sutton*, *Scutum muris Armenii vellere, ſimulque Quadrante angulari dextro nigro, decoratum*; or thus, *Scutum argenteum Pontici muris maculis interſtinctum & in dextro angulo quadratè nigrum:* Or thus, *ad dextram colore nigro quadratè angulatum.* But then taking *Quadra* to be a better Word than *Quadrans*, he uſeth that in his Blazon of Sir *Stephen Fox*'s Arms, *viz. Clypeus argenteus, maculis Armenii muris interſtinctus, cui imponitur Tignum caeruleum, tribus Vulpinis capitibus aureis Collum laceris impreſſum, itidèmque (ad dextrum angulum) Quadra cyanea Lilio Gallico decorata.* This Figure is one of the nine honourable Ordinaries, and of great Eſteem.

Cantonnée, this is alſo a *French* Word, and uſed by them to expreſs the Poſition of ſuch Things as are born with a Croſs, *&c.* between, which the *Scots* for the generality imitate, when we ſay a Croſs between four Scallops, *&c.*. They ſay *De gueules à la Croix d'argent cantonnée de quatre Coquilles de meſme.* The Book of St. *Albans*, and *Vredus*, ſaith *Gibbon*, render it *Angulatus*, which *Baron* alſo hath, and *Stipatus*. 'Tis my Opinion, *Crux inter quatuor, &c.* is as expreſſive.



Carbuncle or *Eſcarbuncle*, One of the precious Stones. The Ancients drew it in this Form, meaning to expreſs by thoſe Beams or Rays which iſſue from the Center, which is the Stone, its tranſcendent Luſtre. *Gibbon* from *Vredus* and *Chiffletius* calls it *Carbunculus Linearis*, by the latter Word, meaning thoſe Lines or Rays.

Caſque, the *French* Word for Helmet, in *Latin*, *Galea.*

Cerclé,——a *French* Term, in *Latin* rendred by *Baron*, *Diadematus.*



Chappeau, is the common *French* Word for a Cap or Hat; but here it is taken for an ancient Cap of Dignity worn by Dukes, being Scarlet coloured Velvet on the Outſide, and lin'd with a Fur; of late frequently to be met above an Helmet, inſtead of a Wreath under Gentlemens Creſts. But formerly they were rarely to be found the Right of private Families, among whom they became ſo frequent together with Ducal Coronets by the Grants of *Robert Cook*, *Eſq*; *Clarencieux*, and others ſince him; but by his in particular.

Chaperonne, An old *French* Word, ſignifying an Hood; whence by way of Figure called *Metonymia Subjecti*, it is become the Name of thoſe little Shields containing Deaths Heads, and other Funeral Devices, placed upon the Foreheads of the Horſes that draw Hearſes at pompous Funerals, vulgarly now called, by Corruption, *Chaperoons* or *Shafferoons*, becauſe theſe Devices were anciently faſtned to the Chaperonnes thoſe Horſes uſed to wear with their other Coverings of Eſtate, juſt as Arms are become the Name to the ancient Devices painted upon Arms, that is Shields, *&c.*

Chaperonné, that is, Hooded. Monſieur *Baron* renders it in *Latin*, *Calyptratus.* I have given you one Inſtance in a *French* Coat, of bearing a Chief after this manner, in the Diſplay, whither I refer you.

Chapournet, a little Hood uſed by *Guillim* erroneouſly in the Coat above-mentioned, to be in his Diſplay.

Charge; by the Charge of a Shield, we underſtand the Impreſs or Figures therein contained. In *Latin* it may be *Impreſſus* or *figura.*

Super-charge; by this Heralds expreſs one Figure charged or born upon another, as a Roſe upon a Lyon, a Lyon upon an Ordinary, or the like. In *Latin* it is *figura ſuper, vel in figuram poſita.*

Charged, a Shield carrying ſome Impreſs or Figure is ſaid to be charged therewith. *Chiffletius* and *Vredus* uſe the Adjectives *Impreſſus* and *Exaratus* in many places. *Vredus* uſeth alſo *Onuſtus*, and *Chiffletius*, *Adpictus*, but makes it applicable indeed to the thing born, not to the Field, and then *Inſcriptus*, which he uſeth in both Senſes. Monſieur *Baron* hath *Impreſſus* and *ferens*. *Camden* hath *Scutum Ornatum*; and as Mr. *Gibbon* obſerves, you may alſo ſay *Scutum Inſignitum, ſeu decoratum.* The *French* ſay, *chargé.*

Checquy or *Checquer* Bearing. The Ancients ſaith *Gibbon*, uſed *Scaccatum*, which ſhould rather be *Scacciatum*, as *Peacham* has it; but *Teſſellatum*, uſed by *Petra Sancta*, adds my Author, is a much better Word. *Camden* has, *Argento & rubro interſtinctus*; which Adjective is not particular enough ſerving as well

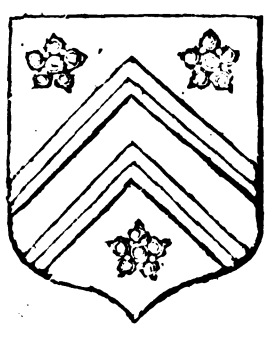
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well for Lozengy, Fuſily, &c. *Chiffletius* ſays, *Teſſellarum Ductibus diſtinctum*, and *Vredus* the ſame, and for a Feſſe checquy, *Ductu triplici teſſellatum*. *Baron* uſes the ſame, alſo *quadris contextus*. The *French* Word is *Echiqueté*. 'Tis obſervable from *Bara*, *Favin*, and others, that the *French* mention of how many Panes their Checquer Work conſiſts, and ſometimes they only mention the feweſt Number that appears, accounting as it were the reſt a Field, or the Continent, as *D'Azur à quatre Pieces d'Eſchiquier d'Or*, &c. but in *England* we are not ſo nice, but ſay only Checquy.

Chef, the *French* Word for a Chief, See Chief.

Cheſſe-rook, The *Latin* Term for this is, *Alvei luſorii latrunculus*, or *luſorius latrunculus*. *Argent* three *Cheſſe-rooks*, two, one, *Sable*, *Tres luſurii Latrunculi duo, unus, coloris nigri, Scuto argenteo adpicti:* Or thus, *In parma argentea ternos alvei luſorii latrunculos atros.*

Chevron; The Book of St. *Albans* renders it *Signum Capitale*, the Head-Tire of certain Women Prieſts. But this Conceit *Mackenzie* and *Gibbon* reject, together with the Term. The ſame Book hath alſo *Tignum*, which as proper for Barge Couplings or Rafters of an Houſe, which the Chevron repreſents, is by moſt approved. Sir *John Fern* has both, *Boſwell* the former, and *Peacham* the latter. *Camden* uſeth *Chevernus*, but with an, *ut vocitant*, allowing it to be barbarous *Latin*. *Chiffletius*, *Vredus*, and *Baron* have *Cantherius*, which together with *Tignum*.



Gibbon ſeems to approve, blazoning the Coat of Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, *Anno* 1632, thus, *In Scuto pullo Cantherium duobus hinc inde Cantheriolis aureis præcinctum, & inter tria quinquefolia ejuſdem metalli interpoſitum. Sable*, a Chevron between two Couple-Cloſes, and three Cinquefoils, *Or*. The Chevron is one of the Nine Honourable Ordinaries, and by *Guillim*, &c. ſaid to contain a fifth Part of the Field.

Per Cheveron, or *Party per Chevron*. The Ancients uſed *partitum ad modum ſigni Capitalis*, but *bipartitum ad modum Tigni* or *Cantherii*, is much better. The *French* ſaith *Gibbon* would blazon ſuch a Coat as *Aſhton*, *viz.* *per* Chevron *Sable* and *Argent*, *D'Argent chappé veſtu, alias mantelé de Sable*, beginning below, and in their *Latine*, *Scutum argenteum ex nigro palliatum, alias manteliatum*. I do not remember to have met any ſuch Partition my ſelf, I have ſuch a Coat which I found to be blazou'd, *De Sable à la point D'Argent*, making the Bottom a Charge, which *Baron* reckons among the *Pieces Honorables*.

Cheveronel, is a Diminutive of the Chevron, containing one half, ſome as *Leigh* make this the ſame as the Couple-Cloſe, others ſay, the latter is one half of the former. *Gibbon* makes no Difference, calling them both in *Latin*, *Tigillum* or *Cantheriolum*.

Cheverony, (in *French*, *Chevronné*,) ſignifies a Shield laid out into ſeveral equal Partitions, Chevron-wiſe. *Baron* expreſſeth it by *Cantheriatus* of ſo many Pieces; and *Gibbon* for Cheverony of ſix *Gules* and *Argent*, has *Sex tigna miniata invicem & argentea*, or thus, *Clypeum in ſenas æquales coccineas viciſſim & argenteas (pro tignorum modo) delineatum partes.*

A Chief, in *French*, *un Chef*, a Word ſignifying an Head, as that is the Head of the Shield; 'tis one of the nine Ordinaries, and contains a third Part of the Field. The Ancients uſed *Caput Scuti*; but as *Gibbon* obſerves, the Subſtantive *Summum* is a better Word.

In Chief, by this we underſtand any thing born in the chief Part, or Top of a Scutcheon. The Ancients uſed *in Capite*, but *in Summo*, is better, I think.

Cimier, is a *French* Term, rarely or never uſed by us, and rendred in *Latin* by Monſieur *Baron*, *Acceſſio Scuti coronaria*.

Claricords, Vide Reſts.

Clariné, is a Term by which *French* Heralds expreſs a Collar of Bells round the Neck of any Beaſt, &c. *Vache clarinée d' Azure*. We ſhould ſay a Cow, gorged with a Collar of Bells *Azure*. Monſieur *Baron* uſeth *Cymbalatus & Claviculatus*.

Clarions, *Vide* Reſts.

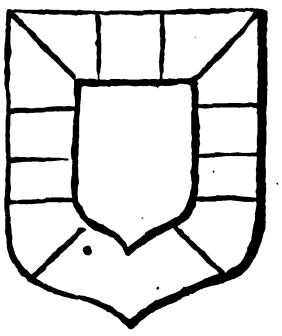
Cleché, is a *French* Term, ſignifying any Ordinary pierced throughout, that is, when the whole Figure is ſo perforated, as that the chief Subſtance is loſt, and nothing viſible but the very Edges. *Baron* has *Foratus*; the Book of St. *Albans*, &c. *perforatus*, either of which, with the Addition of *ad extrema*, or *extremitates*, is very expreſſive, but without methinks they are not, eſpecially in Croſſes, &c. which admit of various Forms of Perforation.

Cloſe; This is a Term borrowed from the *French* Word *Clos*, which ſignifies any thing cloſed or incloſed, and by us uſed to expreſs the cloſe bearing of ſuch Birds Wings as are generally addicted to Flight, as an Eagle, Falcon, or Swallow, &c. cloſe. But we do not ſay thus of the Peacock, Dunghil-Cock, &c. whoſe Action it generally is, that being underſtood in *Latin*; it may be rendred, *Falco alis depoſitis, dimiſſis, contractis*, &c. It is uſed alſo for Horſe-Barnacles, or Bits, when they are not extended (as they are uſually carried) as a Barnacle cloſe, *Paſtomis clauſa ſive contracta*; and for the bearing of an Helmet, with the *Vizor* down, *Galea clauſa*, or a Cloſe Helmet.

Cloſet, The diminutive, or half of the Bar.

Colour, This the Ancients uſed to expreſs by the Word *Tincture*, in *Latin Tinctura*, but of late the Word *Color* has been more frequent.

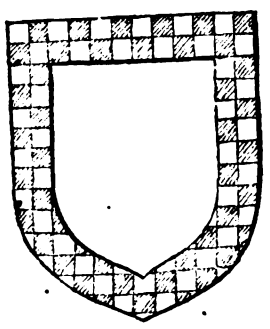
Combatant, that is to ſay fighting, in common *French*, in *Latin*, *pugnantes*, and uſed when any two Figures are repreſented in ſuch an Action.



Componé, *alias Gobony*. *Chiffletius* in *Burgundy* for a Bordure, *componé* (which is the Figure annexed) hath *Limbus ex argento & coccino angularibus compoſitus*. *Vredus* follows him; but Mr. *Gibbon* thinks it is better to ſay *Ductu Simplici*, *vel ſingulari è talibus coloribus teſſellatum*, or *quadrangulatum*; or as *Chiffletius* in *Carniola* ſays, *Teſſellarum argenti & minii ductu areolatum*. Monſieur *Baron* hath *Compoſitus*, and *Gibbon* doth not find fault with it, but that he doth not think *angularibus*, when joined therewith, ſufficiently expreſſive.

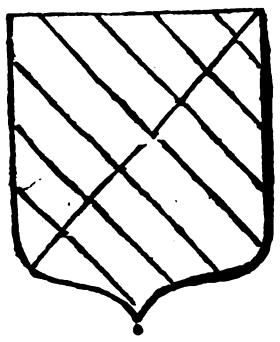
Conter-

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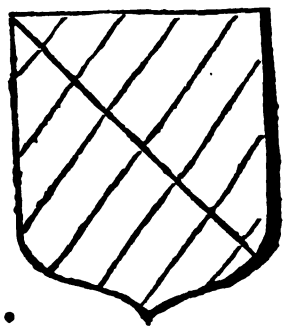


Contre-Componé, as the *French*, or as we often ſay, Counter-compony, is, when the Figure is compounded of two Panes, as the Cut; it may be expreſſed in the ſame manner as *Componé* afore-mentioned, with the Addition of *duplici*.

Conter-changed, or (as moſt commonly written) Counter-changed, denotes when any Field and Charge are divided or parted by any Line or Lines of Partition, conſiſting all interchangeably of the ſame Tinctures. The Book of St. *Albans* uſeth (ſaith *Gibbon*) *De dictis coloribus tranſmutatum*, and as he obſerves, we may ſay, *Ex eiſdem coloribus viciſſim commutatum*, which Adjective *Camden* alſo uſeth in the Arms of *Alſreton*; and thus he gives us the Arms of *Calvert*, *Sex palos aureos & atros cum Baltheo humerali, in totidem Teſſellas (è dictis coloribus ſubalternatim commutatis) ſubdiviſo*, *i. e. Paly* of Six *Or* and *Sable* a *Bend* counterchanged. But as it is Paly of ſix, not ſix Pales, I ſhould rather approve of *Scutum de argento & atro ad modum Pali in ſex partes diviſum & ornatum cum Baltheo humerali, in totidem Teſſellas (è dictis coloribus ſubalternatim commutatis) ſubdiviſo.*

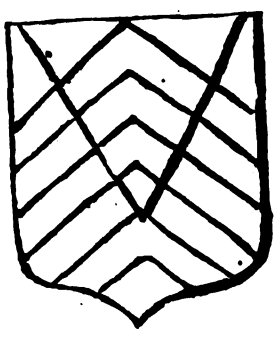


Contrebandé, this is entirely a *French* Term, and uſed by them to expreſs, what we call Bendy of ſix *per* Bend ſiniſter counter-changed. *Baron* gives us the Coat of *Gontin*, viz. *Contrebandé de Sable & d'Argent de quatorze pieces*, that is of fourteen Pieces, counting the ſeveral Area's or Panes into which the Shield is divided, a Method never to be met with in our Practice.

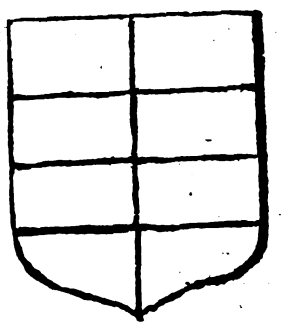


Contrebarré, by *Baron*, *Contravittatus*; the ſame as our Bendy Siniſter *per* Bend counterchanged, as in the Coat of *Melec*, viz. *Contrebarré d'Azur & d'Or de quatorze pieces.*

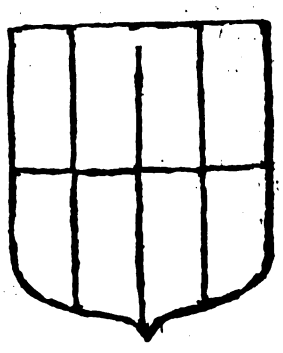
Contr'écartelé, in *Latin*, *Contraquadripartitus*, and with us Counterquartered, or quarterly quartered, as I take it, that is, when any one of the Grand Quarters conſiſts quarterly of two or more Coats.



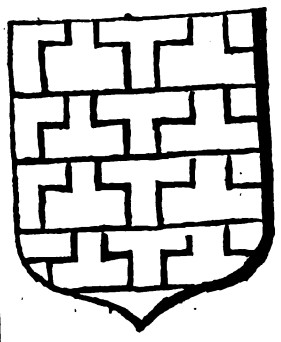
Contrechevronné, in *Latin*, *contracantheriatus*, ſignifies a Shield, as we ſay, Chevronny, and parted by ſome Line of Partition, but to ſay what Line (having never met with the Bearing to my remembrance) I am at a loſs, unleſs it ſhould be as in this annexed Figure, for ſo he gives his Contrebande; I mean, parted by the Line quite the Reverſe of thoſe with which the ſeveral general Diviſions of the Shield are made, and thus he alſo gives his *Contrefacé*, &c. following.



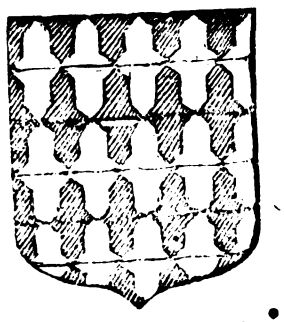
Contrefacé, by Monſieur *Baron*, rendred *Contrafaſciatus*, is by the *French* Heralds underſtood to ſignify what we call *Barry per Pale* counterchanged; but then as I obſerved under *Contrebandé* they always ſpecifie the Number of Panes into which the Field is divided, as in the Coat of *Jurou*, ſet forth in the ſame Author, *viz. Contrefacé d'Or & de gueules de huit pieces.*



Contrepalé, by *Baron Contrapalatus*, the ſame as our Paly *per* Feſs counterchanged, as in the Arms of *Jouy*, a *French* Family, *viz. Contrepalé d'azur & d'Argent de huit pieces.*



Contrepotencé, or as we ſay, Potent counterpotent, is uſed to expreſs what ſome, as *Leigh* obſerves, anciently called *Varry cuppe*, or *Varry caſſie*, and what he terms *Meirre*, though on what Account I know not, the Figure moſt certainly agreeing moſt with the Heads of Crutches in old *Engliſh*, called Potents; and all *French* Authors uſe *Potencé contrepotencé*, which *Vredus* renders in *Latin Patibulatum*, as *ex hoc & illo colore Scutum patibulatum*; and *Baron* in his *L'Art Heraldique* has *contrapatibulatum.*



Contrevairé, This Sort of Fur I never met with among *Engliſh* Writers, but the *French* have it as in the Coat of *Du Bois*, ſet forth by Monſieur *Baron.*

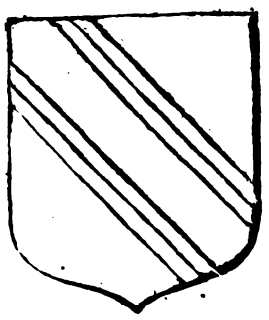
A *Cotice* or *Cotiſe*, is the fourth part of the Bend, and with us ſeldom if ever born but in Couples, with a Bend between them, whence I ſuppoſe they might have received that Name from the *French* Word *Coſte*, which ſignifies a Side, they being as it were born upon the Side of the Bend. *Chiffletius*, *Baron*, and others, render it in *Latin*, *Taniola*, that is, a little Bend or Bendlet as we ſay; for the *French* do not allow ſo many Diminutives to their *Pieces honorables* as we.

Coticé, This may at firſt Sight ſeem to be what we term Coticed, but it is not; being the *French* Method of expreſſing any Scutcheon divided Bendways into many equal Parts, as in the Coat of *Anois*, which *Baron* blazons *Coticé d'Argent & d'Azur de dix pieces.*

But

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But where it is divided indeed into but six, they say *Bandé de six*, &c. that is, Bendy of six, *&c.*



Cotoyé; This is the *French* Method of expressing what we understand by cottised; for *Cotoye*, signifying properly any thing accoasted or sided, doth very well here for the Bend. Monsieur *Baron* renders it in *Latin*, *Utroque latere accinctus*. But this Blazon wou'd not suit the Custom of *England*, which say only Cottised, that is, sided, as they mean, or a Bend between two Cottises, which may be rendred more plainly thus; *In parma nigra Taniam diagonalem inter Taniolas duas gerit de Argento*, or *in scuto atro Taniam diagonalem argenteam & duabus taniolis, itidem argenteis, comitatam.*

Couchant or *Couché*——both these are *French* Words, the former being the Participle, signifies lying along, or couching; the other, any thing couched or laid along; 'tis understood of a Beast, when so born in Arms. Monsieur *Baron* renders it *Jacens*; But Mr. *Gibbon* more properly useth *Accubans* and *Cubans*.

Coupé, by this is meant one of the honourable Lines of Partition among the *French*, viz. the same as our Party *per* Fess, and represents, as they tell us, a Cut overthwart the Shield received in Battle. Monsieur *Baron* useth *Sectum*, or *transversé* or *horizontaliter bipartitum*.

Couped, is as much as to say Cut, and is used to express when the Head or any other Limb of an Animal is cut off from the Trunk, and not forcibly erased or torn therefrom when the same appears jagged, *&c.* Couped is used also to denote such Crosses, Bars, Bends, Chevrons, *&c.* as do not touch the Sides of the Shield, but seem as it were to be cut therefrom. Mr. *Gibbon* useth *à latere scuti disjunctum*; and *Chiffletius* has, *Oram scuti minime pertingens*.

Counterpassant, by this we understand two Beasts, passing the contrary way to each other.

Counter-saliant, when two are leaping different ways from each other.

Counter-tripping, as Counterpassant, applied only to Deer, who are said to trip.

A *Couple-close*—— is so termed, I suppose, from its enclosing by Couples the Chevron, as it is most frequently carried; in *Latin* it may be *Tigillum* or *Cantheriolus*. *Vide* Cheveronel, which some take to be the same.

Courant, is a *French* Word signifying Running or Posting forwards, in which Sense we use it. *Currens* will serve in *Latin* Blazon.

Couronné, Crowned, in *Latin*, *Coronatus*, *Redimitus*.

Cousu, in *Latin*, *Sutus*, or *adsutus* that is sewed, being a Term we have taken from the *French*, to express any Ordinary as Chief, Bordure, *&c.* that we find born of Metal with Metal, or Colour with Colour; because it is a Rule, that Metal cannot be carried upon Metal, nor Colour upon Colour, but is understood to be sewed to, not carried upon the Field.

Crenelé, the *French* Term for imbattiled, frequently used by us also. *See* Imbattiled.

A *Crescent*, is that sort of half Moon, that hath its Horns turned upward; wherefore the *French* term it *Croissant montant*. *Chiffletius* hath *Lunula* and *Luna Cornuta*, neither of which sufficiently difference it from the Increscent, Decrescent, or Crescent reversed. Mr. *Gibbon* expresses the Posture of its Horns as *Lunula cornibus sursum versis*; when reversed, he has *Cornibus deorsum versis*; and for an Increscent or Decrescent, *Lunula*, with the Word *increscens* or *decrescens*.

Creste or *Crête*, is a *French* Word, signifying a Cap, or Comb, a Plume of Feathers upon the Head, or the like; in this Sense do we use it, thereby understanding those Devices with which Soldiers were wont to ornament the Tops of their Helmets, and render themselves terrible in Fight. *Minshew* in his Dictionary tells us it is *Crista*: *Conus Galea*, which as *Gibbon* observes, he takes out of *Virgil*, *Lib.* III.

A *Cross*; the common *Latin* Word is *Crux*, and for a Crosslet or little Cross, *Crucicula* according to *Vredus*, or *Crux minuta* as in *Chiffletius*. But this is to be understood of a Crosslet or little Cross, when it is not Crossed at the Extremities, which we term usually a Cross Crosslet, for then should you use the Adjective *cruciata*, or *recruciata*. In *French* a Cross is written *Croix*.

Crossways or in *Cross*; by this we understand the Position of such Figures, whose Location seems to form a kind of a Cross. *Chiffletius* and *Vredus* have *in* or *ad modum crucis collocata*.

Cry de Guerre, or the Cry of War, is any Sentence become a general Cry throughout an Army, upon its approach to Battle, with which the Assailants animate their Friends, and strive to discourage their Enemies. The *Scots* who have been much accustomed to this, term them Slughorns, or the Cry of War, but why Slughorn, I am to seek. The *Latins*, according to Monsieur *Baron*, have *Alalagmus gentilitius*.

D. *ante* A.

Dancette, by the *French* *Danché* or *Dentelé* in *Latin*, *Denticulatus*, *Serratus*, *Runcinatus*, *&c.* is a larger sort of Indenting. *See* Indented.

Debruised, a Term peculiar to the *English*, by which we would intimate the grievous Restraint of any Animal who is debarred its natural Freedom by any of the Ordinaries being laid over it.

A *Delf*: This Mr. *Gibbon* fetches from an old World *Delve*, which signifies to dig, and takes it to be a square Turf, or Clod of Earth, cut up by a Spade. He approves best of *Delves*, and so blazons them in the Coat pertaining to the Family of *Delves*. He thinks they may be properly writ, *Glebas seu Cespites, longulé (seu oblongé) quadratos*.

A *Delf-Tenne*, that is, a Delf of a Tawny Colour, which some of our Heralds would perswade us is the Rebatement, or Badge of Disgrace for him that revoketh his Challenge; But of these Whimsies I have already spoken sufficient.

Demi, or *Demy*, in *French* signifies half, and thus we use it as *demi* or half-Lion. *Camden* has *Leo dimidiatus*. *Vredus* has *dimidius*, and adds *ab summo diruptus*, to signify an halving *per* Pale.

Dexter, a *Latin* Word, signifying the Right, being opposed to Sinister, which is the Left.

Device, a *French* Word, signifying some witty Conceit, pointing out some more hidden Mystery. Monsieur *Baron* calls it *Verbum Scutarium*.

Diamond, the hardest and most valuable of all the precious Stones, 'tis of a blackish Cast; wherefore some of our fanciful Heralds have used the Word Diamond to express the Colour Black, among the Atchievements of Peerage, as though the Majesty of a Prince was lessened, to be told, that his Robe was Purple or Scarlet, or that his Shoes were black, or as though they really ceased to be Velvet, Leather, or the like, by being upon him.

Diapré,

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Diapré, that is diapered, or a certain dividing of the Field in Panes, like Fret-work, and filling the ſame with Variety of Figures. *Baron* renders it *variatus*, which alone is inſufficient, for thoſe ſeveral Things of which it is variated, ought to be expreſſed.

Differences, are certain Addittaments to Coat Armour, whereby ſomething is added or altered, to ſhew Juniority, or a Removal from the principal Houſe; in *Latin*, *Diminutiones ſeu Diſcernicula Armorum*. The *French* call them *Briſures*. *See* Briſure.

Diminution, a Leſſening by the Addition of Differences, *&c.*

Diſplayed, is underſtood with regard to the thing ſpoken of, as a *Diſplay of Heraldry*, the Title of *Guillim*'s Work. But Diſplay here meant, reſpects the Poſition of the Eagle's Body, or the Body of another Bird, ſo expanded as is our Spread-Eagle or Eagle diſplay'd. *Chiffletius*, *Camden*, and others, uſe *Expanſus*. *Vide Eployé*.

Dormant, the Participle of *Dormir*, which in *French* ſignifies to ſleep, or take a Nap. We thus expreſs any Creature ſleeping in *Latin*, *Dormiens*.

Doublings, We underſtand by theſe the Doublings or Linings of Robes or Mantles of Eſtate, or of the Mantlings in Atchievements.

Dragonné, a Term which the *French* uſe in their Bigenerous Serpents, to expreſs ſuch, whoſe hinder Part partakes of the Dragon, and eſpecially when of a different Tincture from the reſt of the Body.

Dragon's-Head, a Planet by which ſome whimſical Perſons blazon the Colour Tenne or Tawny, in the Arms of Princes.

Dragon's-Tail, another Planet, uſed for the Colour Murray.

Drap de Banniere des navires, or *Maritime Banner*, *Pannus vexillaris nauticus*.

Drapeau, an Enſign or Standard: *Vexillum*.

Duke, the higheſt Title of *Engliſh* Peerage, next to the Prince of *Wales*; in *Latin*, *Dux a Ducendo*, from the Great Commands Dukes antiently had.

E.

AN *Earl*, the third Degree of *Engliſh* Peerage, being above a Viſcount, and below a Marqueſs; in *Latin*, *Comes*.

Ecartelé, *See* quarterly.

Echiqueté, *See* chequy.

Ecu, the *French* Word for Scutcheon or Shield; in *Latin*, *Scutum*.

Ecuſſon, a little, or In-Eſcutcheon, in *Latin*, *Scutulum*.

Effaré, is a *French* Word, ſignifying any Thing ſcared, or put into a Paſſion, and is uſed to expreſs the Action of an Horſe or Unicorn, in ſuch Caſe: As *Licorne effareé*, an Unicorn raiſed up in a fright, *&c.* in *Latin*, *elatus*.

Emanché, *Vide* Manche.

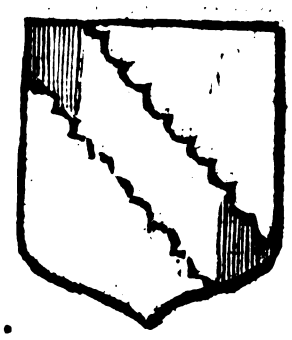
Emaux de l'Ecu, *Scuti metalla & Colores*, the Metal or Colour of the Shield.

Enaluron, is a Term *Guillim* makes uſe of to expreſs a Bordure charged with Birds, as with an Enaluron of Martlets, *&c.* But *Mackenzie* juſtly condemns it, ſaying, it proceeded from Ignorance of the *French* Tongue. *En aluron*, ſignifying in *Orle*, or Form of a Bordure, and is applicable as well to the bearing any thing in that Form, but better omitted at all times.

An *Endorſe*, is an Ordinary, containing the eighth Part of a *Pale*.

Endorſed, the Corruption of indorſed, erroneouſly uſed for addorſed, which ſignifies Things born Back to Back, indorſed being ſomething added upon the Back of another. *See* Addorſed.

Englanté, in *Latin*, *Glandibus opertus*.



Engrailed, is a Term derived from the *French* Word *Graiſle* or *Greſle*, which ſignifies any thing ſtruck with Hail, which the Edges of this Bend ſeem to reſemble, like to the Edges of the tender Leaf, which is often a ſufferer thereby. It is rendred by the *French*, and moſt Foreigners in *Latin*, *Striatus*, and thus I will blazon the Coat of *Ratcliff*, *In ſcuto argenteo gerit taniam atram diagonalem ſtriatam*. But it were better to ſay on both Sides, ſeeing it is not every where ſo written. Some have uſed *Ingradatam*.

Enté, is a *French* Word, and ſignifies any thing grafted or ingrafted; 'tis uſed by Foreign Heralds to expreſs a Method of Marſhalling, more frequently to be found abroad. I do not remember that I have met with one Inſtance of this Practice with us till now, which is the fourth grand Quarter of his Majeſties Royal Enſign, whoſe Blazon I thus give; *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*, impaled with antient *Saxony*, *enté en pointe*, that is, grafted in Point or in form of that Ordinary. The *French* call it *La Pointe*, which reſembles in ſome meaſure the lower part of our Party *per* Chevron. But we have not ſuch an Ordinary in our Practice. Mr. *Baron* calls this *enté inſitus*.

Entoyer or *Entoire*, an unaccountable Term like Enaluron, and uſed by ſome to expreſs a Bordure, charged entirely with things without Life. I ſuppoſe Entire might at firſt give Birth to this Term; however, let that be as it will, in no place but this has it been uſed, and by none here of our moſt learned.

Enurny, another of thoſe Terms apply'd to Bordures charged with Beaſts.

Environné, is a Term the *French* uſe, when a Lyon or other Figure is environed or encompaſſed round with other things, and ſay *environné* with ſo many Bezants, *&c.* in *Orle*, or whatſoever other Form their Poſition may reſemble. Mr. *Baron* uſeth *Septus* to the ſame End.

Eployé——*Aigle eployé*, is an Eagle diſplayed; ſome *French* Heralds have expreſſed this by *Biceps*; but Monſieur *Baron* juſtly condemneth them, and uſeth *expanſis alis*, knowing that it regards the Action of the Creature, not its having two Heads, which has been alſo a miſtaken Notion of ſome of our Writers, who would have an Eagle diſplayed, to be always an Eagle with two Heads; and therefore Mr. *Gibbon* from the Lord *De l'Eſpinoy*, in his *Recherches* of the Nobility of *Flanders*, mentions *Aigle Sengle & doubles*, and from *Favine*, *Aigle ſimple & Aigle à ſuele teſte*, which, as he adds, is worthy of Remark.

Equipé, the *French* Word, from whence our equipped, uſed generally to expreſs a Knight armed at all Points. Mr *Baron* has *inſtructus*. You may ſay *ad Bellum paratus*.

Equipolé, Mr. *Baron* renders it in *Latin*, *Alveolis alternatis deſcriptus*.

Eraſed or *Eraced*; this Term ſignifies any thing torn or plucked off from the Part to which Nature fixed it, and as *Gibbon* obſerves, in ſmall Creatures as Birds, Ermines and the like, it may be latiniz'd *Diſtractus* or *Avulſus*. But in Lyons and other Beaſts where a more forcible Pull is required, you muſt deſcribe it by *Lacer* or *Laceratus*, which well expreſſeth jagged, and *Baron* has *extirpatus*; but Old Heralds uſed *Irraſus*; and ſome a little more refined, *Eraſus*, but that, as *Gibbon* obſerves, muſt rather ſignify coupy, if there be ſuch a Word, ſeeing that nothing cuts ſmoother than a Razor.

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Ermine, is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Tails of the *Armenian* Weaſel or Rat, which being Black at the End, and the reſt of pure White, compoſes a ſcarce and excellent Fur, fit for the Habits of Princes. Yet Writers do not agree in this Point, for ſome will have the Fur to conſiſt of the whole Skins and Tails, and others are for fetching this little Creature out of the Kingdom of *Pontus*, each blazoning ſuitable to his Opinion. Mr. *Gibbon*, after ſpeaking of others, blazons the Coat of *Whetnall*, viz. *Vert*, a Bend *Ermine*; *gerentis in Clypeo viridi Baltheum humeralem muris armenii vellere impreſſum*; and then anon, as leading to the Opinion that the Tails only are uſed, he finds fault with *Vellere*, and adviſeth us rather to follow the *French*, who call them *Moucheture d'Hermines*, that is, *Ermine* Spots; And ſo to ſay *Muris Armenii (ſeu Pontici) maculis reſperſum, ſive interſtinctum*, to which *Mackenzie* alſo enclines. But above all, the *Engliſh* are the moſt extravagant, we have found a particular Name for it, according as it appears in Colour, which Cuſtom, the *French* and other Nations juſtly explode, *viz.*

Ermines, by this we would have you underſtand the Field to be Black, and the Spots White, as if the Number, whether ſingular or plural, would inſtruct the Tincture. The *French* ſay, *Contre-Hermines*, or *De Sable Semé d'Hermines d' Argent*, which is ſignificant.

Erminites, The proper Signification of which Word muſt be little *Ermines*, as it is a Diminutive; but you muſt underſtand, if you can, that this ſignifies quite another thing, *viz.* a white Field powdered as before, with Black, but then every ſuch Spot hath a little Red Hair on each.

Erminois, I will not venture to account for this Word, but know that it ſignifies a Yellow Field powdered with Black; for which the *French* ſay, *D' Or ſemé d'Hermines de Sable*. And I would ask the moſt ſtrenuous of my Countrymen, if their Method, as it is intelligible, is not preferable; and how in Caſe of Need, they would write to be underſtood in another Country or Language as we underſtand them? I am ſure they muſt take other Meaſures, or be laughed at upon ſuch an Occaſion; and I do not ſee but that Reaſon looks, to the full, as well in *England*, as any where.

An *Eſcutcheon* or *Eſcotcheon*, is as much as to ſay, a Shield, it being uſed here from the *French*, *l'Ecu*, or the *Latin* Word *Scutum*, which ſignifies the Shield or Buckler, and is derived from the *Greek*, Σκύτος, *Corium* or *Pellis*; becauſe thoſe ancient Shields were covered with the Hides of Beaſts.

An *Eſcutcheon* of Pretence——is that Eſcutcheon in which a Man carries the Coat of his Wife, being an Heireſs, and having Iſſue by her. 'Tis placed with us, as a Note of ſuch Fortune, *ſur le tout* (as the *French* ſay) that is over all (but they bear it not always on that Account) or over the Coat of the Husband, who thereby ſhews forth his Pretenſions to her Lands. In *Latin* it may be rendred thus, after having blazon'd the Atchievement of the Husband (*viz.*) *& in parma &c, (jure ejus indicante &c.)* And I think, if *ſuper totum poſita*, or *ſuperpoſita* was annexed, 'twould be better, becauſe we in *England* only underſtand the Bearing of an Heireſs in that manner; nay, I do not ſee why that Right ſhould not be particulariz'd as to the Lands of his Wife; becauſe as I have juſt now mentioned, that Form of Bearing among Foreigners doth not denote her to be an Heireſs, and him to have Iſſue by her, as according to our Practice it doth, though with us the abovementioned Blazon would be perfectly underſtood.

Eſquire,——According to *Bracton*, and other learned Authors, was anciently a Name of Service in regard of their Attendance on the Bodies of great Nobles or Peers, whoſe Arms they carried. Whence in *Latin* they were ſtiled *Armigeri*, or Bearers of Arms, but not of the Arms of their own Families as hath been erroneouſly conceived by ſome, but the Shields or Weapons of their Over-Lords as Learned *Camden* terms them. However theſe *Armigeri* were generally, if not always, Gentlemen of Blood; and as it was, and will be ever thought an Honour to ſerve, in ſuch gallant Enterpriſes, ſuch great Perſons; ſo hath proceſs of Time made that the Title of a Dignity betwixt that of a Gentleman, and a Knight.

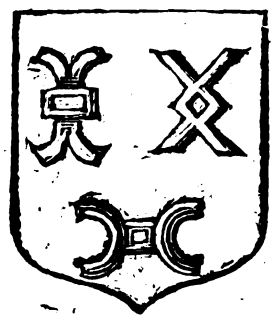
Eſtoile, is a *French* Word, ſignifying a Star. *See* Mullet, and there you will find the Difference, *&c.*

Expanded or *Expanſed*, *See* Diſplay'd, it ſignifying the ſame.

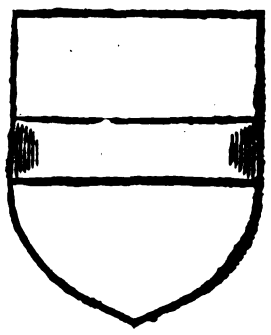
F. *ante* A.

F*ACE*,——is the *French* Word for our Feſſe. *See* Feſſe.

Facé,——is among the *French* the ſame as our Barry. *See* Barry.



A *Fer de Moline*, *Milrinde*, *Inkmoline*, or *Inke de Moline*, ſignify all the ſame thing, *viz.* the Iron of a Mill. The *French*, ſaith *Gibbon*, ſometimes term it *Anille*, and ſometimes *Fer de Moulin*, and hold it, according to *Segoing* that learned Advocate in his *Treſor Heraldique*, to be *La piece de fer qui ſouſtient la Meule tournante d'un Moulin*, that is, that piece of Iron that upholdeth the moving Mill, wherefore we may term it in *Latin*, *Ferrum molendinarium*. I have given you their Form in three different Ways, the two former having been frequent in *England*, and the Latter in *France*, and the Low-Countries; being exhibited, ſaith *Gibbon*, by *Bara*, *& Pratique des Armoires* (p. 142.) which Latter deſcribes it thus, *Il le fait à guiſe de deux Croiſſans adoſſex & accouplex de deux plaques de fer*, like two Creſcents addorſed and coupled by two Plates of Iron.



A *Feſſe*,——is one of our nine honourable Ordinaries, containing always a third Part of the Field, as in the Figure annexed. 'Tis taken for the Middle Belt, which ſome term *Cingulum honoris*, on which Account ſome call it *Baltheus*, which might do with the Adjective *tranſverſus*, but not otherwiſe, becauſe of the Bend before ſpoken of. But *Chiffletius*, *Vredus*, *Camden*, *Baron*, *Minſhew*, and *Mackenzie*, uſe *Faſcia*; *quod ſignificat Vinculum per mediam partem cingens tranſverſe*. *Camden* indeed uſeth *Area* and *Areola*, and *Vredus* hath *Zona*, but theſe would ſuit better the Field, if any thing, and are very improper here.

Feſs-ways, or in *Feſſe*, Mr. *Gibbon* hath *Faſciatim*, *& in loco Faſciæ*, or *Ordinatim ad Modum Faſciæ*, which two laſt I think are very expreſſive; we underſtand thereby ſeveral things born after the manner of a Feſs, that is, in a tranſverſe Poſition.

Party per Feſs, by this we underſtand any Shield dimidiated tranſverſe. The Antients ſaith Mr. *Gibbon* uſed *partitum ex tranſverſo*. But he adviſeth us to

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to the Adverb *transversè*, as *transversè sectum* or *bipartitum*, also the Adverb *Fasciatim*; or else *Ad Diametrum bipartitum*. The *French* use only *Parti*, which denotes the manner of Partition only to themselves, therefore not to be followed.

The *Fess Point*, by this we understand the exact Middle of the Shield.

The *Field*, in an Escutcheon, is understood to be the whole Surface of the Shield, or the Continent, and so called (I suppose) because it contained those Atchievements which anciently were acquired in the Field. The Ancients latinized it by *Campus*. *Vredus* indeed has sometimes *Area*, *Alveum*, & *Solum*, which last *Gibbon* thinks to be the proper Word for the Ground Work of any Painting or Embroidery. However, of latter Years, Blazons in *Latin* have not expressed Bearings so frequently in a Field, as in a Shield, *&c.* Whence the Words *Scutum*, *Parma*, *Clypeus*, *&c.* have been of most frequent Use.

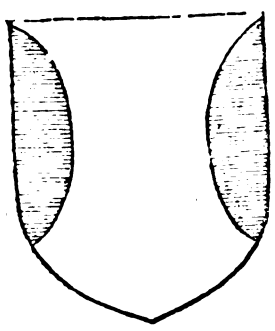
Fiché, A *French* Word, signifying our Fitchy. *See* Fitchy.

A *File* of three or more Labels. *See* Label.

A *Fillet*, is an Ordinary, which, according to *Guillim*, contains the fourth Part of a Chief.

Fimbriated, by this we understand an Ordinary, *&c.* having a narrow Bordure or Hem of another Tincture, in *Latin Fimbriatus*, and in *French*, *Frangé*, that is, edg'd or fring'd.

Fitchy or *Fitché*, this Word *Mackenzie* thinks we have corruptly taken from the *French* Word *Fiché*, which signifies any thing fix'd, being derived, as I suppose, from the *Latin* Word *Figo*, to fix or fasten. We use it chiefly in Crosses, when their lower Parts are made to pitch in the Ground, on which Account some old Blazons have *picheé*, and when the Points have been double, *double-picheé*. *Vredus* calls such Form *Spiculatus*, as *Crux in imo Spiculata*. Some have used *Figitanus*, and *figitivus*, as the Book of St. *Albans*, both of which Mr. *Gibbon* disapproves, especially the Latter, and rather recommends *figibilis*, or *figenda*, as a Cross, *&c.* fixable, or to be fastned.

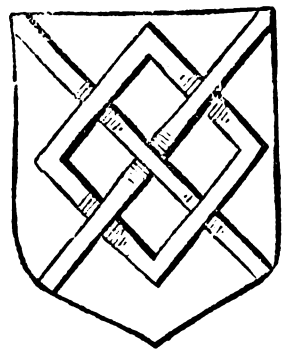


Flanch, *Flanque*, or *Flasque*: *Leigh* would make these two distinct and Subordinate Ordinaries, but Mr. *Gibbon* very judiciously accounts them both One, and properly written *Flanque*, and that the last is no Word in Heraldry, and the first but a Corruption. *Un Flanc*, being a Side in *French*, which this Ordinary is as it were to the Shield; therefore my Author terms it in *Latin*, *Latus* or *Latusculum*, and (from its Form) adds the Epithet *Gibbosum*. He thinks also we may call it *Segmentum gibbosum*, or *Orbiculi Segmentum*; it being the Segment of a circular Superficies. They are ever born double.

Flanqué, that is flanck'd. By this the *French* express our *Party per Saltire*. *Baron* renders it in *Latin*, *In decussim seu decussatè quadrifidus* or *quadripartitus*. It may be also *decussatus*, or *quadripartitus ad modum literæ* X. And accordingly the *Italians* say, *In forma della littera* X. See *Party per Saltire*.

Fleury, *Flory*, *Fleurty*, *Floretty*, all which as *Gibbon* observes, amount but to Flowered, and are but corrupt Expressions to the same end, though some will have it they signify different ways of Flowering. The *Frnech* use *Florencé*, and their Countryman Mr. *Baron* has *Liliatus*, which *Gibbon* also useth out of *Camden*, *Vredus*, *&c.* *Chiffletius* hath indeed *foliatus*, which is not so proper, because all Things flowered or flory in Arms, respect only the *French* Lilly or *Fleur de lis*.

Formé or *Formy*. See the Cross *Paté*.



A *Fret*——is so termed as I conjecture, because the Pieces of which it is composed, seem to fret each other, by their alternate Superposition. Some have termed this a true Lover's Knot: Some others *Harrington*'s Knot, because it is their Arms, and *Nodo firmo* their *Motto*. This Blazon might serve for their Coat, to those who know the Bearing, which it in no Case explains, therefore must not be used. Mr. *Gibbon* is for calling it *Heraldorum Nodus Amatorius*, or *Heraldicus veri amoris Nodus*. But no one can by this tell the Form of Heralds True Lovers Knot; therefore I must beg Leave to tell him his following Blazon, which he gives for those who dissent from his Opinion, is much better (*viz.*) *Retis unicam maculam & duas Tænolas obliquas (dextram scilicet & sinistram) cuncta simul pro veri amoris nodo intertexta*, which as he saith is Mathematical enough. The Ancients used *Frectum simplex*, which is barbarous *Latin*.

Fretty——in *French*, *Fretté*, is of six eight or more Pieces. The Ancients were wont to say *Arma frectata* of so many Pieces. *Vredus* hath *Clathris scuto superpictis*; and some instead of *Clathris*, *Cancellis*; some use the Adjectives *Calthratus* and *Cancellatus*, among whom is Monsieur *Baron*. But I am rather of Mr. *Gibbon*'s Opinion, who blazons such a Bearing by *Bacillis*, as hereafter; for Arms laticed, which the *French* term *Treillie*, have their Pieces passing all over, and nail'd in the Joints; whereas these Bastons or Batons pass interchangeably one over and under another; so that laying aside both *Clathrus* and *Cancellus*, he blazons the Coat of the Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, viz. *Azure* fretty of eight Pieces: *Or*, thus. *Gestat Scutum cæruleum, octonis bacillis aureis impressum obliquis (quatuor dextris, totidemque sinistris) qui alius super alium (vicissim & subter) subalternatim interponuntur*. Mr. *Guillim* derives the Term *Fretty* from the *French* Word *Retz*, which signifies a Net, which if so, *Reticulatum* would be a very proper Word, as in the Coat of the Ancient Lords *Etchingham* of *Sussex*, viz. *Azure Fretty* of six *Argent*. *Parmam cæruleam tribus, ex argento, taniolis dextris, totidemque sinistris Reticulatum*. But in this Variety of Opinions, I shall leave every one to his own Way, recommending only this, that he takes that Care in his Blazon, so to describe the Form, as that a Draught may be made therefrom.

Furché, See the Cross *Furché*.

A *Furr* in Heraldry is understood to be, either *Ermine* or *Vairé*, which are oftentimes carried instead of Metal or Colour in the Arms of Gentlemen. The Linings or Doublings of Mantlings in Atchievements are understood to be of Furr, whether powdered or plain.

A *Fusil*, The Ancients used *Fusillus*, *Chassaneus* calls it *Fusa*, and *Peacham*, *Fusus*, which Word Mr. *Gibbon* very much approves, the same being a Spindle, which is what we understand by the Fusil, and which when born of a Rhomboidal Form, is supposed to have the Yarn upon it, though when smaller, 'tis a Fusil simply.

Fusilly, by this Word we understand any Thing entirely full, as it were of Fusils. *Guillim* out of *Upton* has *Fussillatum*, but *Gibbon* is rather for *Fusis interstinctum* or *distinctum*,

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distinctum, as *fusis aureis & cæruleis interstinctum* for *Fusilly Or* and *Azure*.

G.

Galthraps, See *Calthraps*.

Gambe——this is a *French* Word, signifying the same as *Jambe*, that is, a Leg or Shank, and in this Sense some Heralds have used it as a Chevron between 3 Lyons Gambes erased, *&c.*

A *Garbe*, this Term we have borrowed from the *French* Word *Gerbe* or *Jerbe*, by which they express a Sheaf of any kind of Grain, and so we understand it. *Gibbon* from *Ferne* calls it *Fascis frumentarius*, which is a very proper Expression.

Gardant is a *French* Word, signifying guarding, preserving, *&c.* in Heraldry 'tis understood to represent any Thing full-fac'd, because that Action seems to imply a Watchfulness. In *Latin* it may be rendred *Obverso ore*, as *Camden* has it, or you may say *Leonem os obvertentem, &c.* The *French* use *Gardant*, and we take it from them.

Re-gardant, by this we understand any thing looking behind him, in *Latin* you may use *Retrospiciens*.

Knights of the Garter, See Knight.

Garter,——is the Designation of the Principal Herald, or King of Arms in *England*, who is so termed in regard of his Place, being to attend upon the Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter in their Chapters, *&c.*

Gartier, according to *Guillim*, is an Ordinary, the Diminutive of a Bend, containing one half, and representing a Garter.

Gemells, See Barrs-gemells.

A *Gentleman*, is one whom his Birth and Race hath made Noble, in *Latin*, *Generosus*.

Gentry, by this we understand the Lesser Nobility, as Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen. In *Latin* they may be called *Nobiles Minores*.

A *Goar*, See Gore.

Gobone, or *Gobonated*, saith *Gibbon*, is a Word used in Carving, (as to *Gobon* a Lamprey or the like, in seven or eight Pieces) it is the same with *Componé*, which see,

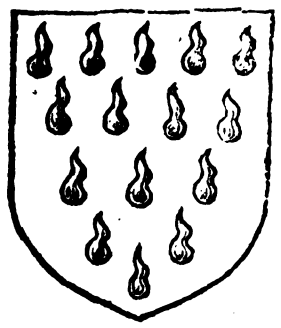
Contre-Gobone or *Counter-gobbony*, is the same as *Contre-componé*, which see.

A *Gore*, is one of the whimsical Rebatements, and signifies, according to *Guillim*, a Coward; 'tis a Figure consisting of two arched Lines drawn one from the Sinister Chief, and the other from the Sinister Base, both meeting in an acute Angle, in the Middle or Fess-point.

Guirony——See *Gyrony*.

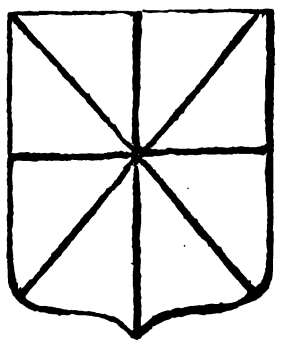
Gules, by this we understand the Colour Red. *Mackenzie* thinks it might come from the *Hebrew* Word *Gule*, which signifies a Rose, which Flower is generally Red, or else from *Gulude*, a Piece of Red Cloth. 'Tis in *Latin*, *Ruber*, *&c.* and known in *Etching* by perpendicular Lines.

Gusset, is one of the whimsical Abatements of Honour, for a Person who is either Lascivious, Effeminate, or a Sot, or all; being formed by a Line drawn from the dexter or sinister chief Points, and falling down perpendicularly to the extream Base.



Gutty; by this we understand any thing full of Drops, *Guttis respersum* or *imbricum*, according to *Gibbon*; at which time we shou'd name the Colour of those Drops, as for instance, *gestat parmam argenteam guttis atris respersam*. There is an *English* Author saith *Gibbon*, so finical, that he will have red Drops to be *Gutté de Sang*, or Drops of Blood; those that are black, *Gutté de Poix* (of Pitch;) if white *Gutté de l'Eau* (of Water;) and if blue, *Gutté de Larmes*, that is, Drops of Tears. But the *French* and other Nations know not these Novelties; but say *Gutté* of such or such Colours.

Guzes,——by these we understand Roundles born of the Sanguine or Murrey Colour. But this also is another Whim of the *English*, who give different Names to each Roundle, as they differ in Tincture; the *French* and other Nations, saying *torteaux de Murrey, &c.* always naming the Colour of which they consist.



Gyrony or *Guirony*, or *Gironé* or *Gironné*, as the *French* say, signify the same, our Expression being but theirs corrupted. The Word *Giron* in *French* signifies the Lap; for suppose one sitting (the Knees posited somewhat asunder) imagining also a traverse Line, from one Knee to the other, the same with the two Thighs, makes a *Giron*. The Ancients used to term such Bearings *Arma contra conata*, of, so many Pieces. And thus doth *Fern*, *Mackenzie*, and others. But *Gibbon* thinks the Word something barbarous, and adviseth us rather to the Substantive *Conus*, whence the other is coined, saying, *Scutum Segmentis duodenis in conorum modum, ex auro vicissim & cyano, interstinctum*; or else *Scutum conis duodenis, aureis vicissim & cæruleis interstinctum*; for Gironny of 12 *Or* and *Azure*; But rather than all, he chuseth the Word *Cuneatus*, from *Cuneus*, a Wedge, of which Form a Giron is, saying, *Scutum Segmentis denis, ex auro vicissim & cyano, cuneatum*; for *Gironné* of ten *Or* and *Azure*. Sometimes where the Girons are formed directly by the several Lines of Partition, he describes them by those Lines, in all which, the Reader is left to his own Humour.

H.

Habergion, is a little Coat of Mail, or only Sleeves and Gorget of Mail.

Hauriant, a Term used to express any Fish erected upright, being taken from *Hauriens, piscis hauriens halitum*, or *piscis anhelans erectus*.

Heaulme, the *French* Word for an Helmet.

An *Herald*, is an Officer of Arms, termed by the *French*, *Herault*, *quasi Hærus Altus*. But *Verstegan* brings it from the *Teutonick* Words *Here*, *exercitus*, and *Healt*, *Pugil magnanimus*, as though they took Name from being Champions of an Army. Their Business was to declare War, or proclaim Peace, and to execute Marshal Messages, *&c.* The *Romans* called them *Caduceatores & Feciales à Fœdere faciendo*. Of the great Esteem, *&c.* in which they were held, see my Tract of their Power, *&c.* Their Office now

is

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is to Marſhall all Royal and Noble Cavalcades and Ceremonies at Coronations, Inſtallations, Creations, *&c.* to record and blazon the Arms of the Nobility and Gentry, and to regulate any Abuſes relating to their Uſe, *&c.*

Heraldry, in *Latin*, *Ars Heraldica*; in *French*, *L'Art heraldique*, or the Heralds Art, being a Science conſiſting in the Knowledge of thoſe Royal Ceremonies, Arms, *&c.*

The *Honour Point* is as it were the Neck of the Scutcheon, between the Feſs or Middle, and the Chief Point; it is termed the Honour Point in regard it frequently contains Augmentations of Honour, as the Neck of a Man frequently ſupports the Ornaments of a Honourable Eſtate or Dignity.

An *Humet*, See a Bar.

Humetty, See Couped.

Hunters Horns (or *Bugle Hornes*) are of two Sorts, ſemicircular and ſtraight; the firſt are termed in *Latin*, *Litui* or *Buccinæ incurvæ*, and are frequent in Arms; the other *Buccinæ porrectæ*, and ſcarce to be met with in Coat Armour. When the Baudrick or Belt is of another Colour, it is mentioned; as *Buccinam incurvam cæruleam ceſto appenſam rubro in parma aurea*, that is *Or*, an Hunters Horn *Azure*, ſtrung *Gules*.

Hurts or *Huerts*; theſe ſome Heralds take to be Bruiſes, others think them Hurtle-berries, being little blue Roundles, which the *French*, and other Foreigners term *Torteauxes d'Azure*, and which I would have an Eye to in any Tranſlation into *Latin*, ſaying *Tortellæ Cæruleæ*, *&c.* We in *England* only, diſtinguiſh the ſaid Roundles by different Names according to their Tinctures.

I.

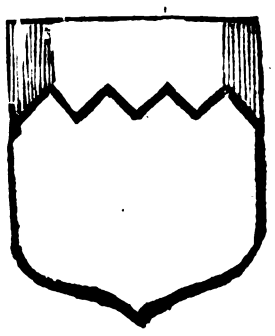
Eſſant, is a Term which ſome Heralds uſe to expreſs a Lyon, or any other Figure, born jacent, or as it were over all, having a Chief or other Ordinary under ſome part of it; it is alſo uſed to expreſs the bearing of *Fleurs de Lis* through Leopard's Faces, as in the Coat of *Morley*, in the Diſplay. But whence, or why, they have ſuch a Term, I am to ſeek.

Imbatteled or *Crenelle*, which latter is the *French* Word, and derived from *Cren*, which ſignifies a Notch. The old Word among Heralds, was *Kernellatum*. But *Vredus* uſeth *Pinnatus*, ſo doth *Baron*, *Mackenzie*, and *Gibbon*, who blazons the Coat of *Boile*, Earl of *Burlington*, *Clypeum (argento & coccino, dextrorſus obliquo, & pinnato) bipartitum*; Or thus, *Obliquè dextrorsùs, argento & coccino in Pinnorum modum junctim bipartitum*: Or, as you may ſay, *Loricis operato*; *Party per Bend crenellé Argent & Gules*.

Imborduring; by this *Guillim* would intimate any Field bordured with the ſame Tincture.

Impaling, is properly the halving or dimidiating any thing by a perpendicular Line; in Heraldry 'tis uſed to expreſs the Manner of Marſhalling the Arms of Man and Wife, which anciently was done in that manner; that is, the dexter half of the Man's Coat was joined with the ſiniſter half of the Woman's; but of later Years, the two Coats compleat, are joined together, yet retain the ſame Term, and are ſaid to be impal'd.

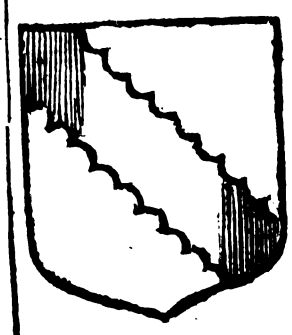
Increſcent, See Creſcent.



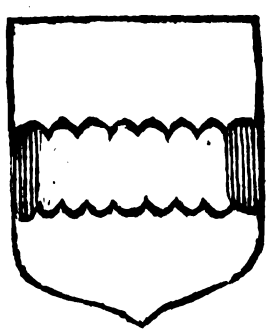
Indented: *Liber Sancti Albani* hath *Indentatus*, *Vredus Dentatus* (ſo hath *Skinner*) *Denticulatus*, which is uſed alſo by *Baron*, *Mackenzie*, &c. and much approved by *Gibbon*.

Indorſed, by this we underſtand any thing born back to back; but I think Addorſed a much better Expreſſion, the other ſignifying ſomething upon the Back of another. The Book of St. *Albans* hath *ad invicem terga vertentes*, which word *invicem*, *Gibbon* doth not approve, as it ſignifies rather ſomething done by Courſe than any fixed Poſition; recommending us rather to *Vredus*, who uſeth *obverſis tergis* (in the Ablative Caſe, Abſolute) and *Tergo obverſis*.

Ineſcutcheon, is a ſmall Scutcheon, born within the Shield, and one of the Ordinaries according to *Guillim*.



Ingrailed, is the Form of the Line here drawn, and is called by *Spelman*, *imbricatus*, and in the Book of St. *Albans*, *ingradatus*, both of which are condemned by *Gibbon*, who adheres rather to *Guillim*'s *ingrediatus*, becauſe the Points ſeem to enter into the Field. Yet he doth not think that ſufficiently expreſſive of it ſelf, ſeeing the ſame might be ſaid of Inveck'd. Therefore he blazons *Colepepper*'s Coat *Argent*, a *Bend* engrailed, *Gules*; *Baltheum Humeralem ſanguineum, utrinque ingrediatum in parma Argentea, id eſt, per totam utramque oram in Semilunulas delineatam*. If a Croſs be engrailed, he terms it *Crucem ingrediatam, hoc eſt, ad oras, in Semilunulas delineatam*. But the *French*, who take it to repreſent any thing ſtruck, and notched by Hail, uſe *Striatus*, as doth *Mackenzie* and others. *See* Engrailed.



Invecked, is according to the Example, and more frequent in *France* than among us. They term it *Canelé*, that is, furrowed. The Book of St. *Albans* hath *Invectus*, and ſo hath *Guillim*, who brings the Term from *inveho*. But *Gibbon* as before, in *ingrediatus*, thinks it not ſufficiently expreſſive, unleſs we come in with an *id eſt Gibbis*, or *lineis gibboſis, infra Clauſum*, for a Chief; and *variis gibbis*, or *variis lineis gibboſis utrinq; operatum*, for the Example. What is one way on the upper Side, being the contrary on the Other, you cannot uſe *Linea arcuata* or *Convexa*. If a Croſs be Inveck'd, he expreſſeth it, *Crucem invectam*; *hoc eſt* (*ad oras*) *gibbis* (*ſeu gibboſis lineis*) *operatam vel delineatam*.

Iſſuant, corruptly (as I ſuppoſe) uſed from the *French*, *Iſſant*, the Meaning of which, is iſſuing or coming forth, which alſo is the direct Signification of the Word Naiſſant. Yet Heralds diſpute their Significations when uſed as Terms in Heraldry: Some being of Opinion, that when a Lyon is termed Iſſuant, he ſhews but his Head, the Top of his Tail,

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Tail, and the Ends of his Fore-Legs; whereas Naiſſant is generally underſtood to be the upper half of the Lyon; wherefore to avoid confounding theſe Terms, as Mr. *Gibbon* obſerves, we ſhould expreſs what part of the Lyon appears, and ſay either a demy-Lyon, as *Leo dimidiatus emergens*, or *Leo emergens ad humeros*; *ad lumbos*, *&c.* *& Caudam*, or *extremamq; caudam monſtrans.* The Words *naſcens*, *exeuns*, *&c.* are as good.

Jumelles, See a Bar gemell.

Jupiter, one of the Seven Planets, uſed by ſome whimſical Heralds, to expreſs the Colour Blue, when born by Princes or Free-Eſtates.

K.

A *KING*——derived, as is ſaid, from the Old *Saxon* or *Teutonick* Word, *Koning* or *Konnen*, ſignifies a Sovereign Prince or Ruler, in *Latin*, *Rex à regendo.*

A *King of Arms*, is one of the Principal Heralds, of which we have three, Garter, Clarenceulx, and Norroy, in *Latin*, *Rex Armorum*, with his adjunct Title.

Knight, is derived from the *Saxon* Word *Cnicht. Bracton* calls them *Rad-cnichts Gallant* bound by Tenure, with their Servants and Dependants to attend their Sovereigns in his Wars, whence anciently it was a Name of Service; in *Latin*, they are ſtiled *Milites*, *Equites*, *Equites aurei*, *&c.* but ſee *Logan's Analogia*, herewith bound.

Knight Banneret, A Dignity almoſt forgotten in *England*, but formerly of great Account, being obtained for Service in the Field, they preceed Knights Batchelors. See the *Analogia Honorum.*

Knight and Baronet, is an Hereditary Dignity, as much as to ſay, little Barons, they preceed Knights of the *Bath*, and Knights Batchelors. See the *Analogia.*

Knight-Batchelors, i. e. Knights ſimply, being the loweſt, but moſt ancient Order. See the *Analogia.*

Knights of the Bath, is another Dignity, almoſt wore out, they preceed Knights-Batchelors, but give place to Baronets. See the *Analogia.*

Knights of the Garter, is the Sovereign Order of Knighthood in *England*, firſt Inſtituted by King *Edward* III. See the *Analogia.*

L.

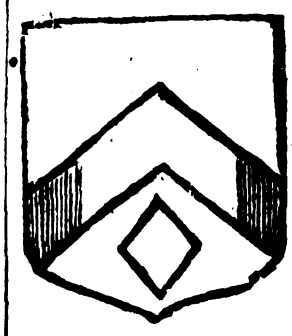
A *LABEL:* Authors differ concerning what this really is, wherefore we need not wonder it hath met with various Names. *Camden* has *Lemniſcus Quintuplex*, *triplex*, *quadruplex*, *&c.* *Vredus* has *Lemniſcatus*, *tribus palis lemniſcatum*, *& quatuor vacerris lemniſcatum.* *Chiffletius* uſeth *Limbus tripes*; *Vredus Limbus quinquepartitum*; and *Lambella quinque partium*; which laſt Word is a Barbariſm, and the other more proper for a Bordure. *Vredus* hath alſo *Faſciola triſida*, (*in Capite*;) to diſtinguiſh it from a Feſs of three Pieces. But *Gibbon* approves beſt of *Faſciola tripliciter lemniſcata*, or *quadrupliciter*, *&c.*

Labels, the Ribband that hangs down from a Mitre or Coronet.

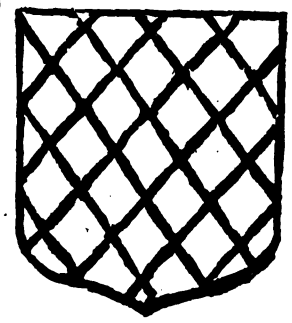
Lambrequin, the point of a Label, or Label of a File, *Lambrequins Pennæ ſeu Lemniſci*, as *Baron.*

Langued, See before in Armed, in *French Lampaſſé*, or *Langué.*

Leopards-Heads (rather to be termed Faces) *Chiffletius* hath *Pardorum Roſtra*, but a *Roſtrum*, ſtrictly ſpeaking, is applicable to Birds. Mr. *Gibbon* uſeth *Ora Leopardorum*, for which he appeals to *Camden.*



A *Lozénge*, or *Lozange*, as the *French* ſay, the Ancients expreſſed by *Lozangia*, a barbarous Word. *Chiffletius*, *Fern*, *&c.* have uſed *Teſſera* and *Teſſella*, *&c.* *Baron* hath *Plinthium*, which ſignifies a Tile; he hath alſo *Rhombus oxigonius* which is very expreſſive, and approved by Mr. *Gibbon*, together with its diminutive *Rhombulus*, uſed by learned *Camden*, and to which he ſeems moſt enclined, as by his Blazon of the Coat of *Hyde viz. in Scuto cæruleo*, *Tignum aureum inter tres Rhombulos ejuſdem coloris interpoſitum.* *Azure*, a Chevron between three Lozenges *Or*. It differs from the Fuſil, in that it is more upon the Square. *See* Lozenges in the Diſplay.



Lozengy or *Lozangé*, may be expreſſed by *Rhombulis interſtinctus* as *Clypeus Rhombulis argenteis & rubeis interſtinctus*, Lozengy *Argent* and *Gules.*

M.



A *Manch*, which the *French*, by reaſon of the Old Faſhion, call *Manche mal taillé*, or a Sleeve ill cut out; we may very properly term it *Manica antiquæ formæ.*

A *Mantle*, ſuch as Arms are uſually adorned with, may be termed *Mantelium* or *pallium*, according to *Gibbon*; but that methinks ſhould regard the Cloak Mantle, and not our foliage Work now in uſe, which *Mackenzie* tells us, was never intended to repreſent a Covering to the Bearer or his Shield, but only to his Helmet, and carried to ſhew the Variety of its jagged Cuts ſuſtained in Battle, which was in ſome meaſure of their Form, by the fluttering of the Wind. See my Diſcourſe of Mantles in *Guillim's* Diſplay.

A *Marqueſs*, a Title of *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Peerage, next to a Duke. See the *Analogia.*

Mars, the Name of one of the Planets; in Heraldry 'tis by ſome uſed to expreſs the Colour Gules, or Red, in the Armes of Princes and free Eſtates.

Marſhal, is derived from the *German* Words, *Mar*, an Horſe, and *Scalch* a Ruler, and ſignifies a Maſter of Horſe, according to that Etymology. With us now we have ſeveral conſiderable Officers ſo deſigned, particularly the Earl Marſhal of *England*, whoſe Office, *&c.* ſee in my Tract to that End herewith bound up.

Marſhalling, in Heraldry, is underſtood to be the regular ranging or diſpoſing of diverſe Coats in One Shield, to denote Marriages, Deſcent, Alliances, *&c.* in *Latin*, *Cumulatio Armorum.* *A Mart-*

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A *Martlet*, in *Latin*, *Merula*, according to *Vredus*, is a little ſwift Bird, that uſed to build in Caſtles and high Turrets; 'tis painted without Feet, and is what we term the Martinet, ſo frequent to be ſeen in our Suburbs, under the Corniſhes of our Houſes, whoſe Feet are ſo ſhort, as very ſeldom to be ſeen, and their Wings ſo long, that, ſhould they pitch upon a Level, they would not be able to riſe; wherefore they alight not, but on Places aloft, that they may take Flight again, by throwing themſelves off.

A *Maſcle*, in *French*, *Macle*, was written by the Ancients, *Maſcula*; but *Legonius*, *Le Tropheé d'Armes*, *Baron*, *Mackenzie*, and indeed moſt late Authors uſe *Macula*, in that they are ſaid to repreſent Spots in certain Flints about *Roſes* by ſome, and by others the Maſh of a Net. You may alſo term them *Maculæ Retium* or *Caſſium*, or *Rhombulos evacuatos*.

Maſſoned, which ſignifies the Setting or Joining of Stones in a Building, by the *French*, *Maſſonné*, and in *Latin*, *Lapidum junctturis fuſcis*, according to *Chifletius*. But *Baron* uſeth only *Glutinatus*.

Meirre, See Counterpotent.

Membré, being the *French* Word for Membred or Legg'd, as we ſay, is in *Latin*, *Tibiatus*. See Beak'd and Membred.

Mercury, the leaſt of the Seven Planets, is by ſome uſed to expreſs the Colour Purpure, in the Arms of Sovereign Princes.

Meſie, See triangled.

A *Milrind*, See *Fer de Moline*.

Moline, See Croſs Moline.

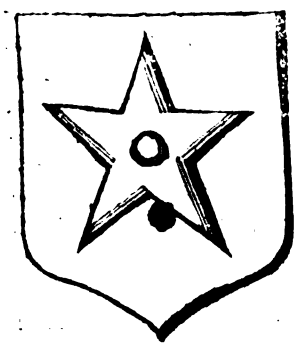
Mooted, by this we underſtand any Tree that is eradicated or torn up by the Roots. In *Latin*, *Eradicatus*.

Montant, by this the *French* expreſs any Animal lying upon its Back, with its Belly upwards careleſsly. In *Latin*, *Reſupinus*.

Morné, a *French* Word for any thing born lame or imperfect. In *Latin* it is rendred by *Baron Mutilus*.

A *Motto*, is an *Italian* Word, ſignifying *Verbum*, that is, that Word or Saying which Gentlemen carry in a Scroll under (generally and ſometimes over) their Arms. *Camden* renders it in *Latin* by *Inſcriptio*. Some will have it *Epigraphe*. But there is nothing better than the two Former, and *Dictum*. Of theſe Motto's, ſome allude to the Name of the Bearer, others to the Bearings, and ſome to neither; containing only ſome ſhort Sentence, either Divine, or Heroick, juſt as the Deviſer was diſpoſed.

A *Mound*, is the Sign of Imperial Authority, being a Ball or Globe, encircled, and having a Croſs on the Top, frequently to be met with in the Pictures of Princes.



A *Mullet*. All *French* Authors, ſaith *Gibbon* and *Mackenzie*, take this for the Rowel of a Spur, which *Molette* ſignifies in their Language, and they affirm it muſt be always pierced, which differenceth it from a Star, that is never ſo. Our *Engliſh*, are ſome of them for having it a Meteor, or falling Star, making other Diſtinctions betwixt them and Eſtoiles or Stars, which I omit. *Rotula calcaris* is *Latin* for a Rowel of a Spur, and *Minſhew* ſays, that the *Greeks* call a Rowel, ἀστεῖσκος, which is *Stellula*: If ſo, as *Gibbon* obſerves, then is

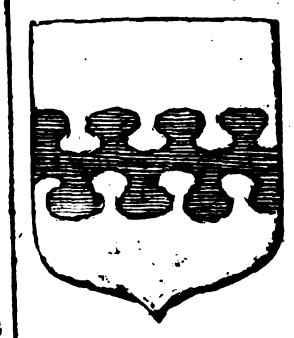


Stellula calcaris, a moſt proper Expreſſion; and my Author is for differencing the Mullet from the Eſtoil, by expreſſing the waved Form of a Star's Rays, with us, and the Plainneſs of the Points of a Mullet. *In areâ Cyaneâ tres Stellas aureas, radiis ſex planis corruſcantes.*

N.

Naiant, thus we term Fiſhes, when they are born in a tranſverſe or ſwimming Poſture, ſuppoſing them to be ſwimming, which the Word implies. In *Latin* we may ſay *Nantes*.

Naiſſant. See Iſſuant.



Nebulé or *Nebuly*, is, as in the Figure. The Ancients uſed *Nebulatum*; but whereas *Nebula*, ſignifies rather a Miſt than a Cloud, *Nubes* and *Nubilum* are more proper; and thus Mr. *Gibbon* blazons the Arms of *Blount*, *viz.* *Scutum, ſenis (ex auro & atro) faſciolis nubilatis, exaratum.* We uſe it from the *French Nebuleux*, which ſignifies Cloudy, their Term is ſometimes *Nuancé*, from *Nuaux*, a Cloud, and ſignifies Cloudy alſo.

Naurry, is a *French* Term, rendred in *Latin* by Monſieur *Baron*, *Nutritus*.

O.

AN *Ogreſs*, a Term which Heralds (only in *England*) give to Roundles that are Black, the *French*, and other Foreigners, ſay *Torteauxes de Sable*, and *Tortellæ atræ*, may do well in *Latin*.

Ombré, is ſhadowed in *French*, in *Latin Inumbratus*. See Adumbration.

Ondé, is waved or wavy in *French*. See Undy.

Onglé, that is *Ungulatus*, or as we ſay armed, when the Claws or Tallons of any rapacious Creature are of different Tinctures from their Bodies; in *Latin* I ſhould blazon them, as having Talons of ſuch a Colour, much rather than to ſay Armed, as it is more generally underſtood.

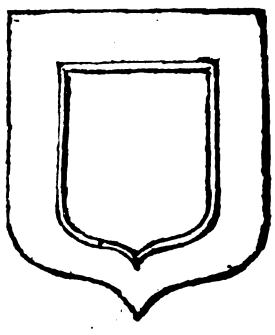
Or, is the Term by which we expreſs the Metal Gold, which the Word in *French* ſignifies, 'tis known in *Etching* by little Pricks or Points.

An *Ordinary*, is any one of thoſe Figures which by their Ordinary and frequent Uſe are become proper to the Science, ſuch as Pales, Bends, *&c.* whence 'tis that they are termed honourable Ordinaries.

Oreillé, in *Latin*, *Auritus*.

Orenge, Thus ſome have termed thoſe Roundles that are *tenne*, ſuppoſing them to be Oranges.

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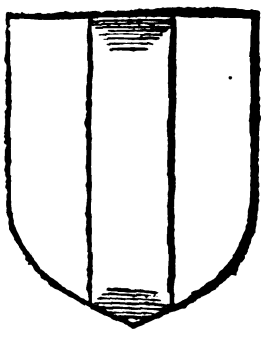


An *Orle*, in vulgar *French* ſignifies a Selvidge or Welt. The Ancients uſed *Orula*, which is ſomething barbarous. *Vredus* and *Camden* have *Limbus*, with the Addition of *Duplex* for the double Orle or Teſſure. The Book of St. *Albans* hath *Tractus ſimplex*, and *Upton Tractum triplicatum*, But Mr. *Gibbon* thinks, that if to *Limbus* (which ſignifies a Bordure) we added *à Latere Scuti disjunctus*, to ſhew that (as in the Figure) it doth not touch the Extremities of the Shield, it would be better, as it would alſo to add to *Tractus*, *Scutum totum internè præcingens*, denoting thereby, that this Trace goes round the Shield in the inner Side, and thus he blazons

In Orle, that is, ſeveral things born Orle ways, or in form of an Orle. *Chiffletius* uſeth *ad oram poſitus*, which *Gibbon* approves, and uſeth alſo.

Over All, thus we term any Figure which is born over another obſcuring Part thereof, together with part of the Field. The *French* term this kind of Bearing *Brochant ſur le tout*. The *Latins*, according to *Vredus*, *In totam Aream protenſum*; *Toti ſuperinductum*, and *Omnibus impoſitum & ſuperimpoſitum*.

P.



A *Pale*, is in Heraldry one of the nine honourable Ordinaries, containing a third Part of the Field, as in the Cut. *Chiffletius*, *Vredus*, *Peacham*, and others, uſe *Palus*, and *Vredus* hath alſo *Vacerra*.

A *Pall* or *Croſs-Pall*. See the Croſs-Pall.

A *Pallet*, is as much as to ſay, a ſmall Pale, it containing but one half thereof. In *Latin*, *Palus minutus*.

Party per Pale, by this we underſtand a Field dimidiated by a perpendicular Line. *Chiffletius* and *Vredus* hath *abs ſummo bipartitum*. The latter hath alſo *ad perpendiculum bipartitum*, and the Book of St. *Albans*, *partitum Secundum Longum*. The *French* ſay only *parti*. *Vide Parti*.

In *Pale*, by this we underſtand Things born one above another, in form of a Pale. The Ancients were wont to ſay, *palata*; *tres Coronas palatas*, as in the Book of St. *Albans*; But *Gibbon* recommends us to *In palum collocatas*, or *palari ordine diſpoſitas*. *Vide* One above another under the Letter, U.

Paly or *Palé*, as the *French* ſay, is when the Shield is divided into four or more equal Parts by perpendicular Lines, and for which the Ancients uſed *Scutum palatum*. But Mr. *Gibbon* from *Vredus* adviſeth us to *Palus ſextuplex aureus & coccineus*, or *Sex palos aureos & coccineos*. Paly of ſix *Or*, and Gules. *Baron* has *Palis exaratus*.

Paly Bendy, is when the Scutcheon is divided by Lines perpendicular and diagonal from the dexter chief Point. It may be tranſlated after the manner of Barry Bendy, *&c.* whether turn.

Pannes, is the Term by which the *French* underſtand Furrs, and their Countryman *Baron* renders it in *Latin*, *Pelles*. From this Word *Mackenzie* conjectures did proceed our whimſical Pean.

Papelloné, in *Latin*, *Papillionatus*.

Parti, this is the *French* Method of expreſſing *Party per Pale*. *Baron* renders it ſimply *Partitus*, ſometimes *in Palum vel perpendiculariter diſſectus*, which is much better, becauſe it denotes the manner of Partition.

Paſſant, by this we underſtand a Lyon, or any other Creature, paſſing along in a gradual Pace. *Chiffletius* and *Vredus* uſe *Gradiens & incedens*, ſo alſo doth *Baron* and *Gibbon*.

Paſsé, en Sautoir, by this the *French* expreſs any thing born in *Saltire*. See in *Saltire*. *Baron* Latinizeth it by *Decuſſatus*, or *Decuſſim trajectus*, which in my Opinion is better.

Pean, is to be underſtood as a Sort of Ermine where the Ground is Black, and the Powderings Yellow. The *French* ſay, *de Sable Hermines d'Or*, and I ſuppoſe our Pean may be introduced through Ignorance, from *Des Pannes*, which Name the *French* give to Furrs in general.

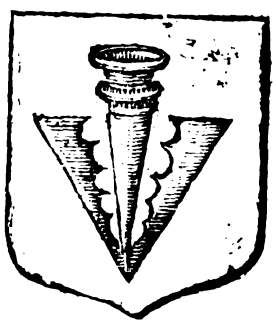
Pearl, is one of the precious Stones. In Heraldry, ſome whimſical Heralds have blazoned Silver in the Bearings of Peers, from a Duke to a Baron, and no lower.

Pellets, the ſame as *Ogreſſes*. See Ogreſſes.

Perforated, See pierced.

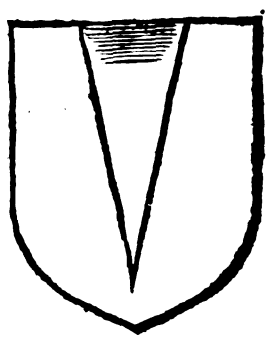
Pertranſient, is a paſſing or ſtriking through. In *Latin*, *pertranſiens*.

Pery, is a *French* Term, Latiniz'd by *Baron*, *In medio poſitus* or *Situs*.



A *Pheon*, is a kind of Miſſile Inſtrument, or Dart, with a Barbed Head, which Head is frequently born in Coat Armours, and termed a *Pheon*'s Head by us; the Figure is in the Cut. The *French* call it *Fer de dard*, and accordingly *Ferrum Jaculi* is a proper Expreſſion in *Latin*, as *Portat, in Scuto aureo ferrum Jaculi cyaneum acie (vel Cuſpide) deorſum poſita*; i. e. *Or*, a *Pheon*'s Head Point downwards, *Azure*.

Pierced, is when any Ordinary, *&c.* is born pierced. The Book of St. *Albans* hath *Perforatus*; but ſee more under the Title of a Croſs quarterly pierced.



A *Pile*, is an Ordinary as in the Cut, and taken for thoſe Piles on which Bridges, *&c.* are built. The Ancients uſed *Pila ſimply*. But *Gibbon* is for *Pila pontis*. The *French* according to *Favine*, (when he blazons the Arms of Sir *John Chandois*) ſay *D'argent à un pieu (c'eſtoit un pal) aguiſé de gueules*. Which Word *Pieu* ſeems to be derived from *Pied*, a Foot, which if ſo, well may it be thought *pes pontis*. The *Italians* and *Spaniards* term them *Cuſpides*.

Pily Bendy or *Bendy Pily*, conſiſts of Piles placed Bend-ways, and extending from one ſide of the Scutcheon to the other, as in the Draught, which *Gibbon* Latinizeth thus, *Pilas pontis obliquas (incerto numero) aureas & cyaneas viciſſim contrapoſitas, & per totum Scutum protenſas, cum angulo quadrato dextro, muris Armenii*

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Armenii vellere ſtrato. that is, *Pily Bendy, Or* and *Azure*, a Canton *Ermine*; by the Name of *Buck* of *Lincolnſhire.*

A *Plate*, is a Silver Roundle, or Piece of Buſſion, without Impreſs: Foreigners render it in *Latin*, *Beſanta Angenti*, according to the old way, or *Nummus Bizantii Argenteus*; it repreſenting the Silver Coin of *Bizantium*, or *Conſtantinople*, as it is now called.

A *Point*, is an Ordinary, ſomething like to a Pile, and riſing out of the Baſe. The *French* reckon it among their twelve honourable Pieces, and call it, according to *Baron*, *Cuſpis.*

In *Point*; thus we ſay when Swords, Piles, *&c.* are ſo born, as that their Points reſemble the end or point of a Pile. Mr. *Gibbon* in the Arms of *Hollis*, late Earl of *Clare*, has *duabus (pontis) pilis, obliquè poſitis, & fere in imo coeuntibus*, that is two Piles in Point.

The *Points of a Star*, with us are taken to repreſent its Rays, and therefore *Radii*, as *Vredus* uſeth, is a proper Expreſſion.

Point Champain or *Point Champion Tenne*, *Point Dexter parted Tenne*, Plain Point *ſanguine*, and Point in Point *ſanguine*, are all whimſical Abatements of Honour, as *Leigh* and *Guillim* would make you believe.

The Points of an Eſcutcheon are the ſeveral different Parts of an Eſcutcheon, denoting the Local Poſition of any Figure; as in the dexter and ſiniſter Chief Point, *Feſs*, *Baſe*, *&c.*

Pometté or *Pometty.* See a Croſs *Pommetté.*

Potent. See Croſs Potent.

Potent Counterpotent. See Conter or Contre-potent.

Powdering, is the Strewing or Filling up a Field irregularly with any ſmall Figures, as *Ermine* Spots, and their-like. In *Latin*, *repletus.*

A *Prince*——is one that governs a State, or the eldeſt Son of ſuch an One, ſtrictly ſpeaking; but we now-adays ſtile our Dukes the High and Mighty Prince, *&c.* in *Latin*, *Princeps.*

Proper——When any Animal Vegetable, *&c.* is born in Coat Armour, of its natural Hue or Tincture, we term ſuch thing to be born proper, that is, of its proper Colour. In *Latin*, *Color nativus*, or *naturalis.* *Vredus* hath the former.

Purflew, is a Term by which ſome fancy to expreſs a Bordure, or other Furr.

Purfiled or *Purfled*, is any thing traced out or sketched, in ſhort; in Heraldry it is underſtood to be what the Arms-Painters term the ſetting off of any thing; that is, thoſe hatching Strokes with which they particularize the Form of any Figure they ſhall have rubb'd in with a flat Colour; for ſuch, for want of better Judgement, has been the too common Method of Painting among thoſe of that Profeſſion, who are much amended of late Years, at which, it ſeems, ſome are diſpleaſed, who will have every thing ancient, to be Orthodox. Heralds ſay a Lyon *Gules*, or the like, purfiled *Sable*, *Or*, or the like; but this too is almoſt out of Doors now; and if it were quite, it were no matter. I never met it in any Foreign Author of Note.

Purpure or *Pourpre*, as the *French* ſay, is the Colour Purple. In *Latin*, *purpureus color.*

A *Purſuivant*, is the loweſt Order of Officers of Arms in the College, and may be termed Attendants on the Heralds, when they marſhal publick Ceremonies, *&c.* In *Latin Gibbon* deſigns himſelf *Servulus Armorum* of ſuch a Title, as *quem à Mantelio dicunt cæruleo*, that is Blue-mantle Purſuivant at Arms, which may ſerve as a Rule for the other Deſignations.

Q

A *Quarter*, is a Quadrangular Ordinary, reſembling a Banner, and containing a fourth part of the Field. The Antients uſed the barbarous Word *quartera*; *Vredus* has *pars*, which may as well ſerve another part as this; but then in other Places he has *Quadrans*, as alſo hath *Chiffletius* and *Gibbon* from both them.

Quarterly, is when a Shield is divided into four equal Parts, in form of a Croſs. The Ancients, as in the Book of St. *Albans*, uſed *Scutum quarteratum & Arma quarterata*; *Camden* hath *quarteratim*, and *Gibbon Quadripartité* which is better *Latin*; but the Blazon he gives preſently after, *viz. Scutum in quatuor partes, lineis, ad crucis modum, ductis, ſectum*, is more expreſſive, though more prolix.

Quartering; by quartering is underſtood the Marſhalling divers Coats in ſeparate Area's or Quarters in one Shield, for which ſee my Account of Marſhalling in the Diſplay. The *Latins* call Quarterings, *Camulationes Armorum.*

Queüé, in *French*, ſignifies a Tail, and is uſed to expreſs a Lyon with two Tails, as *queüe furché*, *Caudibus duabus* in *Latin*, or a Forked Tail.

R.

Racourcy, is a *French* Term, latinized by *Baron Acciſus* or *Aſtrictus.*

Raguly, See the Croſs Raguly.

Ramé, is a *French* Term latinized by *Baron*, *Faſtigiatus.*

Rampant, is the Participle of *Ramper*, which in *French* ſignifies to creep, wherefore *Chiffletius* hath for it *Prorepens*; but *Segoing*, a learned *French* Gentleman, takes it rather for a Corruption from the *Latin* Word *Rapiens*, which in *French* is *Raviſſant*, and accordingly *Bara* pag. 99, hath *Rampant* or *Raviſſant*; and the Book of St. *Albans*, *Leonem rapacem.* Yet *Camden*, in reference to the Action, hath only *erectus*, which Mr. *Gibbon* alſo follows, as doth Monſieur *Baron*, who hath alſo *inſiliens*, by theſe making a diſtinction betwixt *Rampant* and *Raviſſant*, which Latter he terms *Irruens ſeu Rapiens.*

Rangé, is a *French* Term, by which they underſtand ranged or placed, as ſo many Martlets, *&c.* placed in *Saltire*, *Bend*, or the like. *Baron* hath *Ordinatus* in *Latin*, which is a very good Word.

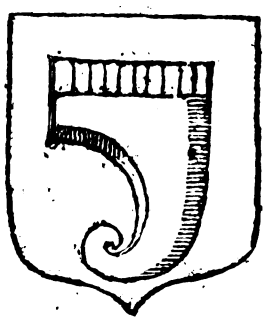
A *Rebatement*, is the ſame as Abatement. *Vide Abatement.*

Rebus's, by this, in Heraldry, is meant ſuch a Coat, as by its Figures alludes to the Name of the Bearer; as three Caſtles for *Caſtleton*, a Bear for *Bernard*, three Salmons for *Salmon*, &c. The *French* term theſe *Des Armes parlantes*, and we ſometimes, Canting Arms.

Recroiſé, is a *French* Word, ſignifying croſſed, as a Croſslet croſs'd, or as we ſay a Croſs-Croſslet. In *Latin*, *Crucibus iteratus.* See Croſs Croſslet.

Regardant, is a *French* Participle, ſignifying *Retroſpiciens* in the *Latin*, or looking behind, or towards the Tail in *Engliſh.*

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A Reſt, is as the Figure before you; but that is not their only Name, for moſt Authors differ as to what they are. *Leigh* and *Boſwel* will have them to be *Sufflues*, i. e. Inſtruments that tranſmit the Wind from the Bellows to the Organ, being derived from *Souffler*, a *French* Verb, ſignifying to blow; And which the Learned *Segoing* makes uſe of in his Blazon of the Arms of *De-fargues*, who carry, ſaith he, *pag.* 447. *De gueuls à deux Souflets d'Argent en Pal*; that is *Gules*, two *Sufflues* in *Pale Argent*. Others again there are who will have them to be Reſts for an Horſeman's Staff, or Lance, and thus, omitting many *Engliſh* Authors, doth *Favine*, *Tom.* 2. *pag.* 170. blazon the Arms of one Branch of the Family of the *Arrando*'s of *Spain*, as *D'Argent à la Bordure d'Or chargée de huict Arreſts de Lance d'Azure*, which with us would be *Argent* a Bordure *Couſu*, *Or*, charged with eight Reſts (for Lances) *Azure*. *Guillim* places them among Muſical Inſtruments, calling them from Old Rolls *Clarions*. *Gibbon* ſpeaks of a Manuſcript he had, and another he had ſeen, which call them Claricymbals or Clavecimbals, in *Latin*, *Clavecymbala*; and his Opinion is, that the Old Rolls *Guillim* ſpeaks of miſtook Clarions for Claricords (Claricords and Clavicords, being by *Minſhew*, and others, rendred the *Engliſh* of *Clavecymbala* or *Clavecordia*, which anſwers to Harpſicords and Virginals,) and accordingly he blazons the Coat of *Grenvile Clavecymbala tria aurea in Scuto rubro*: And thoſe who will have them to be Reſts he adviſeth to hold them as Brackets or Organ Reſts, which, ſaith he, they reſemble; and thus he blazons the Coat of *Beſſing* of *Staffordſhire*, *viz. Tria Organorum fulcra cyanea, in ſolo aureo*; *i. e.* Or, three Organ Reſts *Azure*. But to my Reader I ſay only, *utrum horum mavis accipe*.

Reſarcelé, See the Croſs *recercelé*, or *reſarcelé*.

The *Regalia*, by this we underſtand all the Enſigns of any particular Honour or Dignity, which are uſed at a Funeral Pomp; it conſiſts of Banners, Guidons, Pennons, Standards, Helmets, Shields, Surcoat, Sword, Helmet, *&c.*—— in *Latin*, *Regalia*.

Reverſed, is any thing born the upper Side or End downwards.

A *Ribbon*, according to *Guillim*, is an Ordinarie, the Diminutive of a Bend, containing an eighth Part, and couped from the Scutcheon, reſembling a Ribband, or Ribbon of Silk. But the *French* term it a Baton or Cudgel. The *Latins*, *Bacillus*.

Rompu, is a *French* Word, ſignifying broken, from *Rumpo* to break; 'tis uſed to expreſs broken Chevrons, Bends, and the like; in *Latin*, *Ruptus ſeu fractus*.

Rouge Croix, or *Rouge Croſs*, that is, Red Croſs is the Title of one of the Purſuivants at Arms, in *Latin*, *Servulus Armorum, quem è Cruce dicunt rubeâ*.

A *Roundle*, is a round Figure born in Arms, *Camden* terms it *Globulus* (*adjecto colore*); our *Engliſh* have a Whim to diſtinguiſh all Roundles, by Names, according to their Colour; but the *French* call all *Torteauxes* of this or that Colour, except they be of Metal, and then they term them Bezants. *See* Bezants and Torteaux.

Royalty, is Kingſhip, or Regal Dignity: The Enſigns of Royalty in *England*, are, the Crown, the Scepter and Croſs, the Scepter and Dove, St. *Edward*'s Staff, four ſeveral Swords, the Globe or Orb and Croſs, *&c.* all which may be ſeen in *Aſhmole*'s Treatiſe of the Garter.

Ruby, is one of the precious Stones, and by ſome uſed in Heraldry, to expreſs the Colour Red, among the Arms of the Nobility to Barons, Viſcounts, Earls, *&c.*

S.

SABLE, by this we underſtand the Colour Black, the *French* uſe the ſame, and we have it from them. But whence they took it, is the Queſtion. *Guillim* thinks it might be from *Sabulum*, in regard of its groſs and heavy Aſpect. But *Mackenzie* thinks it was, becauſe, the beſt Sable Furrs are Black. In *Latin* it may be *ater*, *niger*, *&c.*—— It is known in *Etching* by Strokes, both perpendicular and tranſverſe.

Saillant, as the *French* ſay, or *Salient*, ſignifies leaping, and in *Latin* may be expreſſed by the Participle *Saliens*.

A *Saltire*——The Ancients uſed *Saltatorium*. *Upton* ſays it was an Inſtrument to catch wild Beaſts, whence it muſt come from *Saltus*, a Foreſt. Others ſay it was an Inſtrument to ſcale Walls, by which it muſt come *à Saltando in muros*, from leaping up on Walls. But moſt Authors agree it is born in imitation of St. *Andrew*'s Croſs. And *De Vargas* tells us it had beginning in *Spain*, from a Victory gain'd over the *Moors* on St. *Andrew*'s Day by the Conduct of *Don Lopez Diaz de Haro* in the time of King *Ferdinand* the Third; therefore *Crux Sancti Andreæ* is a proper Expreſſion. *Vredus*, *Baron*, and Others, have indeed ſometimes *Decuſſis*, which ſignifies the Form of any thing repreſenting the Letter X. The *French* term it *Sautoir*.

Sanguine, in Heraldry is underſtood the Murrey Colour. In *Latin Color Sanguineus*.

Saphire, is one of the precious Stones, by ſome Heralds uſed to expreſs the Colour *Azure*, in the Coats of Noblemen.

Sardonyx, another precious Stone by which ſome expreſs the Murrey Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

Saturn, one of the Planets uſed by ſome to expreſs the Colour *Sable*, in the Arms of Sovereign Princes.

A *Scarpe*, is a Scarf, and derived from the *French* Word *Echarpe*. *Guillim* holds it a diminutive of the Bend ſiniſter, ſomething broader than a Baton.

A *Schallop*, or an *Eſcallop*, is a Sea Shell-fiſh, which *Camden* in Arms terms *Conchylium*.

Scotcheon or *Scutcheon*. See Eſcotcheon.

Segreant, corruptly termed Sergreant, by ſome, is the proper term for a Griffin, diſplaying his Wings *Segreant ſes aiſles*, as ready to fly; and as *Gibbon* informs me, in the Regiſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, ſuch a Griffon is termed *Volant*. *Gibbon* latinizeth it *erectus* (*expanſis alis.*)

Seiant, is a *French* Word ſignifying only ſitting; in *Latin*, *Sedens*.

Semé; the Ancients uſed *Pulveriſatus*, as *Scutum pulveriſatum Crucibus cruciatis*, i. e. *Semé* of Croſs-Croſslets. *Camden* hath *Interſtinctus*, *Diſtinctus*, *Inſperſus*, and *Reſperſus*. *Chiffletius* hath *Conſperſus*, and *Sparſus*, and *Sparſus incerto numero*, and *ubique ſparſus*; both which are alſo uſed by *Vredus*, and are very proper Expreſſions; as they denote an irregular Strewing without Number, or all over the Field. *Baron* has *Sparſus* and *repletus*, which will alſo do with *ubique*.

Shapournet,

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Shapournet, a Corrupt Word. See *Chapournet*.

Sinister, is a *Latin* Word, signifying the left Side, or Part of any Thing.

Sinople, is the *French* Term for Green, and us'd from a Name of a Place in the *Levant*, where the best Materials for dying Green are found, and not as has been by some suggested from the *Greek* συν ἅπλον.

Slipp'd, as in *Trefoiles*, or any Branch slipp'd from the Stemm; *Gibbon* hath *Trifolium*, &c. *cum caule*, &c.

Sol,——the *Sun* or principal of all the Planets in Heraldry, some use it to express Gold in the Arms of Soveraign Princes.

Sommé, is a *French* Term, by Baron rendred *fastigiatus*.

Soveraignity, is the Quality of a Soveraign Prince.

Soutenu, is a *French* Word, by Baron latiniz'd *Fultus*.

Stamand Colours, by this we understand such Colours, as having no Body do only stain; such are Tawney and Murrey.

Stars, Vide *Estoils* or *Mullets*.

Staves, of a Carbuncle, by these we understand its Rays, it being a Stone of exceeding Lustre; *Uredus* hath *Radii*.

Sufflue. Vide Rests.

Supporters, are those Animals which Noblemen carry to support their Shields, call'd by the *French* Supports *ou Tenans*, by the *Latines*, *Talamones & Atlantes*, according to Baron; But considering how *Atlas* is said to support, I cannot much approve of that Word.

Sur le tout, in *French* is over all; *Cunctis superstratus* or *impositus*, saith Baron. See Over all.

Surmounted, by this we understand any Figure born over another, the *French* say *surmonté*, and we may latinize it *superinductum*.

T.

Taillé, is the *French* Term, by which they express our Party *per Bend sinister*, *obliqué sinistrorsum sectum*, vide Party *per Bend*.

A Taw, or Cross *Taw* is an Ordinary in Form of the *Greek* T. See the Cross *Taw*.

Tawney, in Heraldry *Tenné*.

Tayl forked, See *queve furché*. *Chiffletius* and *Vredus*, have *Cauda Bifida*; And *Bartholus* in the Blazon of his own Coat, *Caudis duabis*.

Tiercé, this is a *French* Term, by which they understand a Shield tierced or divided into 3 equal Areas, the manner of which they describe by *Tiercé en pal*, *en face*, &c. in *Latin* Baron useth in *Palum*, *Fasciam*, &c. *tertiatum*. I never met with this among Us, who say, *per pale* or *per Fess*, &c. *a Pale* or *Fess*, &c.

Timbre, in *English* is an Helmet, in *Latin Galea*.

Timbré, a *French* Term, Latiniz'd *Galeatus*, having an Helmet.

Topaz, one of the precious Stones, by which some express the Metal, Or, or Gold, in the Arms of Noblemen.

A Torce, is a *French* Word, by which some express a Wreath, or Pieces of Silk wreath'd or twisted, on which Crests are frequently plac'd.

Torteauxes, are certain Roundles, by some taken for Cakes, by others for Bowls, and by a 3d sort as *Gibbon* informs me, for Wounds; in *Latin* they are *Tortellæ*; And all Roundles if not of Metal Foreigners call *Torteauxes*; But we in *England* who have a mind to be singular, term only those that are red so.

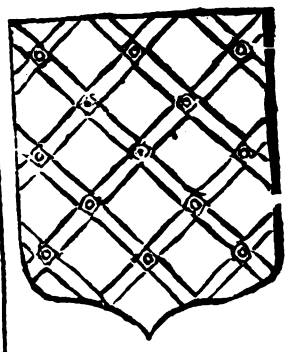
Tourné, is a *French* Term, in *Latin obversus*.

Tranché, this is the *French* Method of expressing Party *per Bend*. See *per Bend*.

Trangle, thus the *French* term a Bar or small Fess, *Fasciola*.

Transparency, See *Adumbration*.

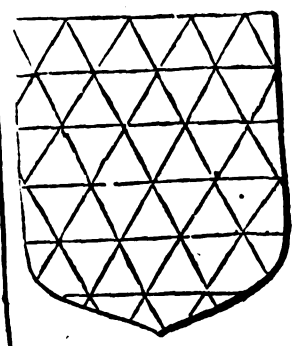
A Trefoile, in *French* signifies a 3 Leav'd Grass, or a sort of Grass with 3 Round Leaves, in *Latin Trifolium*.

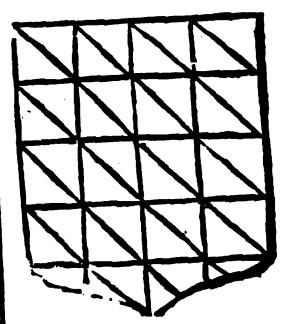


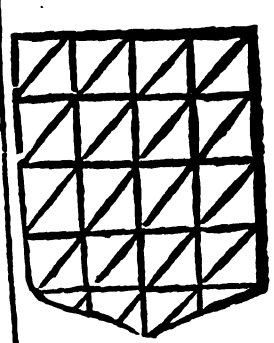
Treillé, is a *French* Term, and signifies lattised. *Ferne* from *Bara* renders it of *Batons dexter & sinister*, but it may be of Sticks *Paly* and *Barry*, and to distinguish Mr. *Gibbon* hath, *In parmâ cæruleâ clathrum Candidum, è bacillis dextris & sinistris constantem, qui alius ad alium purpureis clavis affiguntur*. This bearing is very like to fretty, differing thus, that these Pieces do not alternately pass under and over each other, but are carried throughout and always nail'd in the Joints, as in the Example.

A Trecheur or Tressure, as we say, is the same Thing as an *Orle*; in *Latin*, it may be *Limbus à Latere scuti disjunctus*, or *Scutum totum Tractus interné præcingens*. Vide *Orle*.

A Double Tressure, the same with the Addition of *Duplex*, *& triplex* for one that is 3 fold. These Tressures are frequently born *flory & flory counterflory*, *Cum floribus gladioli contrapositis*, &c. as in the Book of St. *Albans*; But I shou'd much rather use *Liliatus*, either simply, or if *counterflory*, by saying *flory* on both sides.







Triangle, *Contre-triangle* so termed by *Jean Boisseau*, in his *promptuaire Armorial*. *Bara*, useth *Barry* indented, the One in the other; Others *Barry Bendy Lozengy counterchanged*. Sir *John Ferne* calls this form *Meslé*, which is a *French* Word signifying mingled, which expression is not particular enough; for as Mr. *Gibbon* observ'd of *Interstinctus* for *Checquy* that it may be apply'd, to other Forms, so also he observes may *Triangle*, *Contre-triangle* be represented after two other Fashions, One consisting of Lines *Paly*, *Barry* and *Bendy dexter*; The other of Lines *Paly*, *Barry* and *Bendy sinister*. To specifie these Differences therefore, the disposition of these Lines must be express'd; As to the first he Latinizes it thus, *Scutum lineis transversis, & itidem obliquis, cum dextris tum sinistris, in triangulos varios ex argento & nigro conformatum*. As to the 2d sort you may say, *Lineis perpendicularibus, diametricis, dextrorsumq; diagonalibus*, &c. and the 3d in like manner using only *Sinistrorsum* instead of *Dextrorsum*.

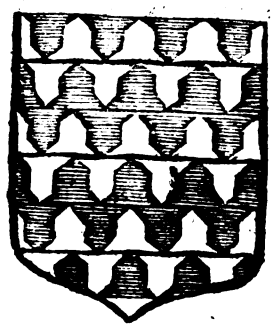
Tripping,——as a Buck or Doe passing in its proper gate, which is with a sort of Trip. *More suo incedens*, is a proper Expression.

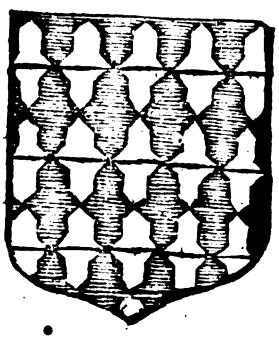
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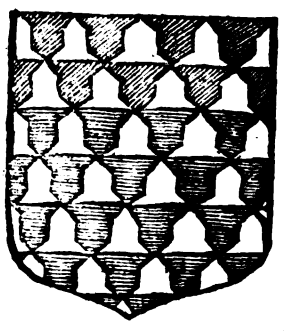
Counter-tripping, is when two are born in that Action, the one passing in as it were, the other out of the Field, which ought to be specified as one passing to the right the other to the left.

Trunked,——is when the Trunk of a Tree is born lopp'd of its Branches and Cut from the Root.

V.







Vairé,——is in Heraldry a kind of Fur like the Cut before you, some take them for Pots, Bells, or Caps rang'd upon a Line counterwise; however I shall not harrangue upon what they are, 'tis sufficient for me at present to tell you, that *Gibbon* after having sifted all, concludes from the best to blazon it thus, *Scutum Petasis aureis & rubris variegatum*, and much in the same manner doth *Mackenzie*. See *Vaire* in the Display. When this *Vairé* consists of White and Blue, we say only *Vaire*, if of other Colours we mention them, but in *Latin* we ought to express the Colours of all.

The Cut above is the only Form I ever met with in *England*, but *Baron* hath set forth two more, the former of which is according to the 2d Example, the Arms of *Du Bois*, which he calls *Contre-vair*. And the other according to the 3d being the Arms of *Durant*, and by him Blazoned *Vair en pointe*.

Vaire Cuppy, or *Vairy Taffy*. See *Counter-potent* or *Meirré*.

Venus, one of the 7 Planets, by which some express the Colour Green in the Coats of Soveraign Princes.

Vert, is the Common *French* Word for Green, and in that Sense us'd by Heralds; *Color viridus* in *Latin*.

Verse,—— is a *French* Term Latiniz'd by *Baron*, *In verticem abjectus*.

Vires, is a *French* Term in *Latin Armillæ*.

Virolé, *Armillatus*.

Viscount, a Title of *English* Peerage, below an Earl and above a Baron; in *Latin*, *Vice comes*.

Undy or *Vavy*; by this we understand any Thing formed of a waved Line; *Chiffletius* hath *Undulatus*; and the Book of St. *Albans*, *Undosus* and *Undatus*.

Voided, by this we understand any Ordinary so Evacuated, as that nothing but the bare Edge thereof remains to shew its Form. *Camden* hath *evacuatus*, as the *Latin*.

A *Voider*, is an Ordinary, as *Guillim* tells us, much like unto a *Flanque* or *Flanch*, but the Line of which it is formed, saith he, doth not bow altogether so much. For my part, I do not think the *Flanque* to have any Diminutive, but shou'd render this in *Latin* the same way, as I believe it to be all one.

Vol,——is a *French* Word, signifying in *Latin Ala*.

Demy-Vol, Ala simplex.

Volant, that is flying, and thus we term any Bird born in that Action. In *Latin Volans*.

Upon, or *above* another (which we commonly call in *Pale*); *Chiffletius* and *Vredus* have *Alter Alteri impositus*, or *superimpositus*, or else, as in *Gibbon*, *palari ordine disposita*.

Urdée, See a Cross, *urdée*.

W.

Wavy, See *Undy*.

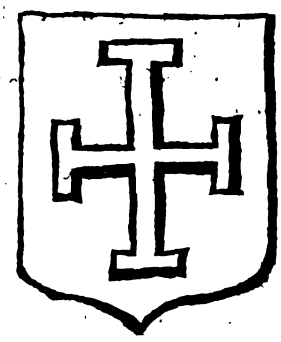
Wastels, See *Torteauxes*, which are the same.

Water-Bouget, See under the Letter *B.* for *Bouget*.

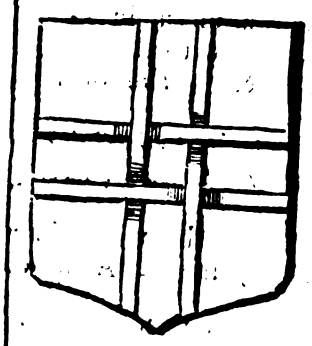
A *Wreath*, or *Torce* is rendred *Tortile* by *Camden* in his Letters Patents. See *Torce*.——

A *Wyvern*, is a Kind of flying Serpent, the upper part resembling a *Dragon*, and the lower an *Adder* or *Snake*; some derive it from *Vipera* and so make it a winged Viper, others make it a Kind of Ferret call'd *Viverra* in *Latin*; though, if I might give my Opinion, it owes its being to the Heralds, and can boast no other Creation.

Now for as much as we have touch'd upon the Cross, it may not be improper to latinize their several Forms so far forth as they shall occur to my Memory, among which some are essential to them, and others but meerly accidental, as not proper to them only, or as Crosses, but proper also to other Ordinaries, such are Bordured *Checquy*, *Componé* alias *Gobonè*, *Contercomponé*, *Fretty*, Imbattiled, Indented, Ingrailed, Inveck'd, *Nebuly*, *Vair*, *Voided*, *Wavy*, &c. to translate which into proper *Latin*, I refer you to their several Titles.



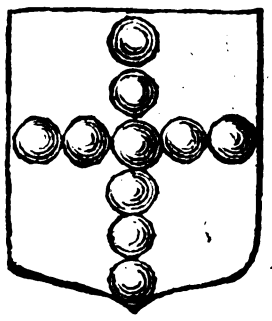
A *Cross Baton*, according to *Leigh*, but *Bara* and the *French* generally term it *Potencée*, as do the *English* now from them, a Cross Potent, by reason of the Resemblance its Extremities bear to the Head of a Crutch. *Chiffletius* hath *Crux pedata* from *Pedum*, a Shepherd's Crook, or Staff, or indeed any Walking Staff. *Vredus* hath *patibulata Crux*, but as *Gibbon* observes neither of these represent it otherwise to the understanding, than as if it was that long Cross whose traverse is plac'd at the very Top of the *Trabs palaris*, or erect, and resembling a T-like Gibbet (frequent in foreign Parts;) therefore he thinks it more expressive to say *Crux ad singulos ipsius terminos pedata seu patibulata*; or else omitting the Form *Crux Hierosolymitana*, or the *Jerusalem* Cross, which it is every where known to be.



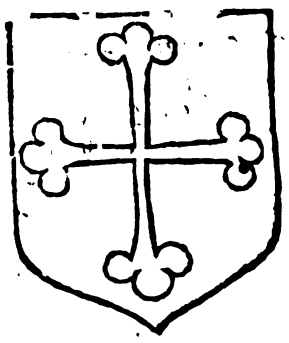
A *Cross* of 4 *Bastons*, in true Loves Knot (according to *Leigh*) which *Gibbon* approves and thus latinizeth, *Crux é quatuor bacillis constans, qui alius super alium vicissim & subter, pro veri amoris nodi modo interponuntur*. *Bara*, a *French* Author hath *Quatre Batons passez l'un sur l'autre, en forme de Croix*; and *une Croix composée de quatre bastons*; But neither of these so plainly express their alternately fretting each other into a sort of Knot, as do the above-mentioned Method of *Leigh* and *Gibbon*.

But a Cross of 4 *Bastons* not interlac'd may be term'd, *Crux é quatuor Bacilis constans*.

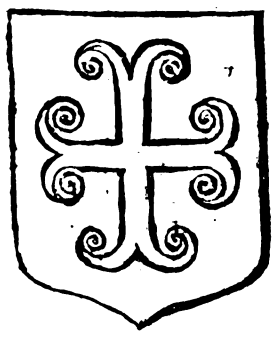
A Cross



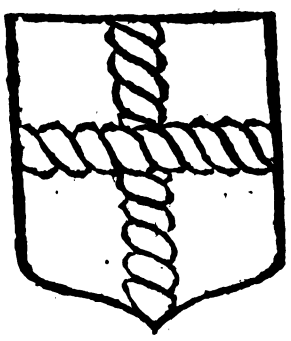
A Croſs *Bezanty*, or of *Bezants*; *Leigh* hath *Crux talentata*, for ſome take them to be Talents; or you may ſay, *Crux é nummis Byzantiis aureis compoſita.* In *French*, *Croix beſanté.*



A Croſs *Botoné*, or as the *French* ſay *Boutonné*, terminates at each end in 3 Buds, Knots, or Buttons, reſembling in ſome Meaſure the 3 leaved Graſs; on which account *Segoing* in his *Treſor Heraldique* terms it. *Croix trefflée.* *Baron* hath *Globoſa Crux.* And *Gibbon* the better to explain the Form, *Crucem ad ſingulas ejus extremitates in tres gemmas (vel nodos) pro trifolii ſpecie terminantem.* 'Tis the Badge of the Order of St. *Maurice.*

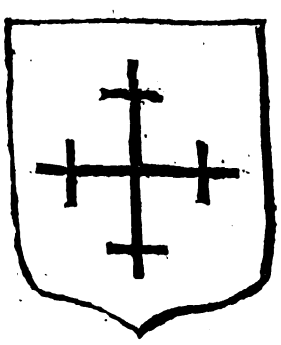


A Croſs *cercelé*, or as *Leigh* ſays *Sarcelé*, but the former is the proper term, that Word ſignifying in *French* circling, or Curling, and ſo is this Croſs at its Ends. The Book of St. *Albans* calls it in *French*, *Croix recercelée*, and Engliſheth it a Croſs revers'd. *Bara* (ſaith *Gibbon*) and moſt *French* Authors call it, *Croix Ancrée*, becauſe it reſembles the *Vloeck*, or *Flook* of an Anchor. And according to this Acceptation, *Chifletius* uſeth, *Crux anchorata*, the Book of St. *Albans*, *Crucem reverſam*, or a Croſs turn'd backward at the Ends. But *Gibbon* adheres rather to anchored, and accordingly blazons the Coat of *Monceux*, viz. *Gules*, a Croſs *cercelé*; and in dexter angle an Annulet, *Or*; *In ſolo rubro Crux anchorata aurea, cum ejuſdem metalli annello, ad dextrum Scuti angulum poſito.* This Croſs was the Badge of the Order of St. *Saviour* in *Arragon*, as Mr. *Aſhmole* in his Garter.

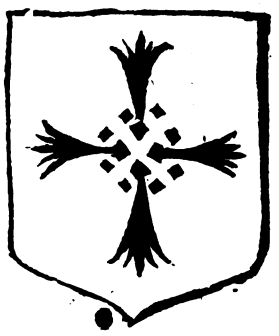


A Croſs *corded*, according to *Leigh* and *Trophée d'Armes.* The Book of St. *Albans* hath *Crux Cordata de Argento*; but *Gibbon* thinks it had been better expreſs'd *Crux fune albo, in varios à ſummo ad imum Gyros verſato, circumvincta*; elſe a Man might ſuppoſe it but once tied about.

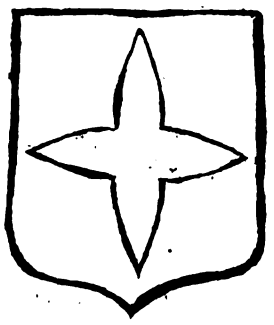
A Croſs *Couped*, Vide *Humetty.*



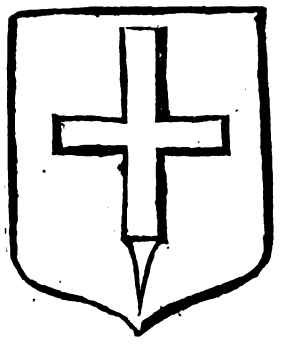
A Croſs *Croſlet*, according to *Leigh*; *Bara* calls it *Croix croiſée*, that is a Croſs croſſed, which is a much better Expreſſion than *Croſlet*, which ſignifies only a little Croſs. The Book of St. *Albans* has *Crucem Cruciatam*, and *Vredus Cruciculam brachiatam*, for indeed the Lines added to the plain Croſs, ſtand like Arms extended from the Body.



A Croſs of 4 *Ermines*, or as I think more properly 4 *Ermine* Spots in Croſs, 'tis the Coat of *Hurſton* of *Cheſhire*, and in *Latin* thus, *In ſcuto argentea, quatuor muris Armenii maculas in Crucis modum collocatas.*



Croix Eſtoilée, as in *Le Trophée d'Armes*, that is a Star Croſs, and conſiſting of four rays ſtraight; in *Latin*, *Crucem ſtellarem è quatuor planis radiis ad diametrum & perpendiculum poſitis conſtantem.*



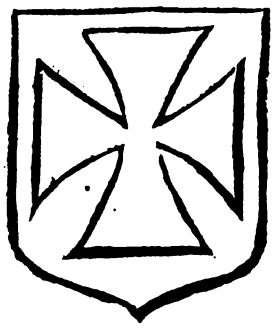
A Croſs *Fichée*, may be of two Sorts, that is, where the lower part is entirely made like to a Spike, or where there is a Spike as it were coming from the very foot. The firſt Sort *Gibbon* is for terming *Cruces quarum pars inferior, vel ab ipſo umbilico (vel centro) ſpiculata eſt, vel in ſpiculum prodit.* The other Sort *Vredus* expreſſeth in *imo ſpiculatam*, or we may ſay *ad pedem ſpiculatam.*



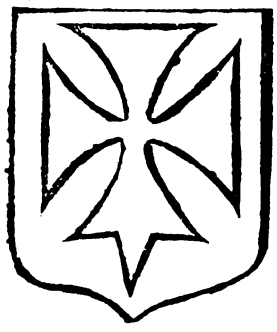
A Croſs *Flory*, *Fleury* or *Fleurette*, is by the *French* term'd *Florencée*, as in *Bara*, and *Trophée d'Armes*; as alſo *Fleurdelisée* and by the *Spaniards*, *Cruz floreada*, being born by the Order of *Calatrava* on their Breaſt. This Mr. *Gibbon* aſſures us to be the true Form, and tells us the Book of St. *Albans* after the *Spaniſh* Method terms it *Crux florida*, as doth *Mackenzie* and others. But *Gibbon* himſelf approves rather of *Liliatus*, as *Crux liliata*, in regard *flory* reſpects only the *French Lilly*, or *fleur de Lis.* Yet as he ſaith, *Liliatus* ſimply doth not expreſs the Difference between this and that other Croſs *flory*, which ſome term *patencé*, which terminates in a ſort of *fleur de Lis*, without any *purfile* or Tract betwixt the Croſs and the Flowers. Therefore to be more particular, he hath *Crucem ad ſingulos cujus terminos (filo, lineâ, vel inſtitâ mediante) tria lilii folia apponuntur.* Or thus, *Crucem æqualis longitudinis, ad cujus quatuor metas totidem lilia adjungüntur*, for the firſt, and for the ſecond; *Crucem in liliorum folia (nullâ lineâ ſeu filo interpoſito, vel interjecto) deſinentem.*

A Croſs

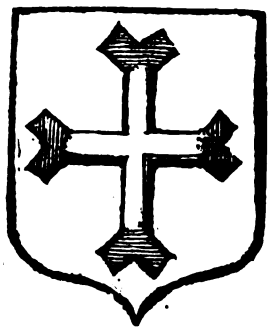
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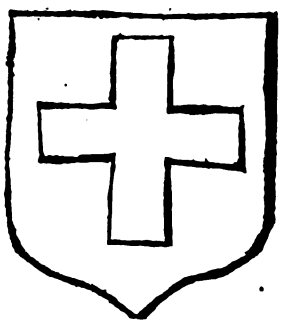
A Croſs *formy*, according to *Leigh*, or *Pattée* according to *Bara*, *Guillim*, and moſt Authors, *Gibbon* renders *Crucem verſus extremitates ſuas patulam*, becauſe its Ends are broad and open as in the Cut.



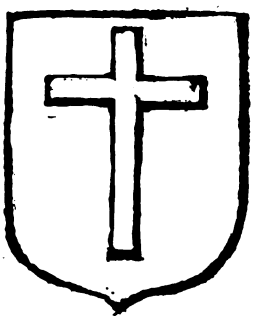
A Croſs *formy fitchy*, or *Pattée fitchée* in foot, which is the proper Blazon, it not being *fichée* from the Center; in *Latin* thus, *Crucem ad quatuor ejus extremitates patulam, & Cujus quidem ima pars eſt ad pedem cuſpidata.*



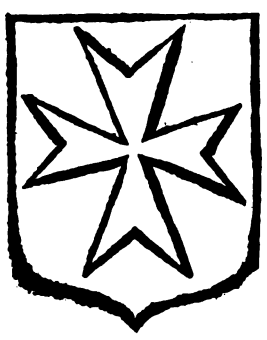
A Croſs *fourchy*, or as the *French* ſay *fourchée*, that is forked, the Book of St. *Albans* renders *Crux furcata*, but becauſe the Prongs of a Fork are generally ſharp at their Ends, it were plainer deſcribed to ſay, *Obtuſis terminis furcata*, or *Crux ad ejus extremitates obtusè bifida.*



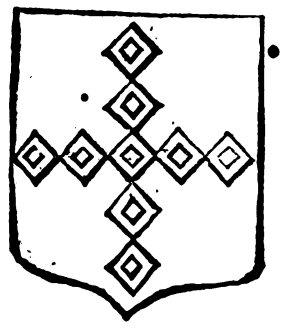
A Croſs *humetty*, according to *Leigh*. *Bara* hath *Coupée* or *Racourſie*, that is Cut or drawn in from the Sides of the Eſcutcheon. The Book of St. *Albans* hath *Crux equalis longitudinis ex omni parte*, which is very ſignificant, or we may ſay as *Gibbon* obſerves, *Crux equalis longitudinis oram Scuti minimé pertingens.* Vide *Humetty* or *Couped.*



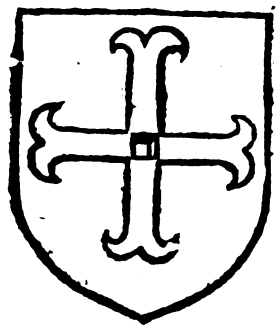
A *Long Croſs*: *Bara* makes it like a Croſs of *Paſſion*, that is the traverſe Beam, a pretty deal below the Top. *Leigh* hath another *Long Croſs*, or *Croſs Taw*, of which by and by. *Le Trophée d'Armes*, calls this Croſs *Croix haute*; and *Gibbon* thinks on that account it may be rendred in *Latin*, *Crux longa* or *Crux alta.*



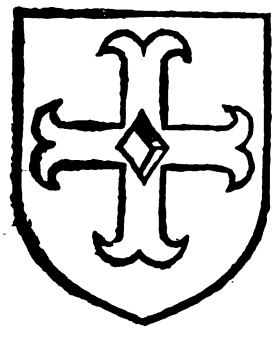
A Croſs of *Maltha*, or a Croſs of eight Points. This is latiniz'd by *Gibbon*, *Crucem Malthenſem* or *Octogonam*, or *Crucem ad ſingulas ejus extremitates, in duos acutos angulos terminantem*; or elſe in *duos aculeos ſeu ſpicula prodeuntem.*



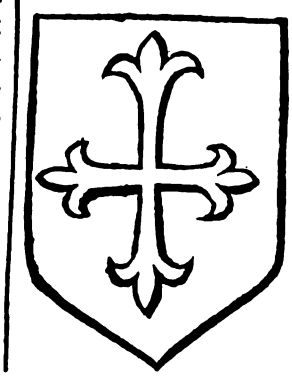
A Croſs *Maſculy*, or of *Maſcles*; in *Latin* *Crucem è Maculis retium*, or *è Rhombulis evacuatis*, which Adjective Mr. *Gibbon* omits, taking them always to be voided, and I am of his Opinion, *Crucem è Rhombulis Conſtantem.*



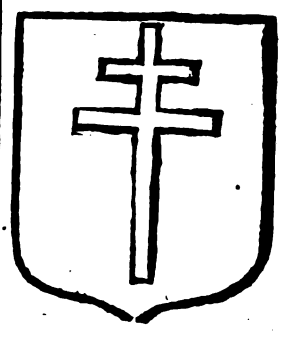
A Croſs *Moline*; many of our Countrymen are out about this Croſs, which they Confound with the Croſs *cercelée*, whereas it ſhou'd be always ſquare pierced, it being a *Milrind* diſpos'd in Croſs. The Book of St. *Albans* hath *Crucem monlendinariam*, which is very well; or as *Gibbon* obſerves, You may ſay, *Ferrum molendinarium*, in *Crucis modum diſpoſitum*; where you ſee the piercing is not mentioned but underſtood.



La Croix nyllée. This *Peacham* from *Bara* tells us, is like unto the Croſs *cercelée*, but ſomething narrower and never pierced. But Mr. *Gibbon* thinks it ought to be always pierced, as deriv'd from *Anille* a *Milrind*, and being nothing but a ſlender Croſs *Moline*; and thus accordingly *Monſieur Baron* blazons the Arms of *Jonelles*, which is ſuch a Croſs (though not engrav'd ſo narrow or ſlender), *viz. D'Or à la Croix anillée de Sable*, that is, *Or*, a Croſs *Moline Sable.* And 'tis my Opinion they are one, not two ſorts of Croſſes, but drawn ſometimes broad ſometimes ſlender, either through the Ignorance or *Caprice* of the Engraver. *Baron's* Draught is as in the Margin.



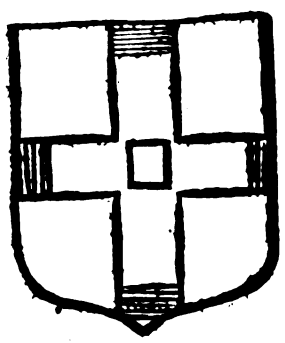
A Croſs *Patonce*; Mr. *Gibbon* is much puzzl'd to find out whence this Word is taken, and cannot at laſt, which makes him conclude it to be a Corrupt Expreſſion; and that the proper term is *flory* or *fleury*, as it reſembles and is by moſt term'd; He renders it in *Latin*, *Crucem in liliorum folia, nullo filo interpoſito, deſinentem*, that is, having no line or tract, dividing the Croſs from the flowers or *flory* part. See Croſs *flory.*



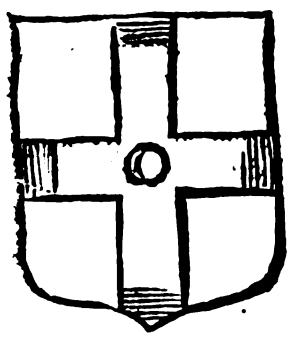
A Croſs *Patriarchal*; this is ſo term'd by *Favin* and *Le Trophée d'Armes*, and alſo *Croix de Loreine*, by the laſt Author. The *Viſcount* of *Therouanne* in his *Recerches* of the Nobility of *Flanders*, and particularly in the Arms of the *Viſcounty* of *Roulers*, ſtiles it a double Croſs, *viz. De Sable à une Croix* double *d'Argent*, as doth alſo *Sibmacher* of

of *Norimbergh* in his Book of Cuts, where he gives the Arms of *Aſchaſenbergh*, a Town in *Germany*, ſaying, *ein doppelt creutz*, i. e. a double Croſs. It is term'd a Croſs *Patriarchal*, for that as the Staves of Popes are thrice Croſſed, ſo thoſe of *Cardinals* and *Patriarchs* are twice Croſſed. In *Latin* Mr. *Gibbon* hath *Crucem Patriarchalem*, or *Crucem Lotharingiæ*, or *Crucem duplicem*, i. e. *duabus tranſverſis conſtantem trabibus.*

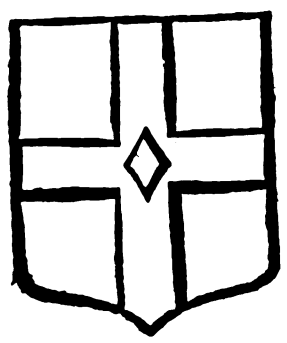
This Croſs is the Badge of the *Canons Regular* of the Holy *Sepulchre*, which they carry upon their Shoulders, *vid. Dug. Monaſt. Ang.* as alſo of the Order of St. *Gereon*; and being made at the Ends like the Croſs of *Malta*, is the Symbol of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt, *Vid. Aſhm.* on the Garter.



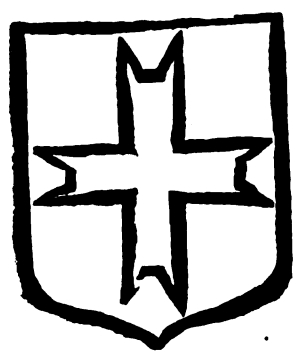
A Croſs quarterly pierced according to *Leigh*; others have ſquare pierced; the *French* in general *percée en quarre*, which is much the better Expreſſion. Its *Latin* ſaith *Gibbon* is *Quadratè*, or, *Teſſalatim in centro, ſeu in umbilico evacuata, penetrata ſive percuſſa.*



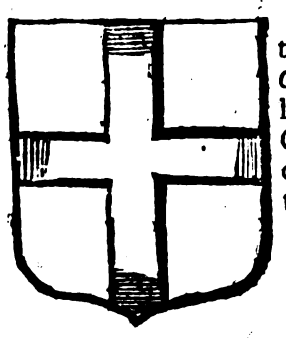
A Croſs Round pierced, the *Latin* is *Orbiculatim in Centro perforatam*, which term *Gibbon* uſeth, becauſe all Holes made with *Piercers* or *Augers* are Round.



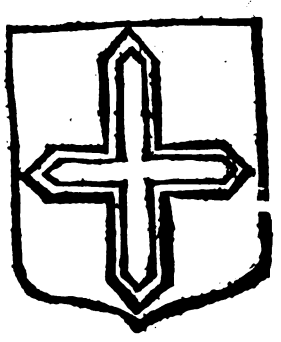
A Croſs pierced *Lozange* ways, You may expreſs it *ad modum Rhombuli, in Corde ſive umbilico percuſſam, penetratam ſive evacuatum.* But in Caſe ſuch Figures as theſe appear in the Center of a Croſs of different Colour from the Field, you are not to ſuppoſe the Croſſes to be pierced, but charged, and muſt ſay for the firſt *Teſſellâ* or *Quadrâ*, for the ſecond *Globulo*, and for the third and laſt, *Rhombulo Impreſſam*, ſpecifying alſo the Colour of thoſe Super-charges.



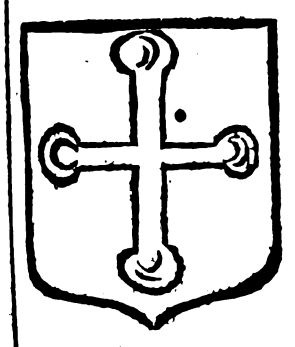
A Croſs double *Pitchy*, as in *Leigh*; *Bara* calls it a Croſs of 8 Points or Doublement *fichée*; and to diſtinguiſh it from the *Croix octogone* or Croſs of *Maltha* before mentioned, *Gibbon* thus blazons it, *Crucem octogonam cujus (ad ſingulas ſuas extremitates) binæ cuſpides parvulo lineari intervallo infernè diſſociantur.* For in the Croſs of *Maltha* the two Cuſps or Points at each End make at their Bottoms (where they riſe) an acute Angle or Corner, whereas in this Croſs the Points are ſeparted at Bottom by a lineary Interval or Space.



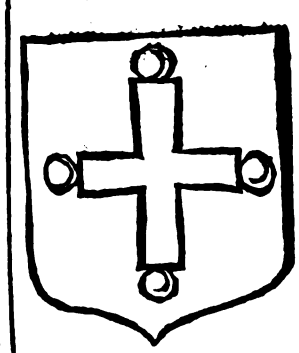
A Plain-Croſs: *Vredus*, and the Book of St. *Albans* hath *Crux plana*; but Blazoners of latter Days have ſaid only a Croſs, its Plainneſs being underſtood, and which I think to be ſufficient.

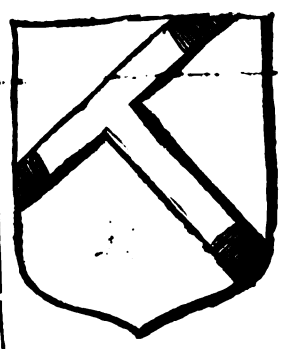


A Croſs pointed at the Ends, ſuch a one is born by *Duckenfield* of *Cheſhire*, and by *Gibbon* blazon'd *Crucem evacuatam nigram (oram Scuti minimè pertingentem) & ad ipſos extremos terminos in Cuſpidem prodeuntem.*

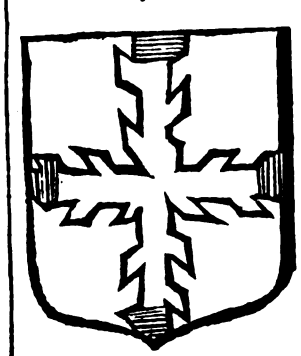


A Croſs *pommellée*, according to *Leigh*; by *Peacham Pommée*, *Bourdonnée* or *Pommetée* by *Bara*, *Baron* and *Trophée d'Armes*, who adds too of 1, 2, or 3 pieces, meaning knobs; All which terms ſignify the ſame, being deriv'd from the *French Pommee* an Apple, and for the third, *Bourdon* ſignifies a *Pilgrims* Staff, which is always depicted with ſuch a knob at the Top, and I ſuppoſe might give birth to that term. The former Draught is according to *Leigh*; but *Bara* cloſeth up his Croſs, and places his *Pomell* thereon. *Baron* hath ſimply *Crux globata*; but *Gibbon* who is generally very particular, hath for the firſt, *Crucem ad ſingulos ejus terminos in globulum diſinentem.* And for the ſecond, *Crucem ad cujus unamquamque extremitatem lineâ adumbrante clauſam globulus apponitur* (or *lineâ mediante.*)





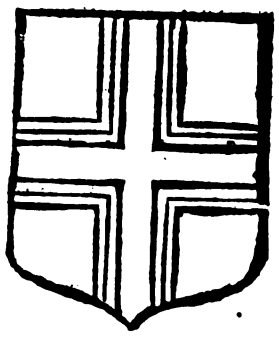
A Croſs *portate*, as in *Leigh*, ſo call'd, becauſe lying in Bend as over a Man's Shoulder; we may term it ſaith *Gibbon*, *Crucem longam* T *portatam*, or rather *obliquè poſitam*, or elſe we may ſay, *Crucem longam (cujus trabs tranſversa ad ipſiſſimum ejus faſtigium affigitur obliquè poſitam.* In *Engliſh* we ſhou'd ſay a long Croſs T *portate*, or *oblique* diſpos'd.



A Croſs *Raguled* and *Trunked*; thus *Leigh* and *Guillim*; the Form *Raguled*, *Camden* renders *Nodoſa*, *Crux Nodoſa* without mentioning *Trunked*, which the Book of St. *Albans* renders *truncata*, it ſeeming to be made of two trunks of Trees without their Branches, of which they ſhew only the Stumps. But for as much as trunk'd in *Heraldry* is often taken

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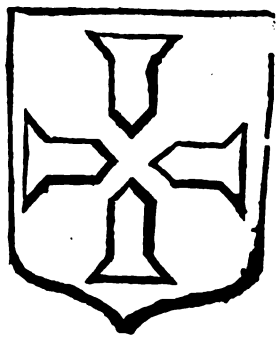
taken for *couped*, and *Crux truncata* might be thought a Croſs *couped*, Mr. *Gibbon* (willing to keep the Blazon of *Leigh*, &c.) hath *Crucem nodis truncatis aſperatam*. The Bearing is very Ancient, for *Julius Cæſar* gave for his Badge a *Boars* Head on a ragged Staff, and the Maritime Standard of the Dukes of *Burgundy* is a *Saltire* thus jagged.



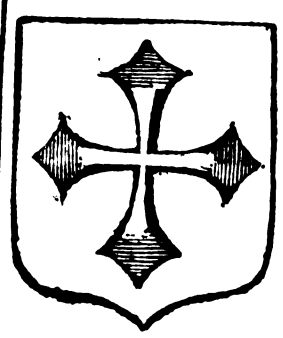
A Croſs *Reſarcelée*, according to *Bara* and *Ferne*; which is as if one Croſs was ſew'd to another, the *French* Word ſignifying to edge or hem again. But Mr. *Gibbon* notwithſtanding the Severeneſs of ſome of our *Heralds*, who will allow nothing but *Bends* to be Cottiſed, thinks by a parity of Reaſon, not *Bends* only, but *Pales*, *Feſſes*, *Chevrons*, yea Croſſes, *&c.* may be cottiſed alſo, and ſo he Blazons this Coat, *Cæruleam Scuti aream, deauratâ Cruce lineis argenteis ſuccinctâ decoratam*, i. e. *Azure* a plain Croſs, *Or*, cottiſed, *Argent*.



A Croſs *Tau*, ſo *Leigh*, *Bara* calls it *Croix de* T; *Trophée d'Armes Croix Taf*, *Croix Tau*, *Croix* T; or *Croix de* St. *Anthoine*; and indeed St. *Anthony* is always pictured with ſuch a Croſs upon his Shoulders. In *Latin* ſaith *Gibbon*, we may term it *Crucem Tau*, or *Crucem ad formam literæ Græcæ Tau patulæ compoſitam*; or *in modum capitalis literæ* T, *Romanæ patulæ formatam*; or *Sancti Anthonii Crucem*, and thus doth *Mackenzie* blazon it. This Croſs muſt be always broad in its extremities.



Croix de quatre pieces de Vaire appointées, according to *Bara*, i. e. a Croſs of 4 pieces of *Vaire*, their Points turn'd one to another; by *Gibbon* thus latiniz'd, *Crucem è quatuor Petaſis (quorum apices ſunt alia verſus aliam poſitæ) conſiſtentem*; or thus, *Quatuor petaſos (verticibus, altero alterum reſpicientibus) in Crucis modum collocatos*.



A Croſs *Urdée*, is the name which *Leigh* gives to this Form of Croſs; but whence he fetcheth the Term is not eaſily conceiv'd. Mr. *Gibbon* as it terminates in the Form of *Card-diamonds* or *Lozanges*, latinizeth it thus, *Crucem ad Ipſos extremos terminos in Semi Rhombulum, prodeuntem*; by which one might make a Trick or Draught.

Note, That *Saltires* may be varied according to the ſeveral Forms of Croſſes, excepting two or three; as long, nor Partriarchal, *&c.* they can't be, neither can they be well *fichée* at one Foot but at two: And the Blazons us'd for the Croſs will do for them alſo.

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An ALPHABETICAL

TABLE

OF THE

Names of the NOBILITY and GENTRY,

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